



ANGLO-NORMAN LAPIDARIES

BY

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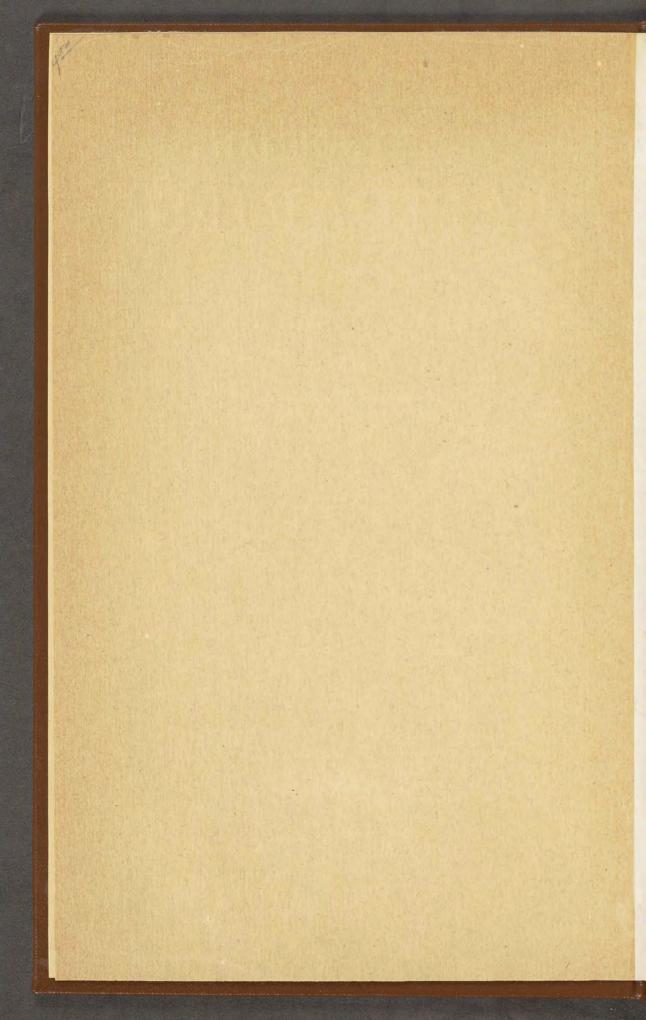
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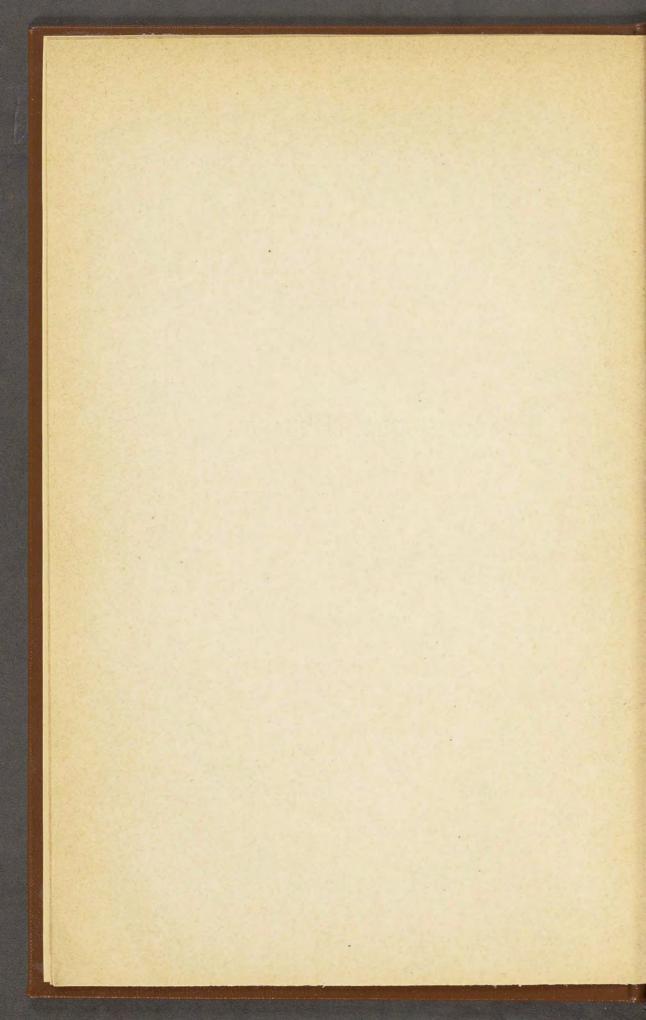
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5, QUAI MALAQUAIS

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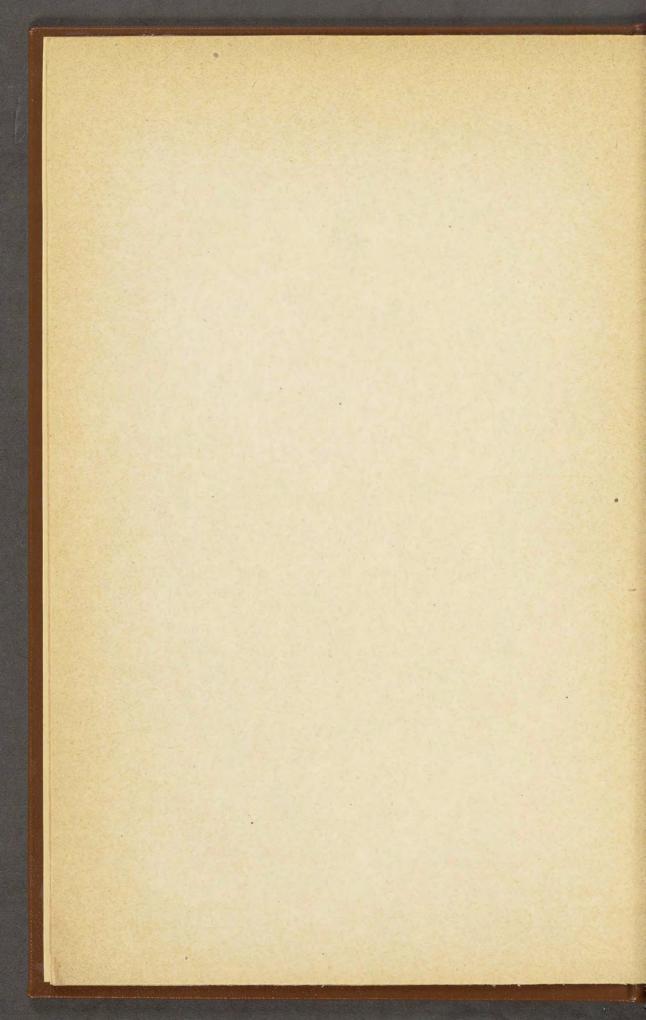
PREFACE

The editors desire to express their gratitude to the Trustees of the Gerrans Memorial Fund of the University of Oxford, who have made it possible to publish this book by their grant of the first year's income of

the Fund for that purpose.

The editors also wish to thank the authorities of the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, the Library of the Vatican, the Biblioteca Nazionale of Florence, the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke, Jesus, and Gonville and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, for facilities to study and permission to publish manuscripts in their charge, and to thank the Marquis of Bath for placing one of the Longleat MSS. at their disposal. They gratefully acknowledge the help given them on points of detail by Professors A. Thomas and J. Vising, Dr. Charles Singer, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, Dr. von Wartburg, Mr. E. G. R. Waters and Mr. C. T. Onions, and the constant encouragement they have received from Professor J. Wright.

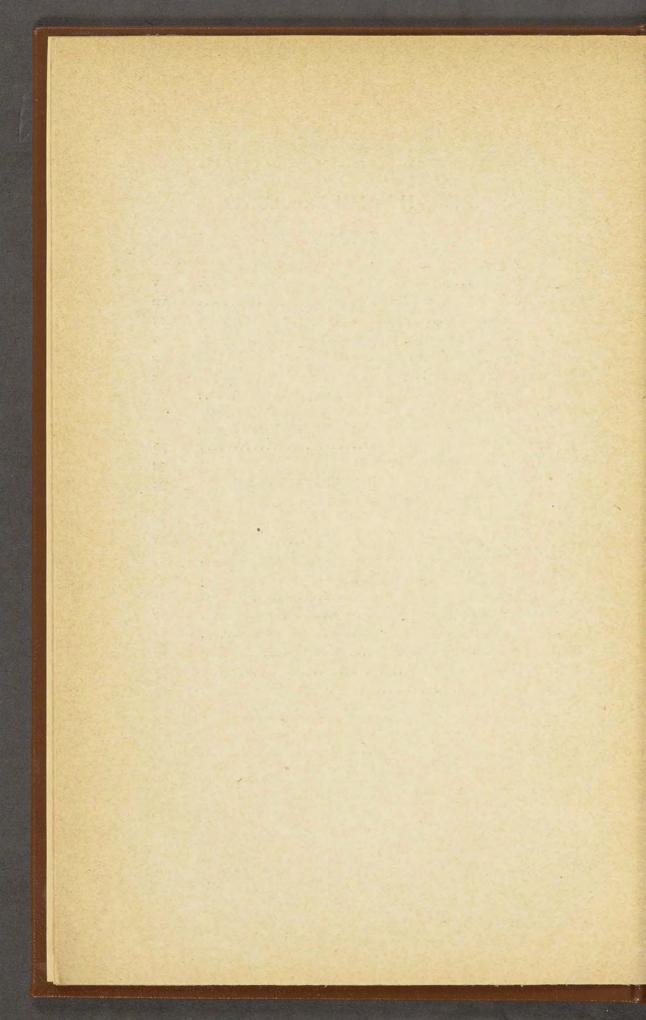
J. E. P. S.



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INTRODUCTION

The strange or rare stone has the same interest for a primitive being as it has for a child, and consequently human curiosity concerning the properties of the stones we still call precious was aroused long before the dawn of history. Oddly shaped pebbles, fossils and bones were worn as amulets in the Palaeolithic Age, and a very early document — a cuneiform inscription ¹ — gives a list of stones facilitating conception and birth and inducing love and hatred.

With written documents a stage is reached in the history of knowledge at which it is possible to explore the course of its continuous stream. By this time the mass of empirical information that formed the heritage of mankind had been systematized: certain thinkers had arisen to become architects of the spirit, constructing an edifice of theory which was to bind together this information into a temple of knowledge.

The Babylonians, on the one hand, created an astrological cosmos, and the Greeks, on the other, a theory of the universe that rested 'four square against the winds of destiny' on the hypothesis of the four Principles. In both countries the system so created was a fresh and living force; the Babylonians by their scientific examination of the heavens and the Greeks by their scientific examination of the earth and everything upon it added an enormous mass of knowledge to that they had inherited, and themselves examined the whole afresh in the search after the principles that lay behind.

The Greeks early turned to explore the province of mineralogy in the light of philosophic speculation and scientific examination. The earliest surviving treatise on the subject is that attributed to Theophrastus, which probably dates from 315 B.C. This considers stones in the light of the Platonic theory of the

^{1.} Rawlinson, Cuneiform Inscriptions of Central Asia, II, no. 2, 10-15.

four elements, and attributes their generation to the action of heat and cold upon the watery and the earthy elements. They are further considered physically and dynamically, according to their nature and power. Theophrastus gives hardly any instances of magical properties; the virtues he ascribes to stones are for the most part medicinal. The same view is expressed in the fifth book of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, which proceeds to a medicinal classification of gems according to the manner in which they are to be administered to the patient: the more friable are to be powdered and given in emulsions or potions, but the harder are to be worn as phylacteries. From such scientific lapidaries as these descended a mineralogical tradition that was to last for two thousand years and to extend from China ¹ to Ireland.

Rome inherited the theory of both Greece and Babylon: yet the conviction of order in the universe had passed from intuitive belief into tradition, and had lost some of its philosophic vitality in the transition. The list of sources drawn on by the elder Pliny for the mineralogical section of his Historia Naturalis includes the Greek authors Theophrastus, Sudines, Zenothemis, Nicander, Democritus of Abdera, Callistratus, Metrodorus of Scepsis and the author of the Orphic Lithica, as well as the Persian Sotacus (whom he describes as one of the most ancient writers on the subject), Zoroastres the Magian, Zachalias the Babylonian, Archelaus of Cappadocia, Iacchus, Bocchus, Juba II of Numidia and Aesurdbas of Carthage. His lapidary is frankly written at second-hand, and adds nothing to the theoretical side of mineralogy, but it is at the same time purely scientific in its point of view, and only quotes accounts of the magical virtues of gems in instance of the folly of magicians.

Much of the scientific mineralogy of the Middle Ages is derived from his treatise, for it formed the principal source drawn on by St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville, in the compilation of the book on precious stones he included in his *Etymologiae* ². This

^{1.} For Greek influence traceable in Chinese lapidaries, see de Mély, Les Lapidaires Chinois.

^{2.} Book XVI, 4.

encyclopedia of the seventh century, written by a Christian Bishop for the edification of the Church, thus handed on the tradition of Theophrastus and Pliny, disintegrated from its theoretical systematization but otherwise little changed, to become a part of the intellectual heritage of the new nations of the Christian West.

There is, however, another early source of mineralogical tradition that is remote in spirit from the rational enquiry of Greek science. Just as Greek and Oriental religions were tainted with eclecticism and spiritual death in the Hellenistic Age, so Greek and Oriental Science received in Alexandria the stamp of their degradation. Disjointed fragments of the astrological lore of Babylon and Egypt were combined with disjointed fragments of the scientific learning of Greece in treatises that were frankly magical. This change of spirit can be very clearly seen in the Alexandrian lapidaries 1. They are not arranged according to any philosophical scheme of the elements of the Universe. Some derive their plan and much of their content from astrological sources. That ascribed to Socrates and Dionysius, for instance, includes a number of astrological and religious sigils to be engraved on certain specified stones in order to bring them into relation with the power of a planet or divinity. The lapidary, however, cannot claim to be purely astrological, since many of the diverse streams of Mediterranean religion that met and mingled at Alexandria have influenced its compilation.

Other Alexandrian lapidaries rest on a purely magical basis. The *Kyranides*, for instance, are founded upon litteromancy, and include twenty-four chapters, each corresponding with a letter of the alphabet, and each containing descriptions of a herb, a bird, a stone and a fish, of which the names begin with that letter, to symbolize earth, air, fire and water.

A third class of Alexandrian lapidaries includes those which are nearer in content to the medical lapidaries of Greece, but are yet magical rather than scientific in spirit. Such are the *Lithica*, probably the work of the Asiatic Greek author of the *Argonautica*, and the lapidary falsely ascribed to Hippocrates.

I. See de Mély, Lapidaires Grecs, vol. III, p. xlvii.

A third example of this type, the lapidary of Damigeron, was destined to influence the mineralogical writings of many centuries. Some fragments only of the original Greek text are preserved in the second book of the Medical Collections of Aetius¹. The whole work, however, was translated into Latin 2, and in that form the greater part of it survives. The translation is preserved in two versions. One is represented by a single manuscript of the fourteenth century in the Bibliothèque Nationale 3 which has been published by E. Abel 4. The second exists in two manuscripts, one in the Bodleian 5, which appears to have been written in France, possibly at Tours, between 1100 and 1120, and the other in the Bibliothèque Nationale 6 written in the late twelfth century and formerly in the library of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. These two versions differ in the order of their chapters, in the stones they include and in many small textual variations. The version given in the later manuscript the only one known to Abel — is textually corrupt, and includes an account of the influence of seven signs of the Zodiac upon stones that is omitted in the earlier manuscripts. In all three copies the text of Damigeron appears to be expanded in some passages by additions from Pliny.

It would be an uncertain and difficult task to attempt to reconstruct the text of Damigeron from these data. For the purpose of studying lapidaries of the early Middle Ages the important version is that given in Hatton 76 fols. 131-139 and B. N. nouv. acq. lat. 873, fols. 176-189, since this alone appears to have influenced the mediaeval tradition 7. The version,

I. See Hermes, IX, 1875, pp. 471-91; de Mély, op. cit., II, p. XIII.

^{2.} Rose ascribes this translation to the first century A. D. and Beck to the fifth or sixth. The autobiography of Petrus Diaconus, who was born c. 1115, ascribes to him a translation of Evax into Latin from a Greek MS. at Constantinople. (Flerilegium Casivense in Bibliotheca Casinensis, t. V, pt. 1, p. 52). Since Marbode died in 1101 he cannot have used this version.

^{3.} MS. lat. 7418, fols. 116-123 v.

^{4.} Orphei Lithica, accedit Damigeron de lapidibus, Berlin, 1881. See also Pitra, Spicilegium Solesmense, III, p. 324 et seqq.

^{5.} Hatton 76 fols. 131-139. See Evans, Magical Jewels, p. 21, and Appendix A.

^{6.} Nouv. acq. lat. 873, fols. 176-189. See P. Meyer, in Romania, XXXVIII, 1909, p. 487, Evans, loc. cit., and description under MS. G.

^{7.} The Latin text was itself translated into Spanish. See B. J. Gallardo, Ensayo de una Biblioteca Española, Madrid, 1863, I, p. 891.

therefore, arrived at by collating the two texts ¹, is for the sake of convenience designated 'Damigeron' in the present work.

The determination of its sources is very difficult, for the majority of the Greek and Alexandrian lapidaries of the same type are lost, and the rest survive only in a fragmentary condition. One of its sigils (that prescribed for a beryl) certainly comes from the *Kyranides*; the text itself mentions Sidosthenes as an authority, as well as Damigeron himself.

No Western mineralogical lapidaries are known to have been written after the early seventh century, when Isidore of Seville compiled his Etymologiae, until Marbode, Bishop of Rennes between 1067 and 1101, wrote his Latin poem de lapidibus. This is preserved in a great number of manuscripts; there are nearly forty in English public collections alone 2, and more than a hundred are known in continental libraries 3. It is, perhaps, the number of these manuscripts that has deterred Latin scholars from producing a critical edition of Marbode's text. It has been published many times, but usually from the Rennes edition of 1524, Gorlaeus' edition of 1695 and, at the most, two manuscripts, not always of the best date 4. The order of the stones described varies little; all the best manuscripts describe sixty, and have in addition a prologue, and an epilogue 'de anulo et gemma'. The edition of Gorlaeus gives fifteen additional chapters ⁵ (all based on the lapidary of Damigeron) on the authority

I. See Evans, op. cit. Appendix A.

^{2.} See ibid., pp. 33-34.

^{3.} See Pannier, Les lapidaires français, p. 16, and Mann, in Romanische Forschungen, II, 1886, p. 373.

^{4.} The following are the important editions of Marbode's work:

^{1. 1511.} Vienna (Joan. Cuspinianus).

^{2. 1524.} Rennes (Jean Macé; ed. Yves Mayeuc, Bishop of Rennes).

^{3. 1531.} Freiburg (P. Willig). Paris (Chr. Wechel).

^{4. 1539.} Cologne (Alard).

^{5. 1553.} Bale (H. Petri).

^{6. 1695.} Leyden, ed. A. Gorlaeus and J. Gronovius.

 ^{1708.} Paris, ed. A. Beaugendre.
 1799. Göttingen, ed. J. Beckmann.

 ^{1854.} Paris, ed. J. J. Bourassé (vol. 171 of Migne, Patrologia Latina). This edition is reprinted in

^{10. 1873.} Rennes, trans. S. Ropartz.

^{5.} Reprinted in Migne, Pat. Lat., 171, col. 1688-90.

of a manuscript that cannot now be identified. Only one of these chapters is represented in any of the translations of Marbode ¹ and even that version may with equal or greater probability be derived directly from Damigeron, so that there is little reason for believing these additional chapters to be authentic.

The sources of Marbode's work fall into two categories, those primarily scientific and those primarily magical. On the one hand he drew extensively both directly on Pliny and also on the version of his work given by Isidore, and on the other he derived his prologue and a great part of the magical properties that he ascribes to the stones from Damigeron. It is evident that for some stones — onyx, jacinth and cornelian — he used a lapidary ascribed to Aristotle, now lost, of which our knowledge is derived from a Latin translation of an Arabic version, preserved in a fifteenth-century manuscript at Montpellier ². He also used another source or sources, which we have been unable to identify, for the magical and medicinal virtues ascribed to certain stones ³.

Most of the editors of the poem have expressed surprise at its pagan character. It is true that neither the Bible nor the Fathers — with the exception of Isidore — are ever quoted, and that there is nothing to indicate that the book was written by a bishop of the Christian Church. An examination of those of its sources that survive shews that Marbode followed his authorities with meticulous care, and that he added nothing but verbal decoration to their content. The scholars of the eleventh century felt too profound a respect for the incomprehensible learning of the ancients to venture to criticize their information or to revise their conclusions; it is not until a hundred years later that the authors of the Summae began to attempt to weld ancient learning into one homogeneous fabric with scholastic philosophy and the doctrines of the Church.

1. The Cambridge Version, LX, see p. 199.

2. See Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, XVIII, 1875, p. 384 et segq.

3. The source of the following is unknown: the virtues of agate, the use of jasper in childbirth and as an amulet against apparitions, the account of chalcedony, the virtues of the emerald against fever and epilepsy, the virtues of sard and topaz, the quotation of Zoroastres and Metrodorus on coral, the accounts of alabandica and cornelian, and the virtues of lyncurium and selenitis.

None the less a detailed examination shews that Marbode did exercise a certain freedom of selection over the material that lay to his hand: he might include without comment magical virtues which Pliny only quotes in derision, but in almost every one of the fairly numerous instances in which Damigeron ascribes to a stone the property of ensuring a favourable response by the gods to the prayers and sacrifices of its wearer, Marbode either omits the passage or renders it simply 'facit gestantem Deo placentem'.

Further, we must remember in determining the character of his book that though the scholars of the eleventh century had inherited a considerable tradition of ancient science, such knowledge was not at that moment a living and growing force. Men were setting out on the search for philosophical truth, but they were overwhelmed by the mass of data they had inherited, and were as yet unable to seek for themselves after cause and effect by observation and experiment. The true severance between magic and science can only be made when magic becomes wilfully irrational, and the eleventh century was an Age of Faith and not of reason in the whole sphere of exact knowledge. Marbode was a scholar and a divine, but not a philosopher, and to expect him to draw distinctions between the physical and the magical properties of the stones described by Pliny and Damigeron is to ignore the limitations of his age.

His contemporaries and successors, at all events, felt no scruples as to the orthodoxy of his work. It was translated not only into French, but also into Provençal ¹, Italian ², Irish ³, Danish ⁴, Hebrew ⁵ and Spanish ⁶. It was naturally in French-

^{1.} See Jahrbuch für rom. Literatur, series I, IV, 1862, p. 78.

^{2.} See Bandini, Cat. Ms. Cod. Bibl. Med. Laur., V, col. 283; Compagni, L'Intelligenza, in Ozanam, Documents inédits pour servir à l'histoire de l'Italie; Propugnatore, new series, III, 1890, p. 188; Zambrini, Opere Volgari a stampa dei secoli XIII e XIV, pp. 630, 895 and 1011.

^{3.} See MS. London, Brit. Mus., Arundel 333, fol. 124b.

^{4.} See Henrik Harpestraeng, Gamle Danske Urtebøger, Stenbøger og Køgebøger, Copenhagen, ed. Kristensen, 1909-1921, pp. 215-240. The text has some additions and modifications from Damigeron and Arnoldus Saxo.

^{5.} See Berne MS. 200; Steinschneider, 'Lapidarien' in Semitic Studies in memory of the Rev. A. Kohut, p. 69; and Leyden MS., The Book of Riches, trans. Jacob ben Reuben; Steinschneider, History of Jewish Literature, pp. 201 and 369.

^{6.} B. M. MS. Add. 21245, fol. 85, fifteenth century.

speaking countries that the work of the French Bishop of Rennes had the most marked success. No less than six Old French verse translations made directly from his text are known: that called the First French Version 1, the Cambridge Version², the 'Lapidaire de Modène³', the 'Lapidaire de Berne 4', and fragments of two Anglo-Norman verse translations 5. In addition there are at least five prose versions (preserved in twelve manuscripts) 6 and one verse adaptation 7 of the First French Version in existence, and very few mediaeval lapidaries will be found free from the direct or indirect influence of his work.

Marbode's poem, however, was not the only source of quasiscientific lapidaries in the vernacular. The authorities used in its compilation were common property in the early Middle Ages, and at least one treatise of this date — the Alphabetical Lapidary 8 — is based on Damigeron and Isidore and an unknown source quite independently of Marbode's work. There seems good reason for attributing this treatise to Philippe de Thaon: in it he, like Marbode, handed on the scientific and magical traditions of pagan antiquity. But for some centuries before his day the Church had been concerned with the interpretation of the precious stones of Aaron's breast-plate and of the Apocalypse and had superimposed on their original Jewish symbolism a structure of purely Christian allegory. The first indications of the tendency are to be found in Augustine, but the subject is only fully developed in the later commentaries of Bede, Amatus of Monte Cassino, Hildebert, Hrabanus Maurus, Walafrid Strabo, and Richard and Hugh of St. Victor. All these lapidaries are

I. MSS. ABCD of this book : see p. I, and p. 19.

^{2.} MS. O; see p. 7, and p. 154.

^{3.} See Pannier, Les Lapidaires français, p. 81, and Zeitschrift für rom. Philologie, XXXII, 1908, p. 686.

^{4.} See Pannier, op. cit., p. 108, and Zeitschr. f. rom. Phil., XXXVII, 1913, p. 95.

^{5.} MS. EF, II and III, see p. 4, and p. 89.
6. Three of these are Anglo-Norman (10 MSS.) (see p. 94); the other two continental: MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat. fr. 24229 (Pannier, op. cit., p. 25) and MS. Berne 113 (Pannier, op. cit., p. 78).

^{7.} MSS. EF, see p. 4, and p. 70.

^{8.} MSS. LMN, see p. 6, and p. 200.

concerned only with Christian symbolism, but a fusion between this type and the mineralogical lapidary was effected as early as the twelfth century. This complex type, describing alike the symbolism and the medicinal and magical virtuesof the Biblical stones, supplanted the earlier theological interpretation in the mediaeval vernacular versions. It seems possible, indeed, that a very early example of this type, that with much probability can be ascribed to Philippe de Thaon 1, may be a compilation made directly into the vernacular from separate Latin sources representing the two types, and not the translation of a single Latin text. A later version of the hybrid type is represented by one of the sources of the Second Anglo-Norman prose lapidary (completed from a prose version of Marbode), and of the Lapidaire Chrétien in verse published by Pannier 2.

Yet a third kind of lapidary was current in the early Middle Ages besides treatises of the mineralogical and symbolic types: the lapidary of engraved stones. The astrological lore of Alexandria had been reflected in lapidaries that sought by means of planetary and stellar sigils to establish or to strengthen a relation between the wearer and the celestial powers. Alexandrian astrology, like Alexandrian science, passed with the decline of Hellenism into the keeping of the Arabs, but since it was less directly comprehensible and in some respects less congenial to the Latin genius it was slower in its progress through the Western lands. The belief in the virtue of engraved gems, ridiculed by Pliny, is found neither in Carolingian France nor in Anglo-Saxon England. Its first Western manifestations appear in the middle of the twelfth century, and are therefore independent of the Marbodean tradition. The earliest references are little more than an echo of Damigeron, and are indirectly derived from the Kyranides 3. A second type, however, soon appears, in the form of a Latin list of planetary and stellar sigils, sometimes to be engraved on any stone and sometimes on a particular gem, in order that the wearer may profit by their specific and manifold virtues. The type of this lapidary never becomes completely

^{1.} MSS. MN; see p. 6, and p. 260.

^{2.} Op. cit., p. 238.

^{3.} See Evans, op. cit., p. 96.

fixed: its many versions offer different permutations of a certain limited stock of these sigils, which in the later Middle Ages was increased by the addition of a few sigils of a less definitely astrological kind. The treatises are sometimes anonymous, and sometimes attributed to an author with an Eastern name — such as Thetel or Cethel and its variants ¹, Chael, Ragael, Hermes and Salomon — and serve as appendices to lapidaries of the mineralogical type in the works of men of learning such as Arnoldus Saxo, Albertus Magnus and Vincent de Beauvais.

It is extremely difficult to determine their source. They offer certain analogies, though not many, with the far more complex lists of sigils given in the Alfonsine Lapidaries 2, but shew no trace of any direct derivation from them or from their sources. Only a few of the sigils they enumerate can credibly be connected with common glyptic types of classical antiquity. They shew traces of Greek and Egyptian influence in the stellar divinities they describe, and may possibly look back to some Alexandrian tradition received through an Arabic intermediary. The reason why they sometimes give directions for the engraving of the sigil, and sometimes specify that the engraved gem is to be found and not made, is one of the smallest of the problems which they offer for solution. The manuscripts which represent them in their Latin form are numerous 3, and though they were less often translated than the mineralogical lapidaries, two thirteenthcentury Anglo-Norman versions have been preserved 4.

Thus all three types of mediaeval lapidary — the mineralogical, the symbolic and the astrological — are represented in Anglo-Norman versions. Nowhere, indeed, did the lore of jewels enjoy greater popularity than in Anglo-Norman England. Thirteen different lapidaries, complete or fragmentary, have come down to us. Of them three at least go back to the first half of the twelfth century and take rank among the oldest examples of French prose and verse. The existence of this abundant material has long been recognized; several manuscripts have been carefully described and a few have been published. Excel-

^{1.} Steinschneider sees in these names a corruption of 'Besaleel'.

^{2.} See Evans, op. cit., chapter III.

^{3.} See ibid., chapter v.

^{4.} Four MSS. P. Q, R, and CC, see p. 7, and 277.

lent pioneer work has been done by Leopold Pannier and Paul Meyer; the latter in particular has contributed valuable studies of which we have fully availed ourselves. He had intended, it would seem, to deal with the problem as a whole, but failing health prevented him from carrying out his project. We have ventured to take up the torch that fell from his hands, and trust that his shade will approve our action.

In order to establish satisfactory texts, we have not only collated all available manuscripts, but have endeavoured also to discover the Latin sources (in some cases still unpublished) utilized by the various writers, and to elucidate the interdependence of the extant versions. This has enabled us to throw light upon an obscure corner of Anglo-Norman literature and to introduce some order into a field which seemed hopelessly confused. Incidentally we have discovered fresh proof of the painstaking diligence of Philippe de Thaon, the oldest Anglo-Norman author whose name has been preserved to us. It must, however, be admitted that the two lapidaries which can be ascribed to him add to the volume of his work, but scarcely enhance his reputation as a poet. Another result of interest even to the general reader has been the discovery of strong evidence that the version called by Pannier Le Premier lapidaire trançais, to which we refer as The First French Version of Marbode's Lapidary, was written before 1150. Our investigation, if it achieves nothing else, will at all events have ended a controversy which has for nearly half a century exercised the wits of Romance philologists.

The new evidence not only serves to fix the date of the First French Version, but also greatly increases the probability of its Anglo-Norman origin. Indeed, as far as mediaeval French is concerned it would seem that this kind of literature was confined almost exclusively to Anglo-Norman. Perhaps on the continent the subject aroused less interest or was studied more exclusively in Latin, or possibly the Church exercised a stricter censorship. The fact remains that of the earlier period there survive scarcely any genuine continental lapidaries in the vernacular except the two translations of Marbode known as the Lapidaire de Modène and the Lapidaire de Berne, neither of which appears

to have been widely read, as each has been preserved in only a single manuscript. The active production of such literature in England is therefore all the more remarkable. Its compositions soon spread beyond the island. Besides the First French Version no less than three Anglo-Norman lapidaries penetrated into France (the Second and Third Prose Lapidaries and the Second Lapidary of Engraved Gems) and one of them (the Second Prose Lapidary) had an extraordinary vogue. Not only was it freely transcribed (transcriptions in four continental dialects have come down to us) but it became the source and starting point of the only continental French lapidary which achieved a measure of popularity, the Lapidaire Chrétien (preserved in seven MSS). The field we have surveyed is therefore not as narrow as might at first sight appear, for, with the exclusion of the three texts mentioned above (all of which have been adequately edited by Pannier) it includes practically the whole output of French lapidaries during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

They are for the most part purely derivative, and it is probable that even those passages of which the source is now unknown have no just claim to originality. They were written without the stimulus of novelty at a time when verse and prose in the vernacular rarely achieved real distinction of style. None the less they represent both the literary language and the scientific tradition of our ancestors some seven centuries ago, and filial and historical piety should forbid us to permit them to fall into oblivion.

THE MANUSCRIPTS

A. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., lat. 14470 (formerly 310 Saint-Victor). — This is the oldest MS. containing the First French Version of Marbode's poem and has been fully described by Pannier (op. cit., pp. 18, 23). The Lapidary begins on fol. 4v. and gives the text in Latin and in French, the translation being added to each chapter of the original. The age and provenance of the MS. have been the subject of much controversy. The writing belongs to the latter half of the twelfth century or to the beginning of the thirteenth, but it possesses certain graphic peculiarities apparently not found in French MSS. of that period. G. Paris assigned to it an Anglo-Norman origin: "Le manuscrit du Lapidaire lui-même est anglo-normand, comme le montrent outre l'aspect de l'écriture, les formes graphiques "; but he never attempted seriously to defend his point of view, and in fact finally abandoned it altogether at the instance of Paul Meyer. The latter subjected the MS. to a close scrutiny and reproduced two pages in fascimile 1, pointing out, among other things, that the fly-leaf was covered with recipes in a Sicilian dialect in a late thirteenth-century hand. Of course the MS. might have been written in France and afterwards carried to Italy, or the fly-leaf might have been bound up with the rest of the volume at a later period, but it is more probable that the MS. itself was copied in the South of Italy. This would account for the peculiarity of the writing. Decoration of the initials with yellow paint (such as appears in this MS.) is often found in Italian MSS., but is hardly ever to be seen in those of English origin. As rulers of the kingdom of Sicily the Normans were likely enough to carry into their new dominion a book which they prized so highly, and to employ local talent for its duplication. The scribe of MS. A, whoever he may have been, performed

^{1.} Romania, XXXVIII, pp. 48, 51. Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

his task with praiseworthy care; he endeavoured faithfully to follow the original, though he occasionally blundered through ignorance. As Pannier pointed out, he failed to understand the meaning of the accents which in the original were doubtless used with more system than would appear from the copy. The confusion of genders and cases which so frequently occurs in this MS, also shows that the writer was not very familiar with the language 1. Blunders of this kind are, however, very common in works written in England, and the faulty verses of seven, nine or ten syllables, instead of eight, are characteristic of an Anglo-Norman rather than an Italian scribe. Moreover, the list of Biblical stones, which in this MS. follows after the First French Version, is unmistakably of Anglo-Norman origin (see note to v. 938). This MS. has been published several times, in 1708 by Beaugendre 2, in 1799 by Beckmann³, and in 1854 by Bourassé⁴, but in all these publications the text of the French translation is hopelessly corrupt. It was transcribed with reasonable accuracy for the first time in Pannier's Les Lapidaires français. His text has been collated with the MS. for this edition and a few slips have been corrected.

B. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., fr. 24870 (formerly Sorbonne 1682). — The MS., which has been described by Pannier (op. cit., p. 23), belongs to the end of the thirteenth century and contains various French works of ecclesiastical origin. The Lapidary begins on page 102 and gives substantially the same text as MS. A, but the Latin original has been omitted and the stones are described in a different order. The MS. is incomplete and breaks off in the middle of the description of Medus. The scribe, who apparently belonged to Champagne or Brie, has taken considerable liberty with his model. He has striven to remove obscurities, has modernized the language and has omitted certain items alto-

^{1.} The masculine is used instead of the feminine in: un isle 69, 292, 325; un eue 90; un altre (referring to acate) 115, 117; cest (sardoine) 273; bon (piere) 340; mals umurs 419; ars (gemme) 441; and vice versa, the feminine instead of the masculine in icele euage 355. On the other hand the accusative is freely used for the nominative.

^{2.} Hildeberti et Marbodi opera... edita ab Anton. Beaugendre, Paris, 1708, pp. 1635-1690.

^{3.} Marbodi liber lapidum seu de gemmis, Gottingae, 1799.

^{4.} Migne, Patrol. lat., t. 171, col. 1757.

gether. Pannier has collated this MS. with A, and printed the variants.

C. MS. Vatican Misc. 145, Arm. XV. — This MS. has been described by de Manteyer 1. The fly-leaf bears the note: Basilica Sancti Vincentii Laudunensis, Marbode de virtutibus lapidum. The Lapidary occupies fols. 44-54. Like the version of MS. A, to which it is closely related, it gives for each item the Latin text followed immediately by the French translation. The order of the stones, and indeed of the very lines, is exactly the same in both MSS., but the writing belongs to the middle or even to the latter half of the thirteenth century, and the spelling has been somewhat modernized by the scribe, who apparently came from the region of Champagne. Dialectal peculiarities are not very marked. We find, however, biauté (A belté) 237, but usually bealté; vealt (A voilt) 146, but more often velt; vermoil (A vermeil) 123 rhyming with soleil; trove en (A trovent) 131; anemis (A inimis) 126, 142; buen (A bon) 124, but usually bon; pot (A poil = poet) 234, 248; ielz, elz (A oilz) 199, 261; voier (A veeir) 234, 246; grandor 133, color 134, valor 185, poor 186. mireor 243, jor 244, but chaleur 195, doleur 196 (in A these words usually end in -ur). This version has never been published, but P Meyer has printed the first twenty-two lines in a note to his edition of MS. G (Romania, XXXVIII, p. 285).

D. MS. Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève 2200. — The MS. has been described by Kohler in his Catalogue des manuscrits de la bibl. Sainte-Geneviève (II, pp. 283-85), and again by P. Meyer in Romania, XXXVIII, p. 254. The Lapidary, which occupies fols 120v.-130, was written during the years 1276-77 somewhere in the N. E. of France. A few traits (e. g. an occasional infinitive in -eir, instead of -er, and a few past participles in -ei, instead of -é) point to Lorraine as the home of the scribe 2. The copy is not very faithful. Not only have N. E. forms of spelling been introduced very freely, but the text has often been tampered with. The order of the stones has been altered and is the same as

2. P. Meyer, Romania, XXXVIII, p. 255.

^{1.} Mélanges d'architecture et d'histoire publ. par l'Ecole française de Rome, t. XVII (1897), p. 305.

in B. The writer, more intelligent than reliable, has occasionally gone back to the Latin to improve the rendering of his model, but has more frequently drawn upon an independent rhymed translation of Marbode. P. Meyer has drawn attention to certain passages taken verbatim from the version known as Lapidaire de Modène (Pannier, op. cit., p. 81) 1. This version has come down in a fragmentary condition, and it is extremely probable that most of the other interpolations found in D are from the same source and belong to missing parts of the Lapidaire de Modène.

E. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., fr. 14969. — The MS. which has been described by P. Meyer (Romania, XXXVIII, p. 53), dates from the end of the thirteenth century and is of unmistakable Anglo-Norman origin. It contains the Bestiaire of Guillaume le Clerc (fols. 1-72) and a lapidary (fol. 73 to the end), both beautifully written and illuminated. P. Meyer, who has published the lapidary in Romania (loc. cit.), has pointed out that it is of composite nature, consisting in reality of portions of three distinct versions. The first section, down to v. 562, reproduces the text of the First French Version of Marbode with considerable alterations, omissions and additions. The order of the stones is not the same as in A and differs also from that found in B and D. From v. 563 onwards the scribe has copied fragments of two other lapidaries which bear distinct Anglo-Norman characteristics.

F. MS. Pembroke Coll., Cambridge 87 (fols. 197 r.-201 r.). — The MS. has been described by M. R. James in his Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, p. 78. It is a thick volume in various hands of the end of the thirteenth century and beginning of the fourteenth. A note on the fly-leaf (Lib. Monach. S. Edm. in quo subscripta cont. E. 11) shows that it formerly belonged to Bury St. Edmunds. It includes Latin sermons, excerpts from St. Augustine and other historians and various treatises on measures, on the differences between the Greek and Roman Churches, on numbers, and on the noviciate. Fols. 194-208 contain a remarkable collection of Anglo-Norman lapidaries. The hand-

^{1.} These passages, together with a few others overlooked by P. Meyer, will be found in the Notes.

writing is very good, but the scribe has obviously taken little trouble to understand what he wrote. Section F (i. e. fols. 197 r.-201 r.) gives substantially the same text as E, but ends at v. 656 of E, omitting therefore the fragment from the third lapidary. The other sections are dealt with under J, M, and P. None of the texts have been published before.

G. MS. Paris. Bibl. Nat, nouv. acq. lat. 873 — The MS. has been described by Omont in Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, LXVIII, p. 17 and by P. Meyer in Romania, XXXVIII, p. 267. It is in an Anglo-Norman hand of the beginning of the thirteenth century and the front page bears the ex libris of St. Augustine of Canterbury. Among other items the volume contains a Latin Damigeron and from fol. 190v. onwards a prose version of the Lapidary of Marbode made not from the Latin text but from the metrical translation, referred to as First French Version of Marbode. The text has been published in Romania, XXXVIII, pp. 271 sq. and P Meyer, the editor, has drawn attention to the archaic character of the spelling, which is particularly evident in the retention of intervocalic dentals in such words as depeciede (I, LIV), fiede (II), liede (XIV), perciede (VII, XXXI), etc.

H. MS. London, British Museum Roy. 12 F XIII. — The MS. has been described and published by M. F. Mann in Romanische Forschungen, II, p. 363. It is in an Anglo-Norman hand of the beginning of the thirteenth century. It gives the same version as G, but is incomplete at the beginning (items I-XI of G are missing). The archaic character of the spelling noticed in G is not evident in H, which on the whole offers a text less reliable than that of G. Both MSS. were obviously derived from a common source but are otherwise independent of each other.

J. MS. Pembroke Coll., Cambridge 87 (fols. 2017.-204v.).—This section is in the same hand as F (see above). It contains a prose version of Marbode which is remotely connected with that given by G and H. The stones, however (34 in all, against 58 of G H) are described in a different order.

K. MS. Pembroke Coll., Cambridge III. — This MS. has been described by M. R. James in his Catalogue of the MSS. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, pp. 105-07. It includes several MSS. of the twelfth and thirteenth century, mostly very well written.

The fifth part of the volume, memorial verses chiefly on liturgical points, in a rough hand of the thirteenth century, is followed (on p. 205) by a list of stones in French. The ensuing pages

(pp. 206-17) give the lapidary here designated K.

The calligraphy of this section is poor, but the scribe, if he copied hurriedly and occasionally misread the original, was evidently a man of some intelligence who endeavoured to understand what he wrote. The MS. gives the same version as J, but the text is incomplete and breaks off in the middle of the description of Chelonitis (XXVIII). The index on p. 205 of the MS. shows that the lapidary originally included 37 items of which nine are missing, viz. Genatides, Orides, Cristal, Allectide, Jaspe Panter, Alearferne (= Chalcophonos), Ligure, Crapaudine and Lange (= ? ambergris). The prose prologue found in J is here replaced by a shorter one in verse. This lapidary has not been published before.

L. MS. Jesus Coll., Cambridge Q. D. 2. — The MS. has been described by M. R. James (Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. of Jesus Coll., Cambridge, p. 44) and by P. Meyer (Romania, XXXVIII, p. 483). Fols. 1-147 contain various Latin works: Pauli liber de cura aegritudinum, extracts from the Disciplina clericalis, a treatise De accentibus, etc. The lapidary occupies the last pages of the volume (i. e. fols. 148-158). The lines run on like prose but are marked off by dots. A separate paragraph is given to each stone and the initial capitals are alternately red and green. The MS. (which formerly belonged to St. Cuthbert's, Durham, and was given to the College by a Fellow in 1685) was written in England. It is in a Norman hand of the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. P. Meyer, who has edited this text with great care, gives a facsimile of fol. 148 r. (op. cit., p. 497). We have collated his edition with the MS. The lapidary is in verse and the stones are described in alphabetical order.

M. MS. Pembroke Coll. Cambridge 87 (fols. 204 v.-208 r.). — This section of the MS. is in the same hand as F and J (see above). It contains a verse lapidary which is clearly of composite nature: chapters I-XI deal with Apocalyptic stones, but the remaining eleven chapters are from the Alphabetical Lapidary and repro-

duce the same text as L.

N. MS. Longleat 'Tractatus varii Theologici saec. XIII et XIV'. — The MS. is in the private possession of Lord Bath, who graciously placed it at the disposal of the Editors. It has been fully described in another place (Mod. Lang. Review, XVI, p. 36). It contains various Latin tracts in an early thirteenth century hand, but the Lapidary, which occupies fols. 6 r.-8 v. has, like the other French pieces, been written on blank pages of the MS. during the first half of the fourteenth century. It gives the same version as M, but adds two items (Crystal and Jasper) at the beginning and two more (Pearl and Adamant) at the end. Of the Alphabetical Lapidary, which follows immediately after, only a few lines have been copied (viz. vv. 33-34, and 77-82 of L).

O. MS. Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge, 435. — The MS. is described by M. R. James in his Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. of Gonville and Caius College, II, p. 505. It formerly belonged to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and includes various tracts, sermons, accounts of the Passion of St. Edmund and the Vision of St. Paul in French verse, etc., and on pp. 145-185 a lapidary written in a fine black hand of the thirteenth century. The lapidary, which begins and ends ex abrupto, has been published by Pannier in his Lapidaires français (pp. 75-77 and 145-188). His version has been collated with the MS. for the present text.

P. MS. Pembroke Coll. Cambridge 87 (fols. 194 r.-197 r.). This section of the MS. is in the same hand as F, J and M (see above). The Lapidary is in prose and deals exclusively with engraved gems.

Q. MS. London, British Museum Add. 18210. — The volume was acquired by the British Museum at an auction in 1850 and bears no indication of its provenance. It is a made-up miscellany comprising different MSS. in thirteenth and fourteenth-century hands. The Lapidary which occupies fols. 103-106 and the French treatise of palmistry and prognostication which precedes it (fols. 85-103) were probably written in England in the second half of the thirteenth century ¹. The Lapidary gives the same

^{1.} This information was kindly supplied by Mr. Herbert, Deputy-keeper of MSS.

version as P, but at the end adds a few items mainly derived from Damigeron. Some of them (XLIX-LIV and LVI) do not deal with engraved gems at all and belong to an independent prose lapidary (Q II).

R. MS. Gonville and Caius Coll. Cambridge 435. — This version is included in the same MS. as O, described above. The Lapidary begins on p. 185 and is in a thirteenth-century hand. It is in prose and gives a version which bears some resemblance

to that of P and Q.

S. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat. fr. 1097. — The MS. is mentioned by Pannier (op. cit., p. 78). It includes a fourteenth-century French translation of Boethius' Consolations ascribed to Jean de Meung, and a translation of the same date of the Moralitez des philosophes, i. e. of Seneca. The lapidary begins on fol. 56 and is incomplete, the last phrases of the description of the topaz and the remaining pages being lacking. The whole book is written in the same neat hand in two columns on vellum with rubricated initials at the beginning of each paragraph. There seems to be no evidence that negatives the conclusion suggested by the whole appearance of the MS., that it is of Francien origin. The version of the prose lapidary that it gives has the prose prologue of J.

T. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat. fr. 2063. — This MS. is mentioned by Pannier (op. cit., p. 78). It was written in 1340 for 'Maistre G. de Dynant, demorant a Noyn (= Noyon) ', and bought at Noyon by Jaques Bauchant of Saint Quentin in 1366. It contains first 'Li livres de Vegece' in a translation ascribed to Jean de Meung, secondly (fol. 108) the lapidary, and thirdly 'Le Pere et le Fils et le Saint Esprit, ou Le testament de Jean de Meung'. The whole book is well written on vellum in two columns by the same hand. The first part displays in two miniatures a shield which probably indicates its original ownership: argent, a fret azure, on a chief gules a demi lion rampant or. The lapidary is complete, and offers a close resemblence to J, but the scribe (who was copying from an imperfect model) slightly modernized the text and introduced here and there spellings belonging to his native dialect (Southern Picard), e. g. redevaule (= reddivable) Prol. II; triule (= trible) II, 18; amiaule IV, 8 (but

amiable V, 4); poure, pourre (= pudre) XXI, 6, XXXI, 2; assauront (= assaudront) XXIX, 7; warist (= garist) XXII, 8; warde (= garde) XXX, 5; cius (= cil + s) XVI, 10; ceaus (= ceus) XXI, 10; prius (= perils) XXVI, 3; biau tans VI, 5; biax XXXVII, 4; caive (= chaive) XXI, 8; tascelez (= tachelé) XXVI, 1; aigue XXXVI, 7, etc. The stones are described in the same order as in J, but at the end galactite, pantheros and lyncurium are replaced by turquemaus (= turquoise) and betannus (= ceraunius).

AA. MS. Florence, Bibl. Nazionale, Conventi Soppressi G. 7. 612. — The MS. is described by E. Stengel in Mittheilungen aus französischen HSS. der Turiner Universitäts-Bibl., 1873, p. 44. It is a paper quarto volume which dates from the fourteenth century and also contains a version of the 'Compas et Image du Monde '. The lapidary which follows occupies the last section of the volume (fols. 131-142). It is clearly written in single columns of 27 lines to the page. On fol. 131 r. there is a miniature representing a clerk in the act of offering a book to a crowned monarch seated on a throne. The prologue is introduced by the words 'Ci sont les nons des pierres et lor vertus '. From such spellings as cen (= ço) III, 7; VII, 5, etc.; mont (= mult) passim; amei (= amé) IV, 8; XVI, 8; lie (= lui, fem.) XXXII, 5; netiez (= nettoiés) XXXII, 6; biau temps VI, 5; biauté VII, 6; carbon XV, 3; taquellee (= tachelés) XXVI, 1; soupechon (= suspeciun) XXIII, 9; soupechonné V, 3; chire (= cire) X, 9; enchainte (= enceinte) XXIII, 4; douche (= duce) XXXIV, 2 etc., we may infer that the scribe was a native of Normandy. The lapidary is identical with that of J and the stones are given in the same order, but through the inadvertence of the binder one leaf (fol. 133) is now out of place so that Agate and Cornelian appear to come after Sapphire instead of after Calcedony.

BB. MS. Paris, Arsenal 3516 (283 BF), fols. 213-214. — This MS., described by H. Martin, Catalogue des manuscrits de la Bibl. de l'Arsenal, III, p. 395, is dated 1268 and contains various religious treatises and other works such as 'De Charlemaine sans rime', 'Chronique de Normandie', etc. On fol. 213 begins a version of the Second A.-N. Prose Lapidary very similar to

that given by J, but with an introductory rubric not found in any other MS., viz. "Chi commence li lapidaires qui raconte les vertus des preciouses pierres. Chi sont escrit li non des .xij, principals pierres: jagonce, grenas, sardes, tot est un topace, esmeraude, rubins, escarboncle, saffirs, jaspes, ligures, acate. amastiste, crisolite, oniche, beril."

Although the spelling is not always consistent, it would seem that the scribe was from N. E. France. Most characteristic is the occasional use of le (pronoun and article) for la, e, g, le (= la) porte IV, V, la percie si le mete V, le (= la) doit XXIII, Bretaigne le maior XXI; also se for sa in se fame XVIII. Final z is replaced by s, e. g. dens, serpens XXI; note especially 2 pl. ind. pres. doutes XXXI, and 2 pl. imperat. metes XXIII, oingnies XXIX, ostes XXIX, donnes XXXI, touchies XXXI, etymological ein has been fairly consistently changed to ain, e.g. mains (minus) II, restraint XI, estaindre XVI, taint XVII, ençainte XXIII. Such forms as li solaus XXXIII, anieaus II, menison IV, lunison VI, menre (= mendre) XVI, ara (= avra) V, periels XXVI also supply useful evidence. In the treatment of c, on the other hand, the scribe appears to have followed his model instead of substituting his own pronunciation; thus he writes charra, cheval I, etc.; exceptions are trence I, rikece I, cartre II, castes II, estance IV, blancor IX, escapa XXVI, castement XXXIV. Occasionally he hesitates between two forms: blanches and blances X; touce XIII, but atouchera XIII, touchies XXXI; likewise enchaintes X, but ençainte XXIII; chi Prol., cheste XXXII, iche XXXIII, but usually ci, ceste, ce. The juxtaposition of the spelling eue (3 times) by the side of aighe (4 times), though not uncommon in N. E. French texts, probably implies that the model had eue or ewe, but that the copyist usually wrote aighe.

This text was published by Reinach in Archiv f. d. Stud. der

neueren Spr. u. Lit., LXVIII, p. 321.

CC. MS. Paris, Arsenal 3516 (283 BF) fols. 215-216. — This lapidary of engraved gems is in the same hand as BB and offers the same linguistic peculiarities. It begins as follows: "chi commence la table de preciouses pierres, de celes pierres qui sont de taille et devise de la vertu des tailles".

DD. MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat. fr. 25247. — The MS. was written in Picardy at the close of the thirteenth century. Fols. 1-50 contain various 'Coustumes' and 'Usages' of the town of Amiens. Then follow texts of a more philosophical or scientific character, viz. 'Le quarte partie selonc phisianomie qui aprent a connoistre le nature et le complection de chascun', 'Li livres de Moralitez', Extracts from the Bible with an introduction explaining the eight constituent parts of man, 'Olimpiade par Piere', etc. The Lapidary, which occupies fols. 100 v. -113 v., comes between 'Li livres de Moralitez' and the Extracts from the Bible. It is very clearly written and the capitals at the beginning of each chapter are often decorated. At the top of fol. 100 v. four lines have been added in a small cursive hand which have become almost illegible:

(Vide?) Marbodi Librum de materia medica : Evax rex Arabum fertur scripsisse Neroni, qui post Augustum regnavit in urbe secundus, quot species lapidum quae nomina quive colores.

The last three lines, it will be noticed, are the opening words of Marbode's lapidary.

U-Z are Latin MS. Lapidaries of Engraved Gems. They include:

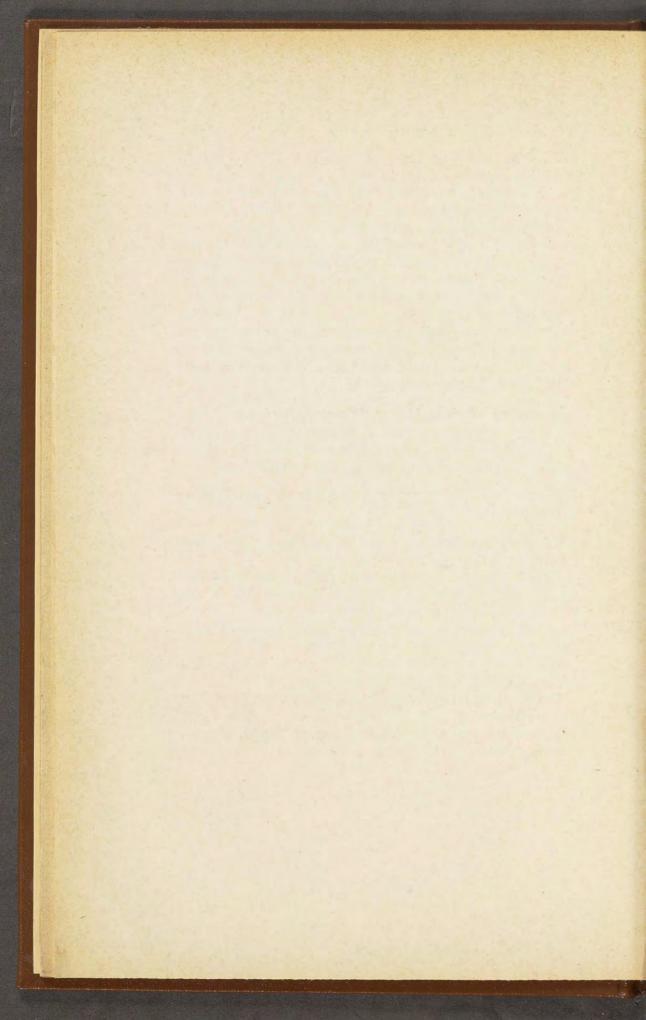
U (a, b, c) London, B. M. Harleian 80, fol. 105 v. and Arundel 342, fol. 69 v. (ed. J.Wright, *Archeologia*, XXX, p. 449). French, thirteenth century.

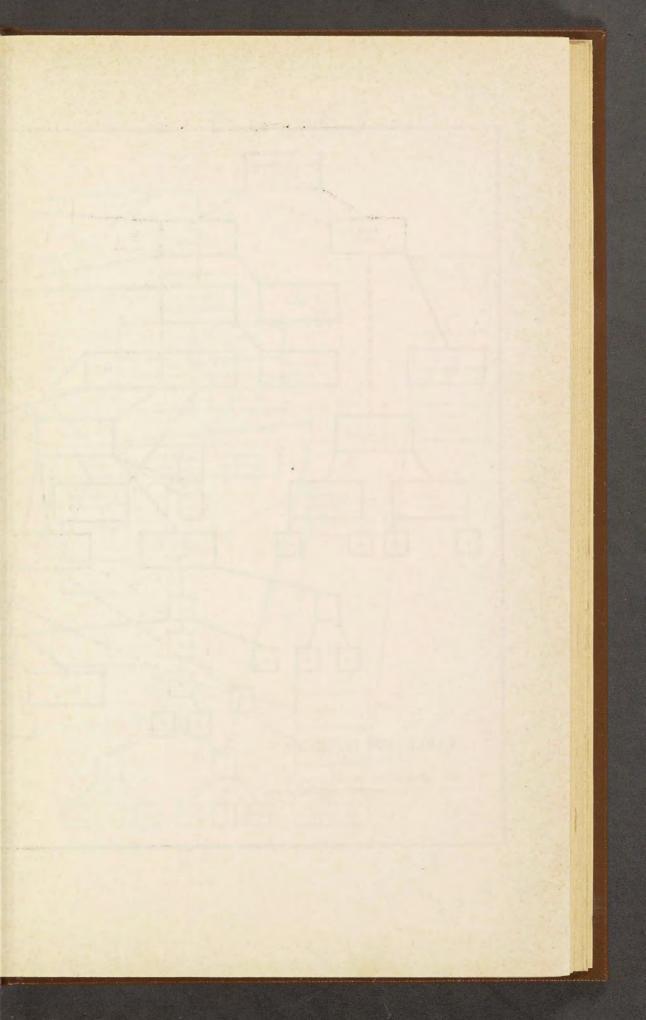
V. Oxford, Bodleian, Digby, 79, fol. 178 v. (Evans, Magical Jewels, Appendix E) thirteenth century.

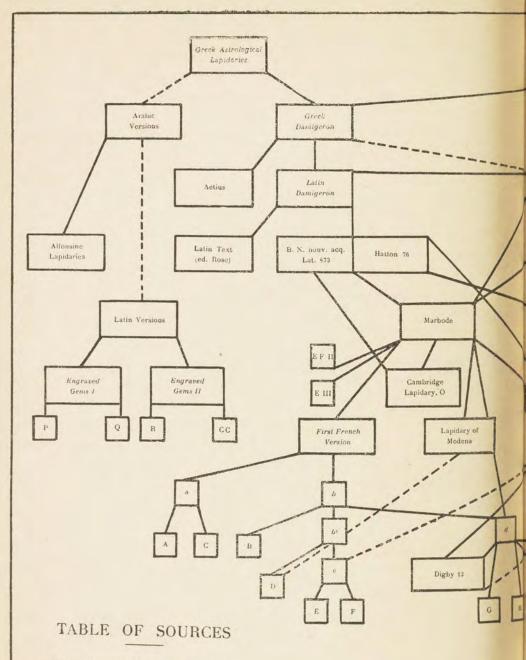
W. London, B. M. Sloane 1784, fol. 5 v. (Thetel); fol. 8 (*ibid.*, Appendix F) French, fourteenth century.

Y. Oxford, Bodleian, Ashmole 1472, fol. 65 v. (Ptolemy), late fourteenth century.

Z. Oxford, Bodleian, Rawl. D. 358, pag. 91. English, fifteenth century.

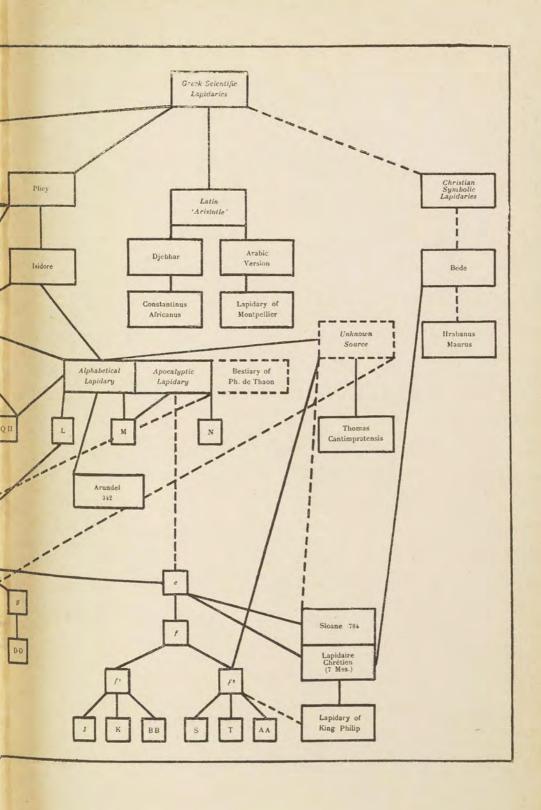






LOST LAPIDARIES ARE SHEWN IN ITALICS.

LAFIDARIES NOT MENTIONED IN THE NOTES ARE OMITTED.



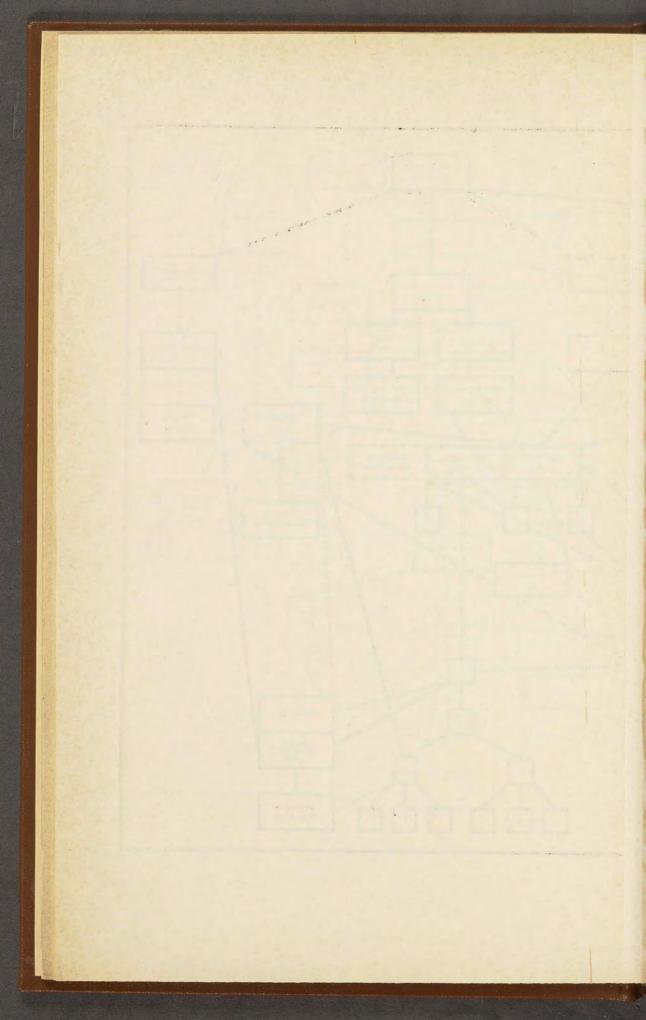


TABLE OF STONES

shewing the order of the stones in the various MSS.

Note: The stones are indexed under their Latin name as given by Pliny, or failing him by Isidore.

Where such equivalent has not been found the name given in the MS. is printed in italics.

Stones recorded in the index of a MS. but missing from the text are given in brackets.

			71							
QII	~				~	-				
N	16	15			17		13			
M			22		12	91	II			
Т	12 m	н	36	111	4	27		13 12 10	~××	6
0	2	н	24	20	3		15	47	32	
AA	01	H	23		91		14		27	
T	IO	I	23		91		14		27	
S		н								
BB	IO	н	23		91		14		27	
И	10	Н	23		91		14		27	
ſ	01	I	22		91		14		26	
DD	6	_	27		17		91			
Н			26	39	I			25	46	-
9	73	Н	20	50	12		II	37	52	
F.	~	I	II		00		21			
E	~	I	II		00		21			
D	77	Н	38	50	12		II	36	56	
В	N	н			12		II			
Э	n	Н	25	21	~		91	84	33.25	
Ψ.	73	I	25	21	2		91	48	33.5	
Lapidary of Berne	77	I	24	15	c		33		91	
Lapidary of Modena			[24]	14	7		18			
Marbode	7	H	25	21	2		91	48	33.2	
Digby 13	53	49	245	14	54	62 64	91	61	15	20 48
B. M. n. a. l. 873	4 4	Н	18	9	n	56			N	
Damigeron Hatton 76	4	I	18	9	2				N	
Damigeron ed. Rose	17	.00	H		61				49	
	Achates	Adamas	Aetites	Alabastron	Alectorias	Ambra	Amethystus	AmistunteAnancitisAndrodamas	Apocheamus Apsyctos Asbestos Assius lapis Asterites	Astrion

OII						71	-	+	
N		6			4		00	11	
M		_		20	18 2	13	9	6	17 19 15 14
Т	17	14 15 29	61	20 4	30	22 21	78		2 2 8 3 1 2 8 2 4 4 5 6 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
0		11		22 27 36		38862	2 9	13	19
AA	13	22		15	6	34 28	U	24	20
L	13	22		33	6	2871	υ	24	20
S							v		
BB	13	22		15	6	34 17 28	Ü	24	20
И	I3	22		15	6	[34] 17 28	U	24	20
1	13	21		15	6	33	U	23	II
DD	77	11		H		26	29	30	19
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Lapidary of Modena	4 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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Damigeron ed, Rose	24 42 37 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
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I. THE FIRST FRENCH VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY

This version, beginning Evax fut un mult riches reis, has long been known to scholars and has attracted considerable attention. Pannier, however, was the first to attempt a critical edition of the poem, in Les Lapidaires français du moyen âge which appeared in 1882, some years after his death, with a preface by G. Paris. The text was based on a careful study of A, collated with B and with a fourteenth-century prose version 1. The present edition is likewise based on A, but with the help of C and D, and to a smaller extent of E and F, it has been possible to correct several blunders which had crept into A. In a considerable number of instances, however, the new evidence has supported readings of A which Pannier, on the doubtful authority of B, had unwisely discarded. A and C have preserved the original text more faithfully than the other MSS., but they are derived from a common, or closely related copy, and at times reproduce the same errors (see variants and notes to vv. 41, 55, 140, 198, 235, 332, 335, 448, 462, 488, 651, 677, 893). On the other hand B and D are also related to each other and come from an original in which the order of the chapters was not the same as in A and C. The order was again quite different in the model of E and F, but in a few cases E and F have the same variants as D (variants which are found in none of the other MSS. : vv. 125, 174, 191, 448-52, and 634 are particulary striking). Less frequently E agrees with B (and not with D) in vv. 463-64, 495, and 628. It would thus appear that the rhymed versions have come down in three branches, a (A C), b (B D), and c (E F), of which b and c are interrelated. The first of these

^{1.} This late prose version was clearly written on the Continent. It is of no value for the reconstruction of the text, and has purposely been omitted from the present study. See p. 94.

branches usually has the better text, but when a is faulty and b and c agree, the probability is that they (and not a) have retained the correct reading. This is the case in vv. 55, 198, 462, 488, 893, etc. In the present edition the spelling of A has generally been retained and all rejected forms of that MS. have been recorded in the footnotes. The variants of B, C and D are also quoted in full (with the exception of mere graphic divergences), but those of E and F are only given when they are of any value to establish the text 1 . The First Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidary (MSS. G and H) and to a less extent the Second and Third Prose Lapidaries are based on the French poem and in one case at least have alone preserved the correct reading (cf. v. 329).

The text which results from the careful comparison of the MSS. probably differs little from the lost original and may be made the basis for investigating the questions of date and dialect. As long ago as 1880 Neumann 2 expressed the conviction that the poem was of Anglo-Norman origin; but his conclusions were based on the study of MS. A only and appeared before the publication of Pannier's edition. In a preface to this edition G. Paris adopted the view that MS. A was Anglo-Norman, " mais rien n'oblige à considérer le poème comme composé en Angleterre; les particularités linguistiques qu'il présente conviennent aussi bien à l'ouest de la France ". In the same edition (p. 32) Pannier stated somewhat more definitely " on est amené à penser que la première traduction de Marbode a été faite dans un pays qui serait au sud de la Normandie et à l'est [sc. ouest ?] des provinces où l'on prononçait oi. Or, ce pays ne peut être que le Maine, la Touraine ou l'Anjou, toutes contrées voisines du lieu où l'évêque de Rennes a composé son lapidaire latin ". Vising accepted the findings of Pannier observing, however, that " ses raisons sont un peu faibles ". P. Meyer recognized that the question could not profitably be discussed

^{1.} E and F differ so fundamentally from the other MSS, that it seemed preferable to deal with them in a separate chapter; see p. 70.

^{2.} Paul Neumann, Ueber die älteste französische Version des dem Bischof Marbod zugeschriebenen Lapidarius, Neisse, 1880.

^{3.} Johan Vising, Sur la versification anglo-normande, Upsala, 1884, p. 40.

before the text was established with the help of all available MSS. He expended much time and energy in collecting material (thereby greatly facilitating the task of the present Editors), and would no doubt have given a final judgment, had his life been spared a little longer.

P. Meyer conclusively showed that MS. A was not written in England — although its model probably was (see p. 2). Thus of the six extant MSS. of the poem two only (E and F) are Anglo-Norman, and they are clearly further removed from the original than any of the remaining four. On the other hand the First French Version enjoyed a considerable popularity in England. Indeed our investigations have brought to light strong evidence that it became the basis of an Anglo-Norman prose version about 1150 ¹. Notwithstanding Pannier's opinion to the contrary, the poem presents not a single feature which militates against the hypothesis that it was written in England. The language is that which in the first half of the twelfth century served as a common literary medium in the Norman dominions on both sides of the Channel, but some of the characteristics are insular rather than continental.

(I) -ie and -e occasionally rhyme, e.g. preisee (= preisiee): renumee 209-10, enveiee: trovee 215-16, rober: despoiller 851-52. The spelling e for ie is a distinctive feature of A (even the converse spelling ie for e is found in mier 839).

(2) The sounds an and en are kept apart — the rhyme grant: sanglutement 293-94, retained by Pannier, should (as G. Paris suspected, Preface, p. vII) be replaced by granment: sanglutement (the reading of D). The rhyme fussant (= fussent): atretant 787-88 is of a different nature because the stress has been shifted. Similar examples occur in the Cumpoz of Philippe de Thaon, in the Quatre Livres des Rois and other Anglo-Norman works 2, but they are equally common in Western French literature, e.g. in Roman de Thebes, Epitre de St. Etienne, etc.

(3) The rhyme jalne (= jaune): meaune (cf. English 'mean') 207: 8 is scarcely possible outside Anglo-Norman.

I. P. 94.

^{2.} Cf. Menger, The Anglo-Norman Dialect, p. 125. See, however, Meyer-Lübke, Gramm., II, p. 388.

Other characteristics, though less exclusively Anglo-Norman, tell rather by their cumulative effect. Such are the retention of ei (which never rhymes with oi) 1 , the presence of such rhymes as maistre: estre 5-6, dedens: preinz 771-72, moille: uile (usually oile) 265-66, the use of initial st- without supporting e (which is assured in the word storbels 640), the prevalence (in MS. A) of the spelling u (for o) especially before nasals.

Further evidence of Anglo-Norman origin is found in the versification. The poem is written in the archaic octosyllabic metre, with a frequent break or caesura after the fourth syllable. As in the *Mystère d'Adam* and other Anglo-Norman poems an unstressed syllable is occasionally elided at the caesura, e.g.

Ume refreide ki a trop chialt 194

where -de of refreide does not count for the scansion. There are at least nine such lines out of a total of 966. (The others are vv. 343, 402, 495, 553, 874, 906, 922 and 938.) In the Mystère d'Adam the proportion is nearly the same, viz. ten out of 758 lines 2. The poem is written in couplets, but at times the same rhyme runs through four consecutive lines, e.g. vv. 351-54, 359-62, 371-74, 485-88, 817-20, 911-14, cf. also vv. 93-96 and 855-583. In other respects the scansion appears to be regular. In MS. A there are, however, a few lines of ten syllables (e. g. vv. 507, 523, 524, 554, 556-58, 560, etc)., one of these (v. 507) is substantially the same in all MSS. and cannot be satisfactorily emended. Lines of seven or nine syllables certainly occurred in the common source of A and C; some of them may even belong to the original. We have, however, corrected them. In the following couplet (vv. 653-54):

Des palpebres tolt l'asprece E as oilz dune clarece

^{1.} MS. A occasionally has e for ei, e. g. veer (videre) 190, but the confusion of these sounds is not found in the rhymes.

^{2.} P. Studer, Mystère d'Adam, 1918, p. LIV.

^{3.} Similar groups of four or more lines are found in the Mystère d'Adam, and other Anglo-Norman works.

the last unstressed syllable must be counted among the eight syllables of the metre ¹. Occasionally too the rhyme is weak and little more than an assonance, e.g. tierz: preisez 69-70, plus: turs 175-76, dulurs: vigur 321-22, plus: oscurs 355-56, estanche: noisance 609-10, Cypre: Aufrike 615-16, buche (bucca): musche 631-32, ceste: verte 751-52, perles: beles 861-62, bone: hume 873-74, pesant: sanc 887-88.

The combination of all these characteristics renders the Anglo-Norman origin of the poem very probable, but it is less conclusive as an indication of the date of composition.

Instances of confusion of the sounds ie:e occur in Anglo-Norman works after 1110 but they are not common before 1150 2 . On the other hand rhymes like dedens: preinz have only been identified in texts belonging to the second half of the twelfth century, and the confusion of oi and oi is apparently more recent still. (The single example moille (mölliat): uile (ŏleum) is, however, not absolutely conclusive). The point to note is that such irregularities occur in Anglo-Norman earlier than in continental texts, but too much importance mustnot be attached to isolated cases for, as we have seen, the poet was obviously not very careful in the selection of his rhymes.

Moreover, frequent contractions such as sil (= si le) 602, sis (= si les) 943, sin (= si en) 328, kis (= ki les) 942, nel (= ne le) 466 and other archaic traits speak in favour of greater antiquity, and justify the view expressed by Pannier, G. Paris, Suchier and others, that the poem belongs to the early part or at least to the first half of the twelfth century. P. Meyer, it is true, was of a different opinion: "En réalité, je ne crois pas qu'il y ait aucune raison de placer la composition du poème... avant la fin du XIIe siècle 3." This assertion, however, he never substantiated. It can no longer be upheld in the face of the evidence that a prose adaptation of the poem was current in England by or

^{1.} MS. A contains at least one more couplet of this kind (vv. 845-6). See also Vising, op. cit., p. 23. Such rhymes are a feature of the Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan.

^{2.} J. Bédier has recently shown (Romania, XLVII, p. 465) that too much weight should not be attached to the -ie: -e criterion.

^{3.} Romania, XXXVIII, p. 53.

soon after 1150. Indeed, MS. Digby 13, which has preserved one chapter of this prose adaptation, was written before the end of the twelfth century. It reproduces a text which was already contaminated (see p. 94) and had presumably passed through the hands of more than one copyist. Judging by numerous examples in Old French literature, we must assume that the poem had achieved a measure of popularity and had been in vogue for some years before an attempt was made to revive the success of the theme in prose form.

It would be interesting to have some definite information concerning the author of the First French Version. Unfortunately the MSS. supply none. All we can infer with any degree of certainty is that he probably lived in England and wrote in the first half of the twelfth century, in other words that he was a contemporary of Philippe de Thaon. It is therefore not unreasonable to ask whether he could possibly be identified with Philippe himself. The discovery of two lapidaries (the Alphabetical Lapidary and the Apocalyptic Lapidary), which bear unmistakable marks of Philippe's authorship, has, however, brought to light sufficient evidence to show that such a solution is untenable. In another place we have drawn attention to the interdependence of the Alphabetical Lapidary, the Apocalyptic Lapidary and the Bestiaire (p. 261), and shewn that the three works, closely interlinked and complementary to one another, are conceived in the same spirit of naïve pedantry and written in the same monotonous style, seldom relieved by originality of thought or felicity of expression. The author of the First French Version used the same literary idiom as Philippe. He was himself anything but a purist and, as we have seen, he took great liberties with the accepted tenets of French prosody, but he had a certain gift of language and an artistic sense which his compeer almost utterly lacked. He may have been an indifferent scholar, but in spite of a serious blunder here and there he often achieved in his couplets an epigrammatic conciseness not surpassed in the Latin original. Unconsciously perhaps, he paid some attention to style; he varied his expressions and as a rule refrained from monotonous iterations. It is true that the First French Version, the Alphabetical Lapidary and the Apocalyptic

Lapidary are derived from different Latin sources, and that some allowance should be made for the nature of the original. The elegant hexameters of Marbode would no doubt stimulate the poetic talent of a translator more than the dull prose of Damigeron or Hrabanus Maurus. It is not likely, however, that this cause alone could account for the marked superiority of the First French Version. Indeed, we possess definite evidence to the contrary. In a few isolated cases the Alphabetical Lapidary and the First French Version happen to be based on the same passage of Marbode, e.g. the description of the Cornelian:

Alphabetical Lapidary 557-62.

First French Version 515–18.

Ele toilt ires e tenciun

Trestute ire refrenerat, Totes tençons surmunterad, E sancfuison estanchera En quel membre que il serra. A la femme maïsmement Sera il pur estanchement.

Sanc estanche ki trop s'en ist; Femme del mal curteis garist.

A comparison of the two translations shows at a glance that they are by writers of very different temperament : one concise and neat, the other clumsy and verbose. Moreover Philippe was so limited in his vocabulary and range of constructions, that he seldom attempted to express the same idea in more than one way. On the contrary he found it very convenient to serve up a second time stray bits which had done duty before. If he had translated the same passage of Marbode in two different works, even after an interval of some years, the odds are that the wording would be the same in both cases. Indeed it is not unlikely that on the second occasion he would simply have looked up and reproduced his earlier effort: as we shall see in dealing with the Alphabetical and Apocalyptic Lapidaries, he was rather inclined to quote from his own works. In other descriptions derived from a common source e.g. Androdamas (Alph. Lap. XII, F.F.V. XLVIII), Alectorias (Alph. Lap. IV, F.F.V. III), Sapphire (Alph. Lap. LXXVI, F. F.V. V), Jasper (Alph. Lap. LI, F.F.V. IV) the contrast, if somewhat less striking, is still sufficiently evident, and occasionally reinforced by minor discrepancies, e.g. Alph. Lap. 1195 refers to sixteen kinds of jasper, F.F.V. 148 to seventeen kinds.

A comparison of the First French Version with the Apocalyptic Lapidary leads to a similar result. The points of contact are fewer still and limited to four passages:

Apocalyptic Lapidary

(a) 84-85

Esmeraude est de tel culur, K'el surmunte tute verdur.

(b) 136-37.

E si ad tel resplendisur, Estenceles cum feu entur.

(c) 254-61.

Ametistus il est purprin
Cume gute de vermail vin,
U cum est rose culuree
Par matin oue la rusee.
E de luy ist simple luur
De flaumbe medlee od rujur;
Ne pert mie de feu a estre:
Tel cume vermeil vin poet estre.

(d) 100-103.

E sardonix est fet ço nun De nun de deus peres k'avum : De sarde et onix en verté, Cest nun sardonix est trové. First French Version

217-18.

Esmaragde par sa culur Veint tutes chioses de verdur.

300.

Si estencele cume fou.

381-86.

Ametiste a culur purprin, O tel cume gute de vin, O altretel cum violete, Ou cume rose munde e nete; L'une turne alkes a blanchiur, L'altre a de vin meslé rovur.

267-68.

Sardoine est de dous pieres traite, De sardine e d'onicle faite.

It must be allowed that in extract (c), in spite of a little gaucherie, Philippe's rendering is the more poetic of the two, and that in (d) the text of the First French Version has been condensed to the point of obscurity. Whatever be their respective merits, these parallel passages establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that the First French Version was not written by the author of the Apocalyptic Lapidary, or in other words that its attribution to Philippe de Thaon is unwarranted.

The poem is definitely a version of Marbode's lapidary, and its substance has no claim to originality. At the same time the author has exercised a certain selection over Marbode's material in view of the audience for which he is writing. It is noticeable, for instance, that he omits certain statements which Marbode

took from Damigeron and which might have offended Christian susceptibilities; sapphire for example, is no longer credited with one of the properties attributed to it by Marbode (119).

'Placatumque Deum reddit, precibusque faventem'. Another curious instance of the same spirit is to be found in the account of the agate; Marbode's statement that it sometimes displays 'simulacra deorum' is changed by the translator (97) to 'd'altre beste la semblance'.

Further, he omits for the most part the etymologies and allusions of which the comprehension requires some classical knowledge. The omissions of the Greek name of the carbuncle and the Greek derivations of onyx and ceraunius, of the agate of Pyrrhus, the alectorias of Milo of Crotona, the aetites of Castor and Pollux, and of quotations from Zoroastres and Metrodorus, are typical.

On the other hand his additions are relatively few. A certain number of colourless lines, such as 'Mult est amee et preisee', or 'Mult sont preciuses e cheres' are added for the sake of the rhyme, and a few glosses are incorporated in the text: for instance 'Entre les Turcs' is used to represent 'In Medorum regione', the Nile is described as 'Ki de parais vient', and 'partibus in Scythicis' is represented by 'En Libe'.

The real additions to the content of the book are naturally the most interesting. In one passage only — the account of the use of the magnet by thieves — it seems probable, though not certain, that the translator used the actual text of Damigeron from which the passage in Marbode is paraphrased instead of the paraphrase itself. The most important addition, in some respects, is six lines appended to the translation of Marbode's chapter on the pearl:

(873-78)

'Cuntre gute corel est bone
E cuntre tache ke naist en ume.
Cuntre mal d'oilz est sa nature.
Mielz valt la clere ke l'oscure.
Li bon perrier ancïenur
Tindrent la ruunde a meillur.

These lines clearly appear to be derived from the same source

as the account of the pearl in the First Anglo-Norman Prose Version XXXVIII. Other passages not found in the Latin Text are the ascription to the topaz of the power of warding off toads, and to the sard that of checkings sobs and killing worms. The sources of these statements have not been recognized.

FIRST FRENCH VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY

Evax fut un mult riches reis: Lu regne tint des Arabeis. Mult fut de plesurs chioses sages, Mult aprist de plusurs lengagges,;

- 5 Les set arz sot, si en fut maistre.
 Mult fut poissant e de bon estre,
 Granz tresors ot d'or e d'argent,
 E fut larges a tuite gent.
 Pur lu grand sen, pur la pruece
- Fut cuneüz e mult amez,
 Par plusurs terres renumez.
 Neruns en ot oï parler:
 Pur ce que tant l'oï loer,
- 15 L'ama forment en sun curagge; Si li tramist un sen message. Neruns fut de Rume emperere En icel tens que li reis ere. Manda li ke li enveast
- Par sa merci, ke nel laisast,
 De sun sen, de sa curteisie :
 Ne kereit altre manantie.
 Evax un livre li escrist,

I, D omits lines I-36. 2. C da arraboiis. 3-4. B inverts the order of these lines. 4. B Et of apris pl. 6. A poischant. Io. A omits pur sa; C Quil of en soi et la largece; E e pur la grant. II. A cunuuz. I5. C La ama mult. 17-18. E omits these lines. I8. B que lores ere. I9. A kel e. 20. C E quil ne l.

K'il meïsme de sa main fist,

- 25 Ke fu de natures de pierres,
 De lor vertuz, de lur manieres,
 Dum venent, e u sunt truvees,
 En quels lius e en quels cuntrees,
 De lor nuns e de lor culurs,
- 30 Quel poissance unt e quels valurs. Mult sunt les lur vertuz cuvertes, Mais lor aïes sunt overtes. Li mire i trovent grant succurs, Cil ki cunuissent lor valurs:
- 35 A faire medicinement
 I trovent grant succurement.
 Nus sages om duter ne deit
 K'en pierres granz vertuz ne seit:
 En erbes ne sunt tant trovees
- 40 Vertuz si seient esprovees.

 Deus les i mist mult gloriuses:
 Pur ce s'apelent preciuses.
 E ce vus di ge ben pur veir
 Ke rien ne poit vertu aveir,
- 45 Si Deus li veirs ne li cunsent E si de lui ne li descent.

I. Adamas

De Adamante

De l'une vus dirai avant Ke l'um apele aïmant. Aïmas est piere ital 50 K'el est clere cume cristal,

25. C nature. 26. A e de lur maneires. 27. A sun. 32. B E G apertes. 33. B mains s. 36. B seurement; E aveiement. 37. A Nul. 38. A gran. 39. A Es; B Es, pas tr. 40. B Tant v. si sovent provees; E Vertuz se fussent. 41. A Deus les fist; C Dex si les fist. 42. B Por ce les nommons; D les dient pr. 43. B E si; E Ice. 44. B Ken rien. 45. A Deu. 46. E adds 12 lines. 47. B Dune vos nommerai. 48. B Qui est apalee adamant; D dyamant; E diamant; G adamas. Similar variants occur in the next line. 49. C Aimant si est; D inverts the order of 49 and 50.

E de fer brun a la culur; L'om la trove en Inde maiur. Par fer ne par fou n'iert ovree, S'en sanc de buc chiald n'est tempree;

- 55 L'om l'i moile tan com est chialz,
 Pois la depece l'om o mailz
 Sur enclume, e des pieccettes
 Ki en esclatent agüettes
 Les altres gemmes sunt talliees
- 60 E gentement aparelliees.

 N'est grendre d'une nuiz petite
 Iceste ke vus ai descrite.

 D'Araibe en vient de tel manere
 Ki n'est si dure ne si fiere:
- 65 Senz sanc de buc est depecee, N'est si bele ne si preisee; El est graindre, mais ne valt tant, E lu num porte d'aïmant. En Cipre, une isle, rest li tierz,
- 70 Li quarz en Grece, meins preisez.
 Tutes cestes tel nature unt
 De fer traire la u els sunt.
 Iceste piere valt granment
 A cels ki font enchantament.
- 75 Ki ceste porte e poit aveir,
 Force li dune e poeir,
 E de gres sunges le defent
 E de fantosmes ensement,
 De venins, de mortels puisuns.
- 80 Si toilt e ires e tenciuns;

51. A B D omit E; E De espee burni; D G De fer bruni. 53. B E por fust. 54. A Sel sanc del; B omits chiald. 55. A tan kest; C tant quil est. 56. D Et puis la depieche ou le dyamant. 57. C lenclume; D E enclumes. 58. A Ken esclatent; B Qui de li e. 59. D Autres g. en sont. 61. B plus granz. 62. B Ceste q. v. ai ci d.; C ai ci d.; D Icele. 63. B omits en. 64. B Quil; C Si nest; D si chiere. 65. B nest. 66. D Nen est. B omits 67-70. 68. D Et si la depellent dyamant. 69. A C un isle; D E est li. 70. A C E quart. 71. A natures; B celes. 72. D E G atraire. After 72 D adds 6 lines. 76. C D grant pc() ir. 77. A les. 78. A faintosme. 79. A e de. 80. B E E si tout ire(s).

As forsenez dune remire:

Mult lor valt mielz ke malvais mire.

Ki la porte, ja n'ert malmis
Par nul de tuz ses inimis.

En or deit estre ou en argent
E gardee honestement.

Porter se volt el braz senestre;
Segunt l'escrit isi deit estre.

II. Achates.

De Achate

Acate est ceste apelee · 90 Por une eue u el est truvee, Ke apelee est par cest num. En Sezile la trove l'um. Neire est e a plesurs figures En li formees de natures : 95 De reis i veit om la figure Ke est en li de sa nature, Ou d'altre beste la semblance; Itels en est la cunuisance. Une altre acate rest trovee 100 En Crete, dum est aportee; De coral porte la figure : Grains d'or i a peinz de nature. A tuz venins est si cuntraire, La u el est ne poit mal faire. 105 En Inde est altre trovee Ke acate rest apelee:

81. B Es. D omits 81-82. 85. D non en argent; E En ascier e en or non en argent. 86. B Et g. mont h. 87. A si volt; C en main s. D omits 87-88. 88. B Selon, ensinc; C Selonc, einsi; E Ce dit Evax einsint. 89. C D iceste. 90. A un eue. 92. D En cecile de lara abbi aldon A la lichate en retrovon En la rive la cerque lon. 93. A Neir; B et sa; D si a. 94. D forcent maintes natures. 95. C Des; D De reine i voit on la faiture. 96. B Qui est ensi. 97. E Ou de nostre sire deus la figure. 98. D Icele. 99. B D est. 100. D En Grece. 102. B C par nature. E omits 103-116. 105. A rest; C en est; B D une autre. 106. C D est.

Des arbres i a peinz les rains E entallié i sunt farains. Ki iceste porte sur sei,

Mais ki l'esgarde alkes suvent,
Si en pert tot le veement.
Encor en est d'une matire:
Ki l'art, si a odur de mirre.

Une altre i ra ke est tachee
Cume s'el ert de sanc tuchee,
E une altre de grant valur
Ke de cire porte culur.
Pur ce k'en est si grant plenté,

Si l'a l'um alkes en vilté.
Mais la force de li est grant :
Ume defent e fait poissant ;
Culur li fait aveir vermeil,
Et fait estre de bon cunseil ;

125 Cunseil duner fait a amis : Dutez est de ses inimis.

III. Alectorias

De Allectorio

Allectoire tenent a bon
Ki creist el ventre del chiapun.
Treis anz vit cocs, pois est chiastrez,
Tan vit ke set anz a passez:

130 Tan vit ke set anz a passez: En sun ventre trovent la piere Ke mult est preciuse e chere.

107. A C Darbres; D Darbre i a painturet. 109. C Et qui ceste; D Ki ceste portera. 110. A Sil. 111. C Et qui. 112. A C omit tot; D tosi. 113. B Encores est dune nature; D dautre maniere. 114. B mure. 115. A Un; C Dia. 116. A Cum; C fust; D Com sele estoit. 117. A un; C Une autre en est de. 119. B D quil en est g. 120. A Sis a; B D Si la on; E La tient len. 121. D a elle mult grant; E la vertu ad ele mut grant. 124. A El fait. 125. B fait doner ses; D E F Bien feit (E set) conseillier ses amis; D adds 7 lines after 125. 127. D Electoire; E tent hom. 128. B D Et croist; E Si crest. 131. C trove en; F si trove hom.

D'une feve a la grandur ; Eiue semble de la culur

- O altretel cume cristals;
 Mult est la piere espiritals.
 Ki la garde e tient en memoire,
 Vertu li dune e gran victoire;
 La sei tolt; e di ben sen faillie,
- N'iert vencuz ki l'a en batallie.
 A ume cunquert bons amis
 E fait veintre ses inimis;
 Amer le fait, e ben parlant;
 Feme livre de sun enfant,
- E fait de sun senior amer; E en buche se voilt porter.

IV. Jaspis

De Jaspide

Jaspes sunt mult bones e cheres, E sunt de disesset maneres, E si sunt de maintes culurs.

- En terres creisent en plesurs;
 Mais cele est mieldre e plus vaillant
 Ke est verte e tresluisant,
 E ki les meillors vertuz porte.
 Ome maintent bien e conforte;
- E ki la garde chastement, Mult li fait grant seürement : Fevre toilt e idropisie; A femme ke travalle aïe,

133. D favete. 134. B a la color; D F Ewe resamble de c.; E E a eawe resemble de c. 135. C autele; D cum est c. 136. A spiritals. 138. B E omit gran. 139. A omits e; C E ce di; D e on dits. 139-40. B inverts the order of these lines. 140 A C vencuz ia en. 143. E Ele fet home ben p. 144. B E fame delivre denfant; D E delivre de s.; D adds four lines. 146. A voil; D en la bouche; E En buche pur seif le deit len p. 148. E E E1 en sunt. 149. E2 Si sont de divers c.; E3 Si sunt de .xvii. c. 150. E4 les pluisors; E6 de pl. 151. E6 cel. 152. E6 transluisant; E7 est uierte; E8 m. et reconforte; E8 Lome. 156. E8 succuremant; E8 segurement; E8 omits 155-6. 157. E9 didropie.

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

Ume defent e fait poissant,

Amer le fait e mult valliant.

Fantosme toilt a tute gent;

Si se volt porter en argent.

V. Sapphirus

De Saphyro

Saphirs est bels e cuvenables, En dei de rei resplendissables; 165 Al ciel resemble kant est purs E sen nues, quant n'est oscurs.

Nule nen a vertu plus grant, Granniur belté ne plus vaillant; El est bone e el est bele;

170 Si est truvee en la gravele De Libe, de cele cuntree; E syrtides est apelee Por un pople mult ancien Ke il apelent Sirtien.

Mais cele est mieldre e si valt plus Ki vient de cele terre as Turs :
Iceste n'est pas tresluisant,
Mult a vertuz, pruz e vaillant :
Apelee est gemme des gemmes ;

180 Mult valt a umes e a femmes.
Al cors dune mult bons cunforz,
Les membres tient entiers e forz;
Ele toilt envie e boisdie,
E de prisun ume deslie;

160. B fort e vaillant. 161. A Faintosme. 163. A C Saphir, cuvenable; B bons e; C bele et. 164. A C resplendissable. 165. B Le ciel. 166. B quil nest; C Et semble quant; D Ou a aisur quant est. 169. A E el est; B mont bone et sest mont b.; E Ele est b. si est b. 170. C F omit la. 171. B De clibe; D De bile. 172. D A sirtides; E Scirites. 174. C Qui i apelent; D Kon apelle; E Ke len apele. After 176 D adds Cest de mede un pais grant, and omits 178. 176. B es Turs. 177. B Icele; E trop l. 182. B rent entiers. 183. A E toil; C E tolt.

- 185 El a en sei mult grant valur :
 Ki la porte n'avra poür.
 Acorder fait umes irez ;
 Ki la porte n'ert esmaiez.
 El est bone en sa nature
- En eue a veer la figure
 Ke dit ce ke nun est seü
 Ne par nul ume cuneü.
 A medicine mult revalt;
 Ume refreide ki a trop chialt,
- E trop sue pur la dulur.

 E ki en lait la volt tribler,
 Si est bone a malanz saner.
 Des oilz si toilt la ordeür,
- 200 E del chieu toilt la grant dulur;
 De la lengue destruit lu mal
 E fait aler tut cuntreval.
 Porter se volt mult chiastement
 E garder mult honestement;
- 205 E ki issi la gardera, Ja povertez nel custreindra.

VI. Chalcedonius

De Calcedone

Calcedoine est piere jalne Entre jacint e beril meaune.

185 C Ele a sur soi. 188. A E ki; B D nest e.; C ja niert; E nest esgarez. 189. D mult bone. E omits 189-90. 190. B omits a; D En lewe est noire se f. 191. C Et ce dit qui; D Car chu monstre ki nest seu; E E ce mustre ki nest seu. 193. D ausi mult vaut. 194. B Home enfroidit; C qui est; D ki trop a; E qui trop est. 195. B a la gr. c. B inverts the order of 195-6. 196. B E tressue. 197. E velt laver. 198. A C a plaies saner; B Bone est pur les m.; D pur lor mal s.; E a mals (F malans) s.; G a saner malvais malauns. 199. B Des eoz amande la luor; D Des iex amende le veoir; E Des oilz amende la valor; A ordur; C ordeor. 200. A omits la; D omits toilt. 201. A E de; B E de lengue, and inverts the order of 201-2. 207. B omits this item; D E follow different versions. 208. A meaine; C maune.

Mult est amee e preisee

210 E de riche gent renumee.
S'el est portee el col pendue,
A veintre chioses mult aiüe;
E ki el dei la portera,
Tutes chioses veintre porra.

215 De Sithie est enveiee,
E de treis culurs est trovee.

VII. Smaragdus

De Smaragdo

Esmaragde par sa culur Veint tutes chioses de verdur. E si resunt de sis maneres; 220 Mult sunt preciuses e cheres. L'une trove l'om en Sythie, Et l'altre vient de Bractanie, E altre en porte en sei e tient Li Nils ki de paraïs vient; 225 Une altre i a, ben renomee, Calcedoine est apelee; Mult est amee e preisee : De Sythie est enveiee. Arimaspi, icele gent, 230 Les aiment plus k'or ne argent, E il les tollent as grifuns, A uns oisels granz e feluns. La bien clere est mieldre par veir, Ke l'om poit bien par mi veeir,

210. A g. ben renumee. 211. C a col. 215. C Que de. 216. A de culurs treis. 219. B E si en est; D Et si sont de ,xii. m.; E Si en resunt de v. m. 220. B gloriouses. 222. B brecanie; E bretanie. 223. C Lautre porte en; D E lautre; E La tierce en sei meimes t. 224. D Li fluns ki. 225. A C Un; D Ceste est li plus r.; E La quarte est ben r. 226. D Ki smaragdoine est; E Ki esmeral. 227. C preisoiee; D est ceste amee; E Nest si bele ne si p. 228. D Ki de sithie est aportee; E De ethiope est. 229. E Arismapi; E As risnaspi; E La quinte Arismapie. 230. E La perre toulent as gripons. 232. E A oiseaus dynde g. E omits 233-40.

- 235 L'er qe est pres teint e oscure : Ice li vent de sa nature ; N'el ne mue pas sa belté Ne pur soleil ne pur clarté : Ne por umbre ne por lumere
- 240 Nen oscurra ja sa manere. La plaine est bone pur mirer; Mult la soleit Neiruns amer: Il en aveit un mireür O ses deduiz veeit le jur.
- 245 Iceste piere fait saveir Chioses par eue e veeir Ki sunt en l'an a devenir : Si bien l'enkert, n'i poit faillir. Richeise dune mult granment,
- 250 Ki la porte bien chastement. Ele fait umes bien parler, Cels ki la volent enorer. D'une fevre garist mult fort Ke a maint ume dune mort,
- 255 Si a num emitriteüs :
 Maint ume avra trait a reüs
 Quant de cest mal fait tiel aiüe.
 Si l'a li ume al col pendue,
 Cuntre gutte chaïve valt :
- 260 Ki l'a sur sei, sempres li falt. Les oilz salve e l'esgardeüre; Si toilt tempeste e luxure.

235. A C Laltre qe est plus teinte; B omits pres; G Ki taint le air ki li est prof. 236. D Et devient vert de sa n. 237. A B Nele; D Ne ne m. 240. A Nun oscurera; B D Noscurera. 245. D a savoire; E cest a savoir. 246. B por aigues et v.; C et par v.; E Est chose par hee a veoir; A ueer. 247. D Li quels sont en lan avenir; E a avenir. 248. C D le quiert. 249. E Richesce aoite. 250. D Cil ki le porte c.; E Ki ben la porte nettement. 251. A ume; C hom; D homme; E omits 251-2. 252. A A cil; B Ces qui; D A celes ki loent ennorer. 255. E emetriteus. 256. B fait eureux; C tuez (?) arus; D homme atrait areus; E Ky maint home a trait a reus. E omits 257-60. 258. B lai on a son; C Si la un a son. 259. B la g. chaude. 261. C L. o. sane; D Les ieus fait bon quant bon ne sont; F Les euz sein de gardeure. 262. C et tolt l.

Ki l'a, deit estre de bon aire; E s'il la volt encre vert faire, 265 Tres bien la let el vin e moille, Aprés si l'uinge de vert uile.

VIII. Sardonyx

De Sardonice

Sardoine est de dous pieres traite,
De sardine e d'onicle faite;
De cez dous porte treis culurs,
270 De blanc, de neir et de rovurs.
Li blancs sur le neir est asis
Et li ruiges sur le blanc mis.
Ceste est de cinc maneres dite;
Si n'est tro grant ne trop pitite.
275 Cele ke bien a divisees
Les treis culurs, neent meslees,
La plus preisee est en apert;
Ne nule cire n'i aert.
Humle e chiaste la deit aveir.
280 Altres vertuz n'i sai por veir,

IX. Onyx

De Onice

Onix fait gres sunges aveir, Tenciuns e fantosmes veeir;

Kar el livre n'est en escrit; D'Arabe e d'Inde vient, ce dit.

263-66. D follows a more expanded version. 263. E Kila velt feire debonaire. 264. B Sil la vuet entere; C Et qui la v.; E E ben la velt. 265. B E G la leve(t). 267. C Sardonice est de dois; E Sardoine kamaheu est. 268. C De sarde et doniche; E De sardoine. 270. B roiors; C roieurs; D rouiors; E rougors. 271. A blanc; D Noirs est li siges comme meure. 272. D Blanke et vermeilel par deseure. 273. A Cest; E de treis m. 275. C ai devisees. E omits 275-6. 276. B et nient; C i sunt m.; D en aient m. 279. E Home chaste. 280. E Iceste vertu ad. 281. B Que celes que iai ci e. 281-2. E follows a different version. 282. B con d. 283. A Onice; E Onicle; B omits this item and the next. 284. E T. f. de nuit veoir.

E si refait enfanz bavus
E umes irez e noisus.
D'Arabe e d'Inde sunt ces pieres,
E sunt dites de cinc maneres;
E si li sardes est present,
290 Onix ne vus nuira nïent.

X. Sardius

De Sardio

Sardine est ceste apelee
D'une isle u ele fut trovee.
Ruge est, e n'a vertu granment,
Fors tant ke toilt sanglutement
295 E vers ocit; e ki l'avra,
Onice mal ne li fara.

XI. Chrysolithus

De Crisolito

Crisolite fait a amer;
Si a semblant d'eue de mer.
Enz a un grain d'or el milou;
300 Si estencele cume fou.
Ki la porte n'avra poür;
Mult a la piere grant vigur:
Ki la perce e dunc i met
Seie d'asne el pertuset,

285. C enfant. 286A ume ire; C home iriet en noiseus. 285-6. D Et si enfait homme anoiose Pensis iree enfant bauose; E Si fet home ennoious Pensif ire enfant bavos 287-90. E follows a different version. 287. C li pierres. 289. A le sarde; C Et se len a sarde en p.; D omits 289-90. 290. A Onice ne uus fara ia nusiment; C ne vo nira nient. 291. B omits this item: E follows a different version. C est cele; D sardire. 292. A Dun ille; D Pur une ylle ou elle est t. 293. A v. grant; C unc grant; D na vertu granment. 294. D kele tolt. 297. A Grisolite. 299. B E si a i. grain en; D Et a.i. 300. D E Ki e. E omits 301-2. 303. B porte; E pertruse. 304. A Sei; D De soie.

Ja diables ne l'attendra.

D'Ethyope vient ceste piere
Tam preciuse e tan chere.

XII. Beryllus

De Berillo

Beril est en Inde trovee,
310 E par sis angles est formee,
Pur aveir en granniur clarté,
E si en a granniur belté.
Ome e feme fait entramer
E ki la porte enurer.

315 Si om la tient ke li enoit
E l'estreinge, la main li coit.
Les oilz malades sainera
Li vins u l'om la lavera;
E s'om la beit ki fort sanglut,

Et si retoilt tutes dulurs

De fevre : tels est sa vigur.

Cestes resunt de nou maneres,

Mult sunt preciuses et chieres.

XIII. Topazium

De Topacio

325 Topace en une isle est trovee Ki altresi est apelee.

305. D A senestre. 306. D le tendra. 307. E sunt aportees. 308. C Tant est et preciouse et chiere; D Itant p.; E E volent estre ben gardees. 310. D De par. 311. D omits en; E omits 311-12. 312. A enn. 314. D la puet bien enorer. 315. E E ky la tient ren ne lui nuist. 316. D li clot; E A lestraindre. 318. E le moilera. 319. E Se hons le b.; E E qui la boit ci (= li?) tolt sanglot; E Si homme le b.; E Si hom la veit ki f. 320. E E i E Il; E E tolt et sospir. 321. E E si en talt; E E si li tout maintes d. 322. E Del feure; E Des fievres. 323. E vint; E Cestes sont; E de .vi. m. 324. E Mont precioses et mont chieres; E gloriuses. 325. E un isle; E Stopace. 325-28. E follows a different version. After 326 E adds: Dune ysle et dautel non Topase a li terre a non.

Ele si est de dous maneres. Poi en veit um : sin sunt plus cheres. La une a mier or resemble;

- L'altr' est plus clere, ce me semble,
 La lune semble de luiur.
 Encontre fis a grant vigur.
 Desboillir fait l'eue boillant :
 Pois ke la sent ne built avant.
- 335 Si bot veez en une place,
 Faites li cerne del topace,
 Ja ne purra del cerne issir,
 Iloc li cunvendra murir;
 C'est la provance de la piere.
 340 D'Arabe vient, bone est e chere.

XIV. Hyacinthus

De Jacincto

Jagunces sunt de treis maneres E sunt mult preciuses pieres. L'une est granate, l'altre citrine, L'altre euage; s'unt medicine:

- 345 Tutes confortent par vigur, Vains pensers toilent e tristur. Cil ke sunt alkes bon perrier La granate tienent plus cher: El a la plus bele culur,
- 350 Pur ce la tiennent a meillor;

327. C si sunt. 328. C Pou en a un sen.329. G la une ad colur de mier or; J (K) or esmer; all other MSS. Lune a mireur. After 330 D adds: Gaune comme chire a la colour. 331. C de jauneur; E resemble de luor. After 331 D adds: Elle porte che dit on. 332. A Cuntre li a; C Encontre le a; D Encontre le fie garison; E E esmeralde par vigor. 334. B Puis quele i est ne bout neant; D E Puis kele la (E le). 335. A Si scherbot; C Sescharbot veet em P; P Si crapaut le voit en mi le P; P Si crapoud est en une P 336. P Faites lo; P A topoce; P Setopace; P Faites un cercle; P Une cerne entur de la t. 337. P Cern; P Nel porra ja del siercle issir; P Fetes ja nen purra eissir. 339. P Lesprovance. 340. P bon est; P Si fet home avoir bone chere. 343. P Lune est granee violete Lautre est citrine roginete. 344. P si unt; P mecine; P et se ont; P La terce si est ewagine Tutes unt noble medecine. 345-6. P inverts the order of these lines. 346. P Vaines pensees. P comits 347-66. 349. P Et de la; P Elle est plus bele de c.

E pur ce l'ont en grand cherté Ke il n'en trovent pas plenté. L'euage ne pert sa clarté, Tant ne sera en oscurté.

- 355 Icel euage aiment il plus
 Ki n'est trop clers ne trop oscurs,
 Ainz est de tempree culur
 De purpre; e dune grant freidur
 A celui ki le portera
- 360 En sa buche : grant chiald n'avra.
 Pur la durece ke el a
 Ja entalliee ne sera,
 Si de piecete n'est ovree
 Ki d'aïmant est esclatee.
- 365 La citrine trait a palur;
 Plus en est vils pur sa culur.
 Quel ke jagunce um ait sur sei,
 Al col pendu ou en sun dei,
 Mult poit aler segurement:
- 370 Ja mar creindra engrutement; E a ostel kant il viendra, Amez e joïz i sera, E a ice k'il requerra Raisnablement, ja n'i faldra.
- 375 D'Ethyope est ceste aportee; Mult est e bone e unuree.

XV. Chrysoprasus

De Chrisoprasso

Crisopras vient d'Inde maiur. De jus de purret a culur;

352. D grant plente. 354. D ja oscurete. 355. A Icele; D Cele ewage est ames plus. 356 B Quil nest; C Nil (?) nest. 357. C datrempee. 358. A B. omit De. 359. A la p.; D Cil ki lewage p. 363. B Si des p. 364. A daimas; B Qui dameime; D de dyamant est escatee. 367. D Ki la jagonse ait. 369. C pot al s. 370. A Ja mal; B engignemant; C Mar ja. 371. A omits il; B Et a lostel; D omits E. 372. A j. il i s.; B conjoiz s.; D et bien venus sera. 373. D Et che quil; E Sa gent ferunt ce kil vodra. C omits 373-4. 374. D ne f. 375. B omits ceste; D sont aportees; E follows a different version. 376. A B omit the first e; D Et volent bien estre gardees. 377. B omits this item; D crissopas; E follows a different version. 378. A p. en a c.

Gutté est d'or, teint de purprie : 380 Altres vertuz n'a ici mie.

XVI. Amethystus

De Ametisto

Ametiste a culur purprin, O tel cume gute de vin, O altretel cum violete, Ou cume rose munde e nete;

- 385 L'une turne alkes a blanchiur, L'altre a de vin meslé rovur. D'Inde nus vient iceste piere, E est a entallier legiere. Ki l'a sur sei, n'eniverra
- 390 Ne ja vins ne l'estordira.

 Par dreit sereit en gran cherté,
 Se il n'en ert si grant plenté:
 Granment deüssent estre cheres;
 E si en sunt de cinc maneres.

XVII. Chelidonius

De Celidonio

- 395 Celidoine est bone, nun bele; El ventre creist de l'arundele. De vertu veint assez des cheres. Dient k'el est de dous maneres, Dous sunt trové, de dous culurs:
- 400 L'un trait a neir, l'altr' a rovurs.

379. A e teinte p. C Gotee; D Gotee est dor et mest avis. 380. C ni sai je mie; D nait ichi mis. 381. D E Amatiste. 382. A O tele; B E Autel; C Tele. 383. B E Ou autel come; C Autele come. 386. A di vin; C m. coleur; D meille roior. 387. B D ceste p. 388. B Si est a lentaillier; C El est. 389. B ja nen ivrera. 390. D ne li stordira. 391. E follows a different version. 392. B Sil nen estoit. 395. C est et bone et bele. D omits 397-8. 397. B Daus venent vertuz assez chieres. 398. B quan est de .v. m.; E ke sunt. C inverts the order of 399-400. E omits these lines. 399. B Trovees i sunt de .ii. colors; C Doble oure ont segont lor c.; D Trove en sont de .ii. c. 400. A rouur; B D roiors; C roieur.

La ruige toilt la passiun Ke prent a ume par luneisun, Dunt il chet et est afolez. Langurus saine et forsenez.

- En linge drap seit volopee

 E al senestre bras portee.

 En meïsme ceste manere
- Granz chioses aïe a perfaire
 E defent ume de cuntraire;
 Cuntre ire de prinze e de reis
 Dune force, aïe e defeis.
- 415 L'eue u ceste piere est lavee Saine les oilz de la bobee. Iceste piere, si seit prise, En linge teint de safran mise, Toilt fevre e les males umurs
- 420 Ki al cors dunent granz dulurs.

XVIII. Gagates

De Gagate

Jaiet naist en une cuntree Ke Lice a nom, si est clamee. Pur poi n'est gemme ceste pierre : Luisant est e nere e legere;

401. E La neire tout. 402. B E omit a. After 402 E inserts two lines. 403. B e est forsenez. 404. B Languissanz las e afolez; C Langoreus semble; E Angusse tout as f. E omits 405-20. 407. B volope. 408. B porte. 409. B En ceste meismes m. 410. B C Est p.; D Soit p. 411-12. D inverts the order of these lines. 411. B aide a faire; D De grant besong kil a afaire. 412. D Homme defent de contraire. 413. A prinz; B princes; D ou des rois. 414. A defens with i above n; B et aie de menois; D aide. 415. B ou ele est l. 416. G valt as oilz malades. 417. B ensi soit; D omits si. 418. C linge drap de; D linge drap taint de; G linge drap teint en s. 419. A mals; B maluais; D Et tolt f. et mals. 420. B Qui es cors; D as cors. 421. C Gagat; D Gaies en cecile est trovee; E Geect. 422. B E Licie a nun; C nommes; D En un flun ki gagan est clamee. 423. B cele p.; E poi est. 424. A omits first e; D Luisant soen (?) est n.

- 425 Si naist en la maiur Britaine, En une terre ben lontaine. Kant um la fait alkes freier, E el eschalfe del breier, La paillie trait a sei e tient.
- 430 En l'eue art e en l'oile esteint. Si garist ume seinz eschar D'enfleüre entre cuir e char; D'enfonture est granz sainemenz; Lavee en vin garist les denz.
- 435 Desuz se s'en estuve feme, Ses natures li rent la gemme. Si l'um la gette en un fou, Ki chiet del mal, s'il est el lou, Tant tost cum il en sent l'odur,
- 440 Si chiet ke il n'en sent dulur. Quant est arse mult est mirables : Chaice serpenz, destruit diables; Ventre torné e trencheisuns, Charmes, malvais sorz e poisuns,
- D'els destruit la malignité;
 De feme set virginité.
 L'aive u el a treis jurz geü,
 Se feme enceinte en a beü
 Treis noiz e diz tut ensement,
- 450 Qe il n'i ait encumbrement,

425. D Si est. 426. C E mult 1. 427. D fait bien froier. 428. B de; D Elle sacaufe. 429. B teint; D taint. 430. A omits e. 431. D sains en char. 432. C Defleume. 433. A grant; B anfondeure ausimant; C sauvement; D E Denfondure. 435. B De soz soi sen estiue; C Par desuz sen; D Se desous sestufe; E Suz cel na si nestuve f. 436. B natures tire. E omits 437-40. 437. C en mi un. 438. D de mal sil est cheu. 440. A ne sent; B Si set. 441. A B E ars; B amirables; C Quant il est vers mult. 442. D Serpent encache. 444. D et fortz p.; E malves e les p. 445. A tute m.; B Tote destruit m.; D Dedenz destruit toute lamerte; E Des oilz tost la malvaiste. 446. B (D) senz v.; C fait v. After 446 D adds four lines. 447. C·La ou el a; D Leuwe ou trois jors jeu avra; E En le ewe treis jurs temperra. 448. A enceinte na; C omits a; D Et trois nuis tant il demorra; E E treis nuiz i demora. D E omit 449-50. 449. A B noiz dit; C noiz diz tolt e.

Sempres la liverra sen faille De sun enfant, s'ele travaille.

XIX. Magnes

De Magnete

Magnete trovent Trogodite
En Inde, e preciuse est dite.
455 Fer resemble e si le trait
Ausi cume l'aïmant fait.
Dendor l'ama mult durement,

Qi l'usot a enchantement. Cyrcé l'usa e l'ot mult chere,

460 Cele merveilose sorcere;
Si en fait um esperiment
Bien esprové de lungement:
Si de verté voilt um saveir
Si sa feme aime altre pur veir,

465 La piere suz sun chief metra
En dormant, k'ele nel savra:
Se chaste est, tut en sun dormant
De baiser li fera semblant;
S'ele ne l'est, je vus plevis,

470 Enz el lit repundra sun vis E cuntendra huntusement, Cum s'ert butee laidement.

451. B Ja se deliuera; D E Se feme en boit quant elle travaille. 452. D E (L) enfant avra sempres sans faille. 453. D G tragodite; E trove lentrogodite. 454. A precius; D et est precieuse d.; E est preciose d. 455. D A fer; E latrait. 456. A Altresi cum; D Tout ausi com dyamant. 458. C Qui en usot; D Ki en faisoit e.; E Cil ki tant sot de e. 459. B Cele lusa; C E Circe(s) lama. 460. D Ki fu m. 461. B on un espiremant; C en exspirement; D en faisoit e. 462. A Ki est prove; C Ki provez est. 463. A verite; B (E) vuet savoir on; D De verite fait savoir homme. 464. B E aime se li non; D feme le aime ou non. 465. C sor son; D desous son; F sur son. 466. A ke nel; D En son dormant kele ne; E kant ele nel. 467. A chast; A C omit tut; B E omit sun. 468. B De lui baisier. 469. A Se ele, gel vus. 470. E El lit cuntera sun avis. 471. C D Contendra soi; E E contera. 472. A seit; C soit.

Ceste piere tel odur dune : As malvés noist, as pruz est bone.

- 475 Lierres ki l'a, la tient mult chere : La puldre fait de ceste piere En la maison u deit entrer, Qant ce est ke il voilt embler ; Vis chiarbuns prent u est li fous,
- 480 Sis establist par katre lous;
 De la maisun en katre sens
 Li funs s'en sailt come d'encens:
 Tuit cil ki sunt en la maisun
 Oant lu fum sentent d'envirun
- 485 Si fuient s'en o grant poür, E cil prent ce k'il volt del lur. Entr' ume e feme dune amur; Bone parole e grant valur A tuz cels ki la portent dune.
- 490 Contre ydrope beüe est bone; La puldre est bone sur ardure E sur tute eschaldeüre.

XX. Coralium

De Corallo

Corals cum arbre creist en mer, Verz naist, e mult fait a amer.

473. D Cele p. 474. A D males; B Es males n. es p. et b.; C mauvais; E omits 474-89. 475. B mult l. t. 477. C ou velt e. 478. A kil; B Ce est quant il. 479. A prent des fous; C ardant prent de feus. 480. B Si les espant; D Sil. 482. B Fumee en s.; C Li feus; D sen ist comme e. 483. B denz l. 484. B C le feu s.; C omits d'; D la fumiere. 485. A omits Si; B Fuient sen et ont g.; C Si senfuient o; D Sen fuient car li cueur lor delt. 486. A E il p. ke voil; C de lor; D Li lerres prent quanquil velt. D inverts the order of the lines 487 to 490. 487. D feme grengnor a. 488. A C Dune parole. 490. B Contre ydropique mont; D Le polre boire a ydropisie est bone; E Contre ydropice a beivre est bone. 491. E Ceste rest bone sur arsure. 492. D trestoute e.; F E sur tute autre escaudure. D adds 13 lines. 493. A C naist en; B Corals uns arbres; D Corals en mer com arbre croist; E K com herbe. 494. A e mul; B Verz est; D Vers et mols inais tantoist.

- Qant l'air la tuche si devient dure, Ruige devient de sa nature. Dimi pié a bien de longur. Ki l'a sur sei n'avra poür De fuldre ne de tempesté.
- 500 Li chians u est rent gran plenté, Ne gresles ne altres orages, La u el gist, ne fait damages. Ele fait fruit multipleer; Fantosmes toilt e destorber,
- 505 E dune bon cumencement E meine a bon definement.

XXI. Alabandica

De Alamandina

Alamandine en Asie est trovee En Alamande la cuntree, E a sardine si resemble 510 Ke pur un poi ne sunt ensemble.

XXII. Corneolus

De Corneolo

Corneole est piere oscure; Grant vertu a de sa nature: Ele toilt ires e tenciun, Ume fait parler par raisun.

515 Icele est de meillur nature Ke de chiar semble laveüre. Sanc estanche ki trop s'en ist; Femme del mal curteis garist.

495. A Qant laire; B Quant vient a lair s., E Kant vent en lair. 496. D Roge et les vaines blanc par sa. 497. A omits bien; C Et demi piet a de. 499. B Ne de f. 500. B ou il est r. g. bleste. 501. C De g. ne dautres; F ne de a. 502. A ele; B D E elle est; C La ou gist. 507. B E omit this item; A in; C ase; D en aise est nee. 508. C alabande. 509. D A la sardine mult. 510. C Que por qoi quil ne. 511. B E H Corneline; D La corneline. 512. B Granz vertuz. 513. B D E ire; A tenciuns; C tenchons. 514. C raisons. 515. C E cele; F Mes cele. 517. B quant trop en ist. 518. C mal cele g.

XXIII. Carbunculus De Carbunculo

Scherbuncles gette de sei rais;
520 Plus ardant piere n'i a mais:
De sa clarté la noit resplent,
Mais le jur n'en fera neient.
Naist en la tere as Trogodites;
Duze maneres sunt descrites.

XXIV. Lyncurium De Ligurio

- 525 Ligurium creist e s'areste
 El date d'une fiere beste,
 Ki par mi piere altresi veit
 Cum par mi veire si fereit.
 Linz a a num e mult est bele :
- 530 La piere pisse en gravele.

 Mult voldreit k'ele fust celee,
 Covre la, ke ne seit trovee.

 Theofrastus, ke bien le sot,
 Dit k'a electre resemblot;
- 535 E si atrait a sei la paille.

 Del ventreil toilt dulur sen faille;

 De jalnice et de meneisun

 Redune ele garisun.

519. B omits this item; E calls it rubi escharbuncle and follows a different version; C Escharbocle; D Carboncle. 520. D ardant niert jamais. 521. D Mais la nuit nel oschura nient. 523. A la cuntree de t.; C la contree des t.; G on la trovet en Libie. 524. A E duze m. li sunt; C Par doze m. 523-24. D omits these lines. 525. E calls it liguire and follows a different version; D Ligors croist et si sareest. 526. D El ventre dune. 527. D mi la p. 528. B Comme par mi v. f.; C mi un voirre feroit; D Com on par mi voire froit. 529. A omits first a; B L. a n. si est mult b.; C Lince; D Gaune est et clere et bele. 530. B en la gravele; D Lins la pisse. 531. A ke fust; D kele ne fust trovee. 532. D La le coeure kele soit celee Mult le repont par grant enuie Ke la pirre est de grant aie. 533. D les oit. 534. A Dit ki a e.; B Dit que e.; D Dist ke e. 536. A De; B Dou ventre; C ventrel; D Del ventre talt. 538. A garisum; B la garison; C De ce done ele g.; D En done elle grant g.

XXV. Aetites

De Echite

- Echites tienent des plus chieres
 540 Numree entre les altres pieres.
 Qant l'aigles l'a, mult s'en cunforte:
 De mult lointain païs l'aporte
 Pur ses pulcins ke li defent;
 En sun ni l'a mult cherement.
- 545 Une altre dedenz celi a :
 Feme preinz ke sur sei l'avra,
 De l'enfant ne l'estoit duter :
 Gran bien li fait a l'enfanter.
 Al braz senestre l'ait pendue.
- 550 Se volt aveir iceste aiüe.

 Ki l'a sur sei, ja nen ert ivre.

 De grant affaire ume delivre,

 Accreist richeises, e fait amer

 E veintre e de pople loer.
- 555 S'om a alcun en suspeciun
 De venim ou d'altre poisun,
 O lui manger l'en amerra
 Desuz son manger li metra:
 S'al cuor a mal, glutir ne poit;
- 560 Tollez la, e manger l'estoit. Meschines guverne e garciuns, Valt as chaïs par luneisuns.

539. B omits this item; E follows a different version; D omits des. After 540 D adds: E si sont de deus manieres Et marle (= masle) et femelle mult sunt chieres. 542. D lontaingne part. 543. D ses enfans. 544. C la moit c.; D la met c. 545. A D Un. 546. C Fame enceinte qui sor; D A feme aiuwe ki sor li a. 547. A li e. 549. C la pendue; D Au senestre braes. 550. A voil, icest; C Sel v.; D Sele velt avoir ceste. 552. A affair; D Amer le fait et riche delivres. D omits the end of the item. 553. A f. um amer. 554. A E v. enimis e; C Vencre enemis et. 555. A suspecium. 556. A Dengin de venim. 557. A a manger le cunueera. 558. A Desuz la manger la piere m.; C Soz son menger la li m.; E Met le en le esquele tun compaignun; G si la metet desuz le vaisel dunt il deit mangier. 559. C Se por mal cor glutir nou pot; E Si mal te volt ne tant ne kant. 560. A Tollez la piere m.; C Ostez la. 561. C A puceles valt et a garchons. 562. A E destreint chiaetes de luneisuns.

Ruige culur a ceste piere;
D'ocean vient e est mult chere.
565 El ni d'aigles la trove l'om,
U en Perse la regiun.

XXVI. Selenitis

De Silenite

Sylenite a bele culur,
Jaspe semble de la verdur.
Sainte est e o la lune creist,
570 E el decors si redescreist.
Amurs dune e le cors tient.
En Perse creist e d'iloc vient.

XXVII. Gagatromaeus De Gagatromeo

Mult est bone gagatromee.
S'est une piere tachelee

575 Cume pel de chevrol sen faille.
Si om la porte en bataille,
Ses inimis porra chiacer,
Ja nus ne l'osera tucher.
Alchides sot bien sa valur,

580 Ki la porta en maint estur;
Tutes les ures ke il l'ot,
Unkes vencuz estre ne pot;
E qant il sur sei ne l'aveit,
En es le pas vencuz esteit.

565. A des aigles. 567. D Solenite; E follows a different version. 569. D Dedens i a blanchour une. 570. A E ele; C Et ele ou decors se decroist; D Ki croist et decroist a la lune; E Solunc la lune creist et descreist. 571. D done le cors sain t. 572. D et de loins vient. 573. E follows a different version. 574. D Si est une p. tachee. 575. B Come pois. 578. A D nul. 579. C sot bon; D Ancilles. 584. A Esnelpas; B Ignelemant; D En elle pas.

XXVIII. Ceraunius

De Ceraunio

- 585 Ceraunes est mult bele piere,
 Si chet o fuildre; mult est chere.
 Ki chastement la portera,
 Ja fuildre mal ne li fera.
 U est ne perira maisun
- 590 De fuildre ne d'esturbuilun.
 Batailles veint, en plait est bone,
 Bons sunges bels e süés done.
 Dous culurs a, mais ke un poi
 Teint a cristal e teint a bloi;
- 595 En Germanie la prent l'om. L'altre resemble papirun, Ne fou ne flame ele ne crient; Ceste piere d'Espaigne vient.

XXIX. Heliotropium

De Eliotropia

Elyotrope est une piere

600 De bien vertuose manere :

Metez la encuntre soleil

En un vaisel, sil fait vermeil;

Ce ert avis ki la tendra

Ke novels eclypses sera.

605 En poi de tens fara saillir Del vaisel l'aive, e buillir,

585. A B Ceraunus; B omits mult; E follows a different version. After 586 D adds: Ceraune en lour griiois Cest esfoldre en no franchois. 588. A La f. 589. B La ou ele est ne puet maison. 590. B Perir de nul; C D estorbeillon. 592. B soez et beaux. 593. A poie; B C pou. 594. A bloe; B C blou. 596. B papeillon; D papillon. 597. CD flambe. 598. A espanie. After 598 D adds: Et en lieu ou le foldre est keue Puet cele pirre estre veue. 599. E follows different versions. 601. B la el rai del s.; D la pirre encontre la solaille; E Et tut si en rai du solail; G se hom la met en vaisel encontre le soleil. 602. B bien fait; C si fait; D ki soit. 603. A ke; D cil ki la. 604. A eclyps. 606. D Lewe del vassel.

Cum se il ploveit a plenté. Bon los dune e grant santé; Venim destruit, e sanc estanche;

- 610 Boisdie veint, ne fait noisance.

 Une erbe i a ke mult est chere

 Ke si a num cume la piere;

 Si um les poit andous aveir,

 S'il volt, nuls nel porra veeir.
- D'Ethyope vient e de Cypre,
 Si rest trovee en Aufrike.
 A esmaragdes semblent tutes,
 Mais k'eles ont sanguines gutes.

XXX. Hieracitis

De Gerachite

Gerachite a neire culur,
620 Mais ele est de gran vigur.
Se um a sa buche lavee
E suz sa lengue l'ait posee,
En eire diviner porra
Qe altre de lui pensera.

625 Si vers feme volt rien ne quiert,
Ja de li refusez nen iert.
Ki volt prover quel vertu ait,
De miel oinge un ome e de lait;
Al soleil chiald fors s'estera

630 U de musches plenté avra :

607. C Comm; sil. 608. C done el e. 610. D et talt n. 611. D ke est mult c. 612. B Que aussi a n. com. 613. C omits poit; D les poroit a. 614. C Sil vient. After 614 D adds four lines. 615. D et daufrique. 616. C affrique; D en cypre. 619. E Geratite. 620. B de mult g.; D valour; E mut de g. valur. 621. E hom lait en la b. 622. B Et sor; A la langue. 623. A En eir; B Et lores d.; C En erre; E Ignel le pas devinera; G en neire; From 623 to 626 D follows a different version with additions. 624. E Quant ke autre. 626. B refusee niert; C escondiz nen; E Ja refuse ne escondit ne ert. 627. D prover la vertu kele ait; E ky vot saver quele vertu ele ait. 628. B Oigne soi de m. ou de l.; A om; D ou de l.; E Oigne sei de mel e de lait. 629. B omits fors; D Fors a chaut du soleil s.; E fors estera. 630. B assez avra.

La piere tenge en sa buche, Nel tuchera nis une musche; Ostez la piere, k'il ne l'ait, Assez li ferunt mal e lait.

XXXI. Hephaestitis

De Epistite

- 635 Epistites est avenanz,
 Bele e bien resplendissanz;
 Ruige est, e s'a vertu si chere
 Ke le boillir tolt a chaldere;
 Oïsels oste de ses viz,
- 640 Langustes, storbels e gresilz.

 Meslees tolt; segurement

 Vait ki la porte onestement.

 Metez la el rai del soleil,

 Clarté de fou rendra vermeil.
- 645 Porter se volt devers senestre : Segun l'escrit isi deit estre.

XXXII. Haematitis

De Emathite

Une altre en i a, ematite, Ke de vertu n'est pas petite. Sanc estanche naturelment

650 E malanz saine bonement.

631. D Ceste p. 632. D Ne li; E A li ne atuchera ja musche. 634. D E Mult lui front anoi et lait. 635. B Epitides est pierre avenanz; C Epitites; D Piridus. In E this item is incomplete and only contains one line. 636. B Mult bele; D Et bele. 637. C sa v. est c.; D et virtu a si. 638. B Que bolir tout a la; D Kele le. 639. D de lor uies; G Ele ostet de la terre ki est semee oisas et. 640. A E l.; B Et l. aubels greiliz; C corbeax et gresliz; D E l. tolt et gresis. After 644 D adds: Et si la puet on froter tant Kele ardra le main del tenant. 646. B ensic; C Selonc lescrit einsi; D Che dist evax ensi. 647. A Un a. ni a; C e machite; D gives two versions of this item, numbered 26 and 45; the variants are from 26: Une autre est tel com amatiste; E omits this item. 650. C Malades sane.

Qant el est delie puldree E o la glaire d'ou meslee, Des palpebres tolt l'asprece E as oilz dune clarece.

- 655 Ki crache sanc, si la piere a,
 O une cot la freiera;
 En jus tempré de ruige pume
 Duné sera a beivre a l'ume
 U en aiue tut ensement:
- 660 Li durra sempres sainement.

 E a feme grant mester a:

 Les flurs restreint kant trop en a.

 Plaie estanche e meneisun;

 Del sursaner fait garisun.
- Venins destruit quant est beüe;
 Quant serpenz point, s'en fait aiüe;
 O miel valt mult as oilz dolanz,
 A vielz umes e a enfanz;
 De la vessie toilt la piere.
- 670 D'Afrike vient; bone est e chiere. D'Ethyope rest aportee E de Arabe o ele est nee.

XXXIII. Asbestos

De Abesto

Abestos vient de la contree D'Archade u el est trovee.

651. A est de uin p.; C est en taant p.; D Quant ceste est de lie poldre; G la delie puldre del ematite. 652. D del oef. 653. B D asprete; G aspertez. 654. B clarte; D done grant clarte. 655. D Cui glace sanc. 656. A coce; B couz; C coque; D Dacune cose; G ki la limet a la cuz. 657. B C En vin; D El jus. 658. B omits first a. 662. B Ses flors, trop les a; C Le flux; D Ses flors; G restreint flurs a femme. 663. D Et plaies. 664. G De sorsenure; G De sorsaner; G Et de deseure saner. 665. G quant el est bue. 666. G Designations for G Et miex vaut. G omits 667-68. 670. G bon; G vient mult est chiere. 671. G Et de chipre ausi est aportee. 672. G Et darabe; G Et de aubeuille est nee; G Et en arrabe rest trovee; G Et darrabe ou elle est trovee. 673. G Et omit this item; G Abeston. 674. G Darcade; G Garcadie.

675 Ceste piere a de fer culur, Si par est de si grant vigur : S'ele est esprise d'une part, N'iert mais esteinte, tuz jurz art.

XXXIV. Paeanitis

De Peanite

Peanites ra tiel maniere :
680 Dedenz sei porte altre piere ;
Femele est dite ; ke q'el vaille,
A feme aiüe ki travaille

XXXV. Sagda

De Sada

Sade mult greument est trovee; En la terre a Caldeis est nee.

685 Se nef trove en cele mer U ele poisse adeser, Si s'i aert, ja n'en chiarra Desqe ke taillee en sera : Vers le fust a si grant amur. 690 De prasme porte la culur.

XXXVI. Medus

De Medo

Entre les Turs naist une piere, Medus a num, si est mult fiere.

676. A disi; D Et est ensi de g. 677. A C Si de fou est prise; G se ele une feiz est esprise. 678. C tot dis art. After 678 D adds eighteen lines. 679. E omits this item; B Peantes est de t.; D a tele. 680. A portaltre; B Que d. s. porte. 681. B Semele ai non q. quele v.; D La femelle. 682. B vaut mont quant. 683. B E omit this item; D Sagde; A greuement. 684. D as cardex. 685. A Si neve, mier; C Quant nef. 686. C Qui ele; D Ou la pierre. 687. D Se elle i aert nescapera. 688. C Dusce que; D Jusque elle t. 689. D omits si. 690. D De maroille porte; G Ele ad culur de maruil. 691. E follows a different version; D En tere les autres est une. 692. C Fedus a non, chiere; D Medee, chiere.

Iceste dune mort e vie, A l'un fait mal, a l'altre aïe.

- 695 Ki medicine faire en volt, O une cot vert bien l'esmoilt O lait de feme o il la met Ki n'ait où ke un vaslet : As oilz rent tot le veement
- 700 Ki n'ont veü de longement. E par meïsmes icez diz Esmolue en lait de berbiz K'un ainel masle oü avra, De viez poacre sanera.
- 705 Neüfretici, cele gent, En funt mult precius ungent : Des reins oste la gran dulur Ki jeün l'use chescun jur. En vaissel volt estre d'argent,
- 710 Ou de veirre mult bel e gent. Ki sun enimi hunir voilt, O la cot en l'eiue l'esmoilt; Sun frunt celui laver fera De l'eue u freiee sera:
- 715 Dedenz le jur avra perdue Sen demurance la veüe; E s'il li dune pur puisun, Si vomira tut le pulmun.

695. D meschine. 696. B Dune couz ver mont; C couz vert bien lesmiet; D Dacune cose bien la melt. 697. C El lait; G Od lait. 698. B Qui nait cum mois quele ot. 699. A omits tot; B Es coz; C rent lenluminement; D done la v. 700. D Ki na veu. 701. A meisme. 702. A Esmolu; B Bien molue; C Est molu. 703. B omits oü; C navra. 704. A De viellie poacre um s.; B De poacre home s.; C De veil poacre hom s.; D Del poacre home s., G ele valt mult encontre vielz poacre. B ends here. 705. D Eufretici. 706. C omits mult. 708. A Ke; C Quant li homs i use; D Ki ou vin luise; G a user a jeun. 710. C vierre et bel et gent. 712. A el eiue; C O la quuz en leue; D Dacune cose en lewe la melt. 713. D Le front. 717. D Et si le done par poison. 718. C Quil vomira.

Neire est la piere en sa culur,
720 Mult a gran force e gran vigur.
Bien est neire a cels k'ele ocit:
De neire mort les descunfit.

XXXVII. Chalazias De Gelacia

Gelace est mult bele piere; Si est de si dure maniere 725 Ke ne poit estre depeciee. Ja chalde n'ier nule feiee.

XXXVIII. Hexacontalithos De Exacontalito

Exacontalitos est peinte:

De seisante culurs est teinte.

Les culurs a en sei petites.

730 En Libe naist, as Trogodites.

XXXIX. Chelonitis De Chelonite

En Inde portent limaciun
Piere ke chelonite a num.
Ki sa buche avra bien lavee
E pois suz sa lengue posee,
735 Des lu matin, tot le creissant,
Gesk'a midi apareissant,
Poit diviner, ja n'i faldra,
Ce k'el creissant li avendra,

723. B E omit this item; D La salace; G Gelance. 724. C Qui est. 725. C Quil ne; D Kele ne. 726. C foice; D fie; G ne ja ne pot estre eschaufee. 727. B omits this item; E follows a different version; D Exacertalitos; E Exacantalicos; G Exaconzalitos. 730. D G tragodites. 731. B G omit this item; E follows a different version. 732. A chelonites; D Une pirre c. 734. C sor sa; D desous. 736. A Geskal.

E el decurs devant le jur. 740 Gesc'a prime a ceste valur; Quant est prime, tut le jur dure, E le quintesme, en sa nature. Ne fou ne flamme ele ne crient; En Inde naist e de la vient; 745 Mult est e bele e de bon aire. Si est tote porprine e vaire.

XL. Prasius

De Praxo

Prasme est verz de bele manere, Mais sa vertu n'est gaires chere. Nule vertu de li ne vient 750 Fors ke sul tant en or avient. Treis blanches tachetes a ceste. Altre en i a, n'est pas si verte; Nun a vertuz ne medicines, Mais ke veinetes a sanguines.

XLI. Crystallus

De Cristallo

755 Li alquant dient de cristal Ke ce est glace natural: Par anz endurzist de freidure, Pur le freit mue sa nature; E ce redient li plesur

760 Ke en mainz lous naist sen freidur.

739. A Comit E; D Et le d. 741. D Et quant est plaine t.; A tuit. 742. A C E quintesme; D En cest mesme par sa. 744. D diluec vient. 745. A D omit first e. 746. A porpre; G purpre; J purprine. 747. B E omit this item; C Praxe est bele vert de b.; D Prase; G Prasius. 748. D pas chiere. 749. C nen vient. 750. D ke seulement en. 751. C Et trois blanches taches; D a celle. 752. A Altre ni a. 753. C Nel na; D Ni sai vertu. 755. B omits this item. A C D ke cristal; E Auquant. 757. D E et par f. 758. D Par che mue sa; E Ce est la sue nature. After 758 E follows a different version. 759. D endient. 760. D sans grant f. After 760 D adds: Cristal naissent et cristal sont En plusors parties del mont.

Ceste conceit le fou vermeil, Ki la tient el rai del soleil, E de cel fou li tondre esprent, S'il i tuche alqes sovent. 765 A nurice est ele bone Pur lait, ki a beivre li done.

XLII. Galactites

De Galactida

S'el a enfanz, mult avra lait;
Aler se deit primes bannier,
770 E pois user devant manger.
Ki l'a perciee e met dedenz
Fil de laine de berbiz preinz,
La norice al col pendu l'ait,

Feme ke galactide ait,

Dunc avra gran plenté de lait.

Feme ke travaille d'enfant
A sa coisse la lit davant :
Ja n'i faldra sen demurance
Ke sempres n'ait sa delivrance.
O aiue s'el est destempree

780 La mandre dedenz arosee, Les berbiz lait asez avront; Ne mais ruinuses ne seront. Ceste piere a de fer culur E si est mult de gran valur.

785 Li ancien dient pur veir Ki ceste piere poit aveir,

762, C de soleil; D Ki la met. 763. A C resprent; C cest feu. 764. C Se en lit.; D Quant on lat. 765. G Si la dunent a beivre a nurrices pur aveir plus lait. 766. A ke; D Pur lait avoir ki. 767. B E omit this item; C Dame qui galatide; D ki la galadite. 769-70. D omits these lines, and also 775-78. 771. A percie; D pertuse. 773. D Noriche. 774. D plente grant. 776. A lie. 779. C Ou o eue sest destrempee; D O elle selle se iert d.; D et hum la destremped od sel et od ewe. 780. D E la m.; D La faude dedens; D et hom en aruse la falde dedenz et dehors. 781. D asses lait. 782. D E mais; D Ja mais rognouses; D Ne mais rongnoses.

De vertuz li valt altretant Cume les altres s'i fussant.

XLIII. Oritis

De Orite

Orytes sunt de treis manieres:
790 Mult i a preciuses pieres.
Neire e ruunde est de nature.
L'une valt mult contre morsure.
Si en uile rose est triblee
E encuntre serpenz portee,

795 Par els morsure nen avra Ne negun mal ne recevra. Altre i a ki a verdur trait; Se il est um ki sur sei l'ait, Beste cruel ne li poit faire

800 Mal ne enoi ne nul cuntraire.

De blanc est sur le vert tachee;

Mult est amee e preisee.

La tierce orite est merveilluse:

L'une meité a broçonuse,

805 L'altre plaine cume altre gemme. Iceste, se sur li l'a feme,
Ja a nul jur n'encentera
E, s'el est preinz, si le perdra.

XLIV. Hyaenia

De Hyena

Hyene naist en la prunele 810 D'une beste : piere est mult bele.

788. C fussent; D Cum les autres a fer samblant. 789. B omits this item; E follows a different version. D Oristes; E De orite.ii.especes sunt. 790. D Mult sont. 791. C D de sa n. 794. C serpent; D Et si encontre serpent. 796. C Ne un sol mal ne fera; D Ne nes un mal. 797. A ni a ka. In D 801-2 follow 804. 801. D sor le noir. 802. D et mult D 803. D oriste est appellee. 804. D motie a brochoneuse; D Merveillouse en sa contree. 805-6. D D Ki bien nel garde si est fols D Car de soi est mult perillous D Car si feme lait al col pendue D D a de groissece ni ert perchue. 807. D D ne concevra; D jour conchevra; D ne enceinte mie. 808. D sil perdra. 809. D D D0 mult chiere.

La piere apelent par sun num, Kar la beste hyene a num. Se um sa buche a lavee E suz la lengue l'ait posee, Diviner poit, s'isi le fait Ke la piere suz la lengue ait.

XLV. Liparea

De Lyparea

En Libe naist liparea.

Alge chiacer ki sur lui l'a,

Nule beste ne li fuira:

820 Prendre en poit ce k'en trovera

XLVI. Enhygros

De Enidro

Enidros decurt en lermant
Cume funtaine bien surdant;
Sa nature grieu est deprendre,
Ke tan decurt ne devient mendre;
825 Pur tan de rosee qu'el gete
Nun s'enpeeche e nun remete:
Entrant n'est el pas sen veüe,
Que cuntraires est a l'eissue?

XLVII. Iris

De Yri

En Ruige Mer naist une piere, 830 Yris a num, n'est gaires chere.

813. C Se hom a sa boche; D Si hom sa bouce ait. 814. C Et sus sa l.; D Et sor la. 815. A se isi; D se il le fait. 816. D Tant cum la pirre sor la. 817. B E omit this item. 818. C sor soi; D Bien puet cachier ki sor lui a. 820. D che ke li plerra. 821. B D E omit this item. A C omit en. 823. C La nature. 824. A decurt e ne. 825-26. C omits these two lines. 825. A cum ele g. 826. A Nu. 827. A Entrant noist e nun aiue. 828. A Cuntrarius est; C contraires fust. 829. B E omit this item; D En la r. m. est. 830. D si est mult chiere. After 830 D adds four lines.

Ki el rai del soleil la tient, L'arc del ciel en la parei vient : L'umbre de li devent itals, E resemble ke seit cristals.

XLVIII. Androdamas De Androdragma

835 Androdragme si est formee Si cume dei, un poi quarree. D'argent a culur, mult est bele. L'om la trove en la gravele De Ruige Mier. Ki sur sei l'a,

840 Ja estre irez mais ne porra. Leece dune e bon curage; Ki l'a sur sei, n'i a damage.

XLIX. Opalus

De Optallio

Optals si est de tel manere:
Pur sa vertu deit estre chere,
845 Car des oilz toilt la maladie;
E as larruns fait grant aïe;
E ki sur sei la portera,
Clere veüe aveir fera;
Mais a cels ki sunt d'envirun
850 Se ceilent bien par li larrun,
Ke sen peine poissent rober
En la maisun e despoiller.

832. C Larc en ciel; D en la pirre vient. 833-4. D follows a different version. 835. B E omit this item; All MSS. omit si; D Androdome; G Androdamma. 836. C Si comme doi; D Si cum dyamant; G cume deit quarree. 837. D Dargent a la colour mult. 838. D den la. 840. C Ja iriet mais estre ne; D Ja iries estre ne. 843. B E G omit this item; D follows a different version. C Optalles est; D Obtalmus. 844. A Ke pur. 845. A omits Car. 846. A omits E. 848. A C li fera. 849. A omits a; C has a blank space instead of this line. 850. A Ceile bien pur li lairun; C Et si revalt mult a larron. 851. C puisse. 852. A C omit En.

L. Margarita De Margarita (De Unione)

En Inde naist en un peisun Une piere ke perle a num.

- 855 Unio a num pur ce k'est sule, E lu peisun apele om mosle. Li sage dient ke les mosles Cuntre le ciel beent les gules : La rosee del ciel receivent
- 860 E de ce les pieres cunceivent.

 Blanches e cleres sunt les perles .

 Des jeunes issent les plus beles.

 Ki de rosee a plus el cors,

 Gete la piere granniur fors.
- 865 Se il tone en la cuntree Quant els receivent la rosee, Fuient s'en ; si perist la piere K'est cunceüe bele e chere. La groissur dimi unce avra,
- 870 Ja nuls graniur ne la verra.
 En Inde naist et en Britaine
 K'om apele la primeraine.
 Cuntre gute corel est bone
 E cuntre tache ke naist en ume.
- 875 Cuntre mal d'oilz est sa nature.
 Miels valt la clere ke l'oscure.

853. B E omit this item. D est en. 854. D perne a non. 855. D Perne a non; G et si ad num unic. 856. A apelent muisle; C apele en mosle; D apellon molle. 857. A moles. 857-8. G Li sage dient que les muhles sunt overtes cuntremunt. 858. A baees les. 859. C de ceil. 860. C de cele piere; D ches pirres. 861. D pirres. 862. D Des molles issent les plus chirres; G Les jofnes muhles portent plus cleres. 863. A Ki la rosee a plus; D Ki de la. 864. D La pirre gete. 865. D Si les trovon en la contree. 866. D En mai quant chiet la rousee. 867. A Fuient tuz e perist; D Il getent fors iceles pernes. 868. C Nest; D Ki sont bones riches et beles. 869. D La grendour dune onche avra. 871. A et in britanie; C has a blank space instead of this line; D begins a fresh paragraph headed: 'De la derraingne', En ynde est. 872. C Om a.; D Ke on a. de darraigne. 873. D coral; G valt a gute cural. 874. D ki est en; G taches blaunches del cors; H theche dome. 875. D mal duit. 876. D Plus vaut.

Li bon perrier ancienur Tindrent la ruunde a meillur.

LI. Pantheros

De Panthero

Panthere est neire, ruige e verte,

880 E pale, purpre e rosinete:
De tuz ensemble a la culur;
Ki la veit n'er vencu le jur.
Panthere est une beste averse
E si est de culur diverse;

885 Bestes la fuient, tant est fiere:
Soentre li a num la piere.

LII. Apsyctos

De Absicto

Absictos est neire e pesant, Veines a ruges cume sanc. Qant juste fou est eschialfee, 890 Set jurz en est pois culuree.

LIII. Chalcophonos

De Calcofano

Kalcofanos est piere neire.

Quant um la fiert si sune en eire.

Ki la portera chiastement,

Chianter porra mult haltement,

E dulce voiz e bone avra

Si ke ja mais n'enroera.

878. D pur mellour. 879. B omits this item; D E follow different versions. 886. C lui a; G e ceste piere est apelee suentre li. 887. B E G omit this item. 889. D Quant elle a feu est. 890. C D est plus c. 891. B omits this item. C G Calcofanos; D Calcofanus; E Caltophonos. 892. A C en erre; D sone comme coevre. 893. A onestement; C honestement; D Cil ki la porte c.; E la porte bien c. 894. E ben ducement. 895. E E riche voiz. 896. A F ne roera; C nesroera; D ne rauera; G ne esroerat pas.

LIV. Molochitis

De Melochite

Melochite a grasse verdur,
D'esmaragde a la culur.
Enfanz defent, par sa nature
900 K'il a, de grant mesaventure,
E garde, e en vertu les tient.
Ceste piere d'Arabe vient.

LV. Tecolithos

De Gegolito

Gegolite, se est dunee
En eiue a ume destempree,
905 La piere, se il l'a el cors,
O la gravele, la gete fors.
De garir ume est bien hastive;
Uile resemble fait d'olive.

LVI. Pyrites

De Pyrite

Pyrites a falve culur; gro Ki l'estreint si gete chialur, Car süef tocher se voldra, Se nun, les deiz brusler fara.

LVII. Diadochos

De Diacodo

Cil ki diacodos avra, Par aiue diviner porra

897. B E omit this item. D Molocite. 898. D porte colour. 899. C D Enfant; G guardet enfanz od la vertut que il ad. 901. D Et en vertu la g. et t. 903. B E omit this item. A Gegolitus; D Cecolite; G Cecolitus. 904. A um. 905. A al cors; D Si il a la pirre el. 906. D Et la. 907. A um; D est bone et hastive. 908. A A uile. 909. B E omit this item; D Pirestes. 911. A omits Car. D omits 911-12. 912. A nu. 913. B E omit this item. D dyascotos; G diadocos.

915 E saveir des secrez desus.

Ne nule piere ne valt plus:

Si a mort ume tuchera,

Sa vertu pert, mais ne l'avra:

La piere est sainte e mort het;

920 Kant ele i tuche bien le set.

LVIII. Dionysias

De Dionisia

Dionises sunt neires tutes
E degutees de ruges gutes.
Ki en eiue la triblera,
Odur de vin li sentira;
925 E nekedent s'a tel pruece
K'ele defent ume d'ivrece.

LIX. Chryselectrum L

De Criselectro

Ceste piere a num crisolectre:
D'or a culur e semble electre.
Vers tierce mue sa culur
930 E sa belté pois tuit le jur.
Nule rien plus tost fou ne sent:
S'el i tuche, sempres esprent.

LX. Chrysoprasus

De Crisopacio

D'Ethyope vient ceste piere. Crisopace a num, mult est chere

915. A de secrez. 916. D Nule p. After 916 D adds eight lines. 917. D Ki a mort homme lat. 918. D Ses vertus. 919. D sainte pur che mort et heit. After 920 D adds two lines. 921. B E omit this item. 922. C Et gotees; D Degotees; G si est degutee de ruges gutes; H si est gutee. 923-24. D inverts the order of these lines. 923. A Ki deive; D Ki o oille let. 924. C i sentira. 925. D omits E. 927. B E omit this item. A crosolectre; G criselectre. 930. A E la; C Et la; D Et sa; G ad colur bele le matin et puis muet alches sa colur et sa bealtet. 933. B D E omit this item. A iceste p. 934. A e mult.

935 La noit cume fou esclarzist, Lu jur en or s'ensevelist. Pur ce si chiange la nature K'al jur est clere, la noit oscure.

LXI. De Anulo et Gemma

[Ci mostre la raison par quoi pierres ne sont mie mult creues.]

Alquanz i a ki pas ne creient

940 Ke tels vertuz en pieres seient.

Teles sunt ke ja ne faildront,

S'en cels n est peché kis avront;

E ki les a, sis meine a dreit,

Ne poit faillir mielz ne l'en seit.

945 Si ra mult grant deceivement Es cuntrefaites ke l'om venta Cuide li fols ke bone seit Pur la belté ke il i veit : La sunt deceü li plesur,

950 Ker celes n'unt nule valur.
Cil sot tres bien k'eles valeient
E quels vertuz eles aveient
Ke livre en fist primerement
E d'eles fist demustrement.

955 En mainz lous, en maintes cuntrees, Sunt lor vertuz bien esprovees; Bien est veü e cuneü E de plesurs aperceü Ke Domnedeus les pieres fist

960 E granz vertuz en eles mist;

935. A fou el e. 936. A en jalnur dor si s.; G ki par jur ad altretele colur cume or. 937. A C sa. 938. A clere et la noit; C Kar jor est cler et nuit. 939. All Mss. except A C D omit this item; C alone gives the rubric; D has instead Daucunes gens ki sont dechut de fauses pierres; E and F have however introduced vv. 939-42 and 965-66 into the Prologue. 941. D Faillent car ja ne lor f.; E Faillent ke ja ne lur. 942. A E F Si en c.; D Sen elles; A C F ne peche, D nen pechent, E ne pechent. 943. A a lor dereit; C ses maine; D Ki les a sil nes maine a lor d. 944. A ke mielz; D mal. 945. D Si ia. 947. D Li fols c. 948. D ken lui voit, 951. D valent. 952. A C D queles; D aient. 953. D Ki le l. 954. D fist le d. 955. A e in m.; D et en m. 959. A demnedeu.

E ki lor vertuz ne savra,
Par cest livre les cunuistra.
Tels cent les portent e les ont
Ki ne sevent ke eles font;
965 Asnes en sunt sul del porter,
Ne sevent cum font a garder.

Explicit liber de lapidibus pretiosis.

Ci fenist li livres des pierres en latin et en romant.

962. A ces livre. 963. A e si lont. 965. C Asnes sont sol de; E Kar il sunt asnes. 966. D Et si ne les seivent comment garder. E F sunt a garder. The Explicit is from C.

II. ANGLO-NORMAN VERSE ADAPTATION OF THE "FIRST FRENCH VERSION" AND FRAGMENTS OF OTHER VERSE TRANSLATIONS OF MARBODE'S POEM

This version, which has been preserved in MSS. E and F, is chiefly interesting as an evidence of the extraordinary popularity enjoyed by lapidaries in Anglo-Norman times. The study of the MSS. has shown that the text is of composite nature (see p. 4). The first part (vv. 1-562) is a modified form of the First French Version, discussed in the preceding chapter. Some of the changes are mere corruptions, due to oversight or ignorance, and less frequently to a faulty model, but several alterations have been made deliberately by a writer who on the one hand omitted such passages as seemed to him obscure or irrelevant. and on the other added to his model information derived from an independent source — possibly an Anglo-Norman, but more probably a Latin lapidary which has not been preserved. Typical omissions are the to the doubt cast on the origin of crystal and the story of the use of Adamas by thieves. In considering the additions a comparison with other versions shews that the same source has been used by the compiler of the Second Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidary and to some extent also by the author of the Apocalyptic Lapidary.

The similarity of the additions is too striking to be the result of a mere coincidence. The source of the Second A.-N. Prose Lapidary for instance, is used for aetites, chalcedony, and carbuncle, and of the Apocalyptic Lapidary (M N) for sard. An unknown source or sources has been used as a basis for new chapters on lyncurium, 'Pierre de Corf', toad-stone, and for additions or modifications to the accounts of adamas, jacinth, sapphire, and onyx. The list of the Apocalyptic stones is also an addition, though a similar list is given in MS. D.

In one passage (line 175) the compiler depended not on the First French Version but on Marbode, for Marbode's 'simulacra deorum', which the First French Version translates' d'altre beste la semblance' is rendered' de nostre sire Deus la figure'.

The second part (lines 563-656) is unrelated to the first and of different origin. It belongs to a verse translation made direct from Marbode, and having no connection with the First French Version. A passage on the jacinth shows some connection with the source of the Alphabetical Lapidary (LII).

The third part is also independent, both of the First French Version and the preceding lapidary, as is evident from the two accounts of *Heliotropium*. This section is incomplete in E and altogether omitted in F. It appears to depend wholly on Marbode.

From the nature of the language and the faulty versification it is apparent that these translations were made in England, probably not before the middle of the thirteenth century.

ANGLO-NORMAN VERSE ADAPTATION OF THE "FIRST FRENCH VERSION" AND FRAGMENTS OF OTHER VERSE TRANSLATIONS OF MARBODE'S POEM

Evax estoyt un riche reys; Le regne tint des Arabeis E de Ethiope tint le honur

- 4 Treske en Ynde la mayur.

 Mut fu de plusurs choses sages
 E ot apris plusors langages;
 Les set ars sout, si en fu mestre;

 (4)
- 8 Mut fu pussant e de grant estre.
 Granz tresors ot d'or e d'argent
 E fu larges a tute gent.
 (8)
 Pur le grant sen e la pruesce
- 12 K'yl out, e pur la grant largesce,

Note: The figures in brackets refer to the First French Version.
1. E estait, rais. 2. F La reaume. 4. E Tresken, F Trescke. 9. E de or e de. 10. F E si fu il. 11. E Pur le, a la. 12. F omits grant.

	Fu coneüz e mut amez,	
	Par plusors terres renomez.	(12)
	Nerons en ot oy parler:	
16		
	L'ama forment en sun corage;	
	Si li tramist un soen message.	(16)
	Manda li ke li enveast	
20	Par sa merci, k'il ne leissast,	(20)
	De sun sen, de sa curteisie :	
	Ne li quert autre manantie.	
	Evax un livre li escrist,	
24	K'yl meïsmes de sa main fist,	(24)
	Ky fu de natures de peres,	
	De lur vertuz, de lur maneres,	
	Dunt venent e ou sunt trovees,	
28	En quel leu e en queus contrees,	(28)
	De lur nuns e de lur colurs,	
	Quel pusance ont e quels valors.	
	Mut par sunt lur vertuz covertes,	
32	Mes lur valurs sunt mut apertes.	(32)
	Li mire i trovent grant succurs,	
	Cil ki conoissent lur valurs.	
	A fere medecinement	
36	I trovent grant aveiement.	(36)
	Nul sages hom doter ne deit	
	K'en peres granz vertus ne seit;	
	En herbes ne sunt tant troveez	
40	Vertuz, se fussent esproveez.	(40)
	Deus les i mist mult gloriuses,	
	Pur ce unt els nun precioses.	
	Iço vus di je ben pur veir	
44	Ke ren ne poet vertu aveir,	(44)

^{13.} F Si fu cunuz 14. E prusor; F E par. 15. E en oy; F en oyt. 16. F loit numer. 18. E le soen. 21. F sen e de. 23. E F escrit. 24. F Li meymes, le fist. 25. F nature. 27-30. F omits these lines. 36. F auoyement. 37. F omits hom and ne. 38. E Ke perres. 40. F si il. 41. E mul. 42. E unt eus nun; F sunt eles mult. 43 E Ice. 44. E pot.

	Si Deus li veirs ne li consent	
	E si de li ne li descent.	
	Ici nome les duze peres	
48	Ki sunt tenues a mult cheres:	
	Jaspe, topace, crisolite,	
	Crisopras, jagunce, amatiste,	
	Beril, saphir e calcedoine,	
52	Sardine, esmeralde e sardoine.	
	Aucuns dient ke pas ne creient.	(939)
	Ke tels vertuz en peres seient:	

Faillent, ke ja ne lur faldrunt,
56 S'en ceus n'est peché kes avrunt;
Kar il sunt asnes del porter,
Ne sevent cum sunt a garder.
(965)

I. Adamas	De l'une vus dirai avant	
60	Ke l'en apele diamant.	(48)
	Diamant est pere ital	7.5
	Ke ele est clere cum cristal;	
	D'espee burni ad color.	

64 L'en la trove en Ynde mayor. (52)
Pur fer ne pur fust n'iert ovree,
S'en sanc de boc chaud n'est tempree.
L'en le moille tant cum est chauz,

68 Puis la despece l'en od mauz : (56)
Sur enclumes est esgrumee.
D'andaine od iaue ou vent tempree,
Les autres gemmes sunt taillees

72 E gentement apparailleez. (60)
N'est graindre de une noiz petite
Cele ke vus ai ci descrite.

45. F omits li veirs. 46. F omits second li. 47. E Ci. 48. E plus cheres. 50. E Crisopas jacinte. 51. F et s. et caucedoine. 53. E ke il pas. 54 F peres ne. 55. F kar ia; omits lur. 56. E Si en ceus ne pechent; F Si en ceus ne peche ky les. 57. F asne. 58. E come. 59. F lun. 61. E pirre. 62. E est tele come. 63. E F De; F le c. 64. F Ben est troue en; E e Ynde. 66. EF Si en. 68. F Pur; E mailz. 69. E esgrunee, F esgrume. 70. E ou de ioai ouent; F De andoine u de ioar en est tempre. 71. E Le autre; F omits sunt.

3.	D'Arabe vent de tel manere	
76	Ke n'est si dure ne si fiere :	(64)
*	Sanz sanc de boc est despecie;	1 1/
	N'est si bele ne si prisie.	
	E le greindre ne valt pas tant	
80		(68)
	En Cypre, une isle, est li tiers,	,
	Li quart en Grece mains prisiez.	
	Tutes cestes tel nature unt:	
84	De fer atraire loees sunt.	(72)
	Iceste piere valt grantment	
	A ceus ki funt enchantement.	
	Ki ceste porte e poet aver,	
88	Force li done e poer;	(76)
	De tuz grefs songes le defent	
	E de fantasmes ensement,	
	De venin, de mortal poison,	
92	E si tout ire e tençon.	(80)
	As forsenez done remire;	
	Mult lur vaut meuz ke malveiz mire.	
	Ky la porte ja n'ert malmis	
96	Par nul de tuz ses enemis. *	(84)
	En ascier e en or, non en argent,	
	Deit estre, e gardee nettement.	
	Porter se volt en braz senestre,	300.00
100	Ce dit Evax, einsi deit estre;	(88)
	E ki tele doné serra,	
	Ja poverté ne luy sivra.	
II. Magnes	Magnete trove l'entrogodite,	
104	En Ynde est preciose dite;	

75. E De arabie e de ynde vent. 76. E ky. 78. E preisie. 79. F E graunde ne v. p. autaunt. 80. F diamaunt. 81. F De. 83. F c. ke tele. 86. E A ces. 87 E pot. 90. E fantesmes. 91. F mortel. 93. E forcenez. 94. E li. 97. F omits e. 100. E einsint; F e si en. 102. E omits luy. 105. F omits si.

(456)

Fer resemble e si l'atrait

Ausi come li aymant fet.

(428)

	Dendor l'ama mut durement,	
108	Cil ki tant sot d'enchantement;	
	Circés l'ama e out mult chiere,	
	Cele merveiluse sorciere.	(460)
	S'em fait l'en un esperiment	
II2		
	Si de verté velt saver hom	
	Si sa femme aime si li non,	(464)
	La pere suz sun chef mettra	, , , , ,
116		
	Si chaste est, tut en dormant	
	De beiser li fera semblant;	(468)
	S'ele ne l'est, je vus plevis	***
120	El lit contera sun avis;	
	E contera huntusement	(471)
	Cum s'ert boutee laidement.	
122a	Ceste pere tel eür done :	
1228	As malvés nuit, es pruz est bone;	(474)
	Ceste piere tel odor done:	
124	Contre ydropice a beivre est bone;	(490)
	Ceste rest bone sur arsure	
	Et sur tute autre escaudure	(492)
III. Gagates	Geect nest en une contree,	
128	Licie ad nun, si est clamee.	
	Pur poi est gemme ceste piere :	
	Lusanz est e neire e legere.	(424)
	Si naist en la mayor Bretaigne,	(1-1)
132	En une tere mut lointaigne.	
-3-	Quant hom la fet aukes freier,	
	~	

108. E F de. 109. F e tinct. 110. E Cel. 111. E Si en, esperement. 113. E F verite; F uoyle. 115. F sur. 116. E kant ele nel. 118. F omits beiser. 119. E Si ele. 122 E F si ert. 122a-122b. E omits these lines. 122b. F maules mut est. p. e b. 123. F tel heur. 124. F A cantre ydropike. 125. F Cete pere est bone. 126. E arsure. 128. E a nun. 130. F Lusaunte est n. 131. F Si est. 133. F froer. 134. E de.

E ele eschaufe del breier:

	La paille attreit e si la tent;	
136	En l'ewe art, en l'oille estaint;	
	Si garist home sanz eschar	(431)
	D'enfleure entre quir e char;	
	D'enfonture a grant sanement;	
140	Lavee en vin guarist les denz.	
	Suz cel n'ad si nestuve femme,	
	Ses natures li rent la gemme.	(436)
	Quant est arse mut est mirables:	(441)
144	~	
-11	Ventre torné e trencheisons,	
	Charmes, malvés sorz e poisons,	(444)
	De els destruit la malvaisté;	, , , , ,
148		(446)
	En ewe treis jurs temperra	
	E treis nuiz tant i demorra:	
	Si femme en beit, kant el travaile,	
152		(452)
	*	
IV. Hieracita	is Geratite ad neire culur,	(619)
	Mes ele est mut de grant valur.	
	S'hom l'ait en la buche lavee	
156	E suz sa langue l'ait posee,	
	Ignel le pas devinera	
	Quant ke autre de li pensera.	(624)
	Si vers femme volt rens ou quert,	
160	Ja refusé n'escondit n'ert.	
	Ky vot saver quele vertu ele ait,	
	Oigne sei de mel e de lait;	(628)
	Au solail chaud fors estera	
164	Ou de musches plenté avra :	

136. F En une arc en oyle; E e en. 138. E De; F Ben entre flur e char. 139. E De enfundure. 141. E na. 143. E ars. 145. F trenchisuns. 146. E malves e les p.; F mauueyses et p. 147. E Des oilz tost la malvaiste; F Des euz tout la maueiste. 149. E En le ewe. 150. E F omit tant; F nuz il d.; E demora. 151. EF ele. 155. E F Si hom; F sa. 156 F E sur. 157. F ignelement. 160. E ne, ne 161. So E F. 162. F Oyn. 164. E plante.

168	La piere teingne en sa buche, A li n'atuchera ja musche; Ostez la piere k'yl ne l'ait, Mut lui ferunt ennui e laid.	(632)
V. Achates	Achate est ceste apelee	
	Por une ewe ou est trovee,	
	Ki apelee est par cest nun.	
172	En Sezille la trove hom.	(92)
	Neire est e ad plusurs colurs;	
	Forme ad de natures plusors,	(94)
	Ou de nostre sire Deus la figure,	
176	Itel est sa conoisseüre,	
	De rei ou de prince semblance,	
	Tele est la sue apercevance.	(98)
	Une autre achate rest trovee	
180	En Crete dunt est aportee;	(100)
	De coral porte la figure,	
	Grains d'or i ad prens de nature.	
	Une altre i ad de grant valur	(117)
184	Ky de cyre porte colur;	
	Pur ce k'en i ad grant plenté	1
	La tient l'en aukes en vilté,	(120)
-00	Mes la vertu ad el mut grant :	
188	Home defent e fet puissant;	
	La primere fet home de bon conseil	
	E autresi de bel acoeil; Ben fet conseiler ses amis;	
700		(206)
192	Dutez ert (e nent veu) de ses enemis.	(126)
VI. Coralium	Coral com herbe crest en mer;	(493)
	Vert nest e mut fet a amer.	

165. E tieigne. 166. E A li ne; F ne tuchera iammes. 167. E ken nel ait; F kyl nel ne ayt. 168. E frunt. 169. E F Achat; F est une pere a. 170. E P, un eaw; F un. 171. E F apele. 172. F sicilie. 173. E a. 175. So E F. 176. F cunisure. 177. E F Ou de. 178. F apurteynaunce. 179. E F Un autre achat; F est. 182. E a priens; F par n. 183. E F Un. 185. F Par co kil i. 187. E F ele. 189. So E F. 191. E set. 192. So E F. 193. F cum un herbe. 194. F net.

	Kant vent en l'air si devient dure,	
196	Rouge devent de sa nature.	
	Demi pe ad ben de longur.	
	Ki l'ad sur sei n'avra poür	
	De foudre ne de tempesté.	
200	Le chaump ou est rent grant plenté;	(500)
	Ne gresle ne autre orage,	-
	La ou ele est, ne fet damage,	
	E le fruit fet multiplier,	
204		(504)
	E done bon comencement	15. 16
	E maine a bon definement;	(506)
	Sanc estanche naturalment,	100
208	E gute (crampe) sane bonement.	
VII. Corneol	lus Corneline est pere obscure,	
	Grant vertu ad de sa nature:	(512)
	Ele tout ire e tençon,	
212	Home fet parler par reson,	
	Mes cele est de meillor nature	
	Ky de char semble laveüre :	(516)
	Sanc estanche ki trop s'en ist,	
216	Femme de mal curteis garist.	
VIII. Alector	rias Allectoire tent hom a bon;	
	Si crest en ventre de chapon.	(128)
n 2000	Treis anz ert coc, pus ert chastrez;	
220	Tant vit ke set anz ad passez.	
	En sun ventre trove la perre	
	Ki tant est preciose e chere.	(132)
	D'une feve ad la grandur,	
224	Ewe resemble de colur,	

200. E chump. 201. F De g. ne de a. 204. E Fantesme. 205. F E dune homme c. 206-7. F inverts the order of these lines. 208. F E g. e c. seyne. 212. E Home e femme fet; F E hom fet parle. 213. E Mes ele. 215. F trop uenist. 216. F del mal turkoys. 217. E Alletoire, F Alectorie, homme. 219. F omits second ert. 220. E a. 221. F En sun si troue hom la. 223. E De, a. 224. E E a eawe, F A ewe.

187	Ou autretel come cristal. Mult est la pere espirital:	(206)
	Ky la garde e tient en memoire,	(136)
228	Vertu li done e victoire ;	
220	La seif tout; ce di ben sanz faille,	
	N'ert vencu ki l'ad en bataille.	
	A home conquert bons amis,	
232		
434	Ele fet home ben parlant;	(143)
	Femme delivre de sun enfant,	(143)
	E fet de son seignor amer;	
236	En buche (pur seif) la deit l'en porter.	(146)
	1	1 - 1 - 1
IX. Chelidon	nius Celidoine est bone e ne mie bele,	(395)
	El ventre crest de l'arundele.	
	De vertuz ad assez de cheres.	
240	Dient ke sunt de deus maneres:	
	La neire tout la passion	(401)
	Ky prent home par luneison;	
	E ki la ruge autresi porte,	
244	Le mal de terre desenhorte	
	Dunt il chet e est afolez;	(403)
	Anguisse tout as forsenez.	(404)
X. Chalcoph	onos Calcophonos est pere neire :	(891)
	Kant hom la fiert, si sone en eire.	
	Ky la porte bien chastement,	
	Chanter pora ben ducement,	
	E riche voiz e bone avra	
252	Si ke jamés n'enroera.	(896)
XI. Aetites	Etite d'egle est bone pere	
	De ben vertuose manere :	

227. F memorie. 228. F uictorie. 229. F et di. 231. F E homme. 232. F E ben. 234. F E f. 236. E le deit. 238. F En le ventre crest da. 239. E Des v., des cheres. 240. F kyl sunt en deus. 242. E le home. 245. F Duter len chet. 246. E Angusse. 247. E Caltophonos. 252. F ne roera. 253. E Etide de ; F del egle.

- Met le en l'esquele tun compaignun
- 256 Ki mangüe ot tei a bandun: Si mal te volt ne tant ne kant, Le mors ne passera avant, Kant il l'avra mis en sa gule,
- 260 Ja tant ne sache il de bule. E ce vus di je ben sanz faille, Bone est a femme ki travaille. Richesse aoite naturalment
- 264 Ky la porte ben chastement.
- XII. Lyncurium Liguire naist tut en apert

 De lointain païs, en desert,

 De linx, de une fiere beste
 - 268 Ky n'a k' un oil en mi la teste,
 Ky par mi noef murs ausi veit
 Cum par mi veire, s'il i esteit. (528)
 Sa nature prent en gravele,

(526)

- 272 Devient si feite com prunele.
 Jaune est e garist de jaunice,
 E defent home de mal vice;
 Les oilz amende d'esgarder
- 276 E defent home d'encombrer.
- XIII. Pierre de corf. Pere de corf, veraiement, Tuchez le au fer devient argent, Fetes le ausi tucher as locs.
 - 280 Les sereüres s'en istrunt fors. E ce vos di je ben entreset, Ki l'ad, ja n'ert vencu en plet. Le corf nen avra ja pigon
 - 284 Deske il ait mis ses oes en son.

255. E le esquele. 259 F il auera. 260. F Ja ne sauera il t. 265. F Liguire nest. 268. E ke un oil en la. 269. E nof; F nef. F places 273-74 before 271-72. 272. E come purnele. 273. E Si est jausne e. 274. E malevice. 275. E del. 276. E de. 278. E Chochies le. 279. E cocher. 280. F serrures. 281. E etreset; F entrecet. 284. F see efs.

XIV.	Crapodinus Crapodine est bone e fine	
	E si ad bone medecine;	
	A tuz venims est el contraire	

288 La ou ele est ne poet mal feire.

Neire est, si ad vigor mut grant,

Fet humme e femme ben puissant,

E fet home de jur en jur

292 Crestre en bunté e en valur. Une autre i ad de grant valur Ky de cire porte colur ; En bataille fet estre vencur

206 E reduté de son greignur.

XV. Pantheros (Serpentine) Pantere ad colur diverse E vient du reaume de Perse. Ele est roge e neire e verte

Ele est roge e neire e verte (879)
300 E si ad color roginete.
Pantere est une beste averse,
De mainte colur est diverse;
La pere ad non aprés la beste;

304 Tutes bestes li funt grant feste Pur la grant beuté k'ele ad ; Ja beste mal ne li fera. Ceste pere home en tute place

308 Defent ke rens mal ne li face.

XVI. Jaspis Jaspes sunt mult bones e cheres, Si en sunt de disset maneres; En terre cressent de plusurs;

312 Si sunt de dis e set colurs;
Mes cele est meldre e plus vaillanz
Ky est verte e treslusanz,
E ky la greindre vertu porte.

316 Home maintent et ben conforte; (154)

288. E pot. 290. E Si fet; F E fet. 293. E Un autre i a; F Un autre est. 297. F pasere. 304. F. omits grant. 306. E fra; F luy ne fra. 309. E F omit mult. 310. F Sen. 311. F cressunt des. 312. E F xvij. 313. F e meuz vailant. 314. E verz; F vert.

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

		Fevre tout e ydropisie;	(157)
		A femme ky travaille aïe;	
		Home defent et fet puissant;	
	320		
		Fantasme tout a tute gent.	
		Si se vuelt porter en argent.	(162)
XVII.	Торо	azium Dous topaces sunt trovees	
	324	En une isle, dunt sunt portees,	
		Ky par cel non est apelee,	
		Cuntre Sezile ou est posee.	
		L'une a mireor resemble,	
	328	L'autre est plus chere, ce me semble;	(330)
		La lune resemble de luor	
		E esmeralde par vigor.	
		Desbullir fet l'ewe boillant;	
	332	Pus k'el le sent ne boilt avant.	(334)
		Ce est mut grant senefiance	
		Kar de la lune sent la presence.	
		L'en en poet fere sorcerie;	
	336	Mes or de ce ne di je mie.	
		Del home turne le visage	
		Envers, tel est le soen usage.	
		Si crapoud est en une place	(335)
	340	Un cerne entur, de la thopace,	10.007
		Fetes, ja n'en purra eissir:	
		Ilokes covendra morir;	
		C'est l'esprovance de la pere.	
	344	Si fet home avoir bone chere.	(340)
XVIII.	Chry	solithus Crisolite fet a amer;	

XVIII. Chrysolithus Crisolite fet a amer;
Sa semblance est d'ewe de mer.
Dedenz ad un grein d'or en mileu
348 Ky estencele cume feu. (300)

317. E ydropesie. 318. F E a. 319. E pussant. 321. E Fantesme. 324. E F En un; E aportees.326 E En; F Cuntre sicilie. 331. E eawe. 332. E ke ele; F kele. 334 F Ke. 335. E pot. 336. E F ore. 338. F omits le. 340. E F Une. 342 E Iloc le. 343. E Ce est.

VERSE ADAPTATIONS

	Ky la pertuse e dunc i met Seie d'asne el pertuiset, Al senestre braz la pendra,	(303)
352	Ja diable ne l'atendra. D'Ethiope sunt aportees, E volent estre ben gardees.	(306)
XIX. Chryse	oprasus Crisopras vent d'Ynde mayor	(377)
356	E si est mut de grant valor.	
	Si ad colur de poret ou de prasme;	
	E fet home estre amé de dame;	
	Si fet ele de tute gent,	
360	Ky la porte ben nettement.	
XX. Hyacin	thus Jagunces sunt mut riches peres,	
	Si en i a de treis maneres:	(341)
	L'une est granee, violete,	
364	L'autre est citrine, roginete,	
	La terce si est ewagine :	
	Tutes unt noble medecine,	(0.17)
368	Tutes confortent par vigor; Vains pensers tolent e tristor.	(345)
300	Quel ke jagunce home ait sur sei,	(346) (367)
	Al col pendue ou al dei,	(30/)
	Mut poet aler seürement;	
372	Ja mar crendra engrutement.	
-	E kant il a l'ostel vendra,	
	Amez et joïz i sera;	(372)
	Sa gent ferunt ce k'il vodra	
376	Renablement, ja n'i faudra.	(374)
	Mes les granees sunt meillors;	(348)
	Celes venent d'Ynde mayor,	
0	E ce dient la sage gent	
380	En or se provent sanz argent.	

349. E pertruse. 350. E en. 352. E deble. 355. E Crisopas vent de. 356. E. volor. 357. E porel. 358. E Si f. 364. F rugette. 365. F Lautre si. 369. F eyt homme. 370. E Au, ou en dei. 371. E pot. 374. E amor e joie i; F et oyz il serra. 376. E Resonablement. 378 E F de.

XXI. Amet	thystus Amatiste ad color purprin,	
	Autel come gute de vin,	
	Ou autel come violette,	(383)
384	Ou come rose munde e nette;	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	L'une turne aukes en blanchur,	
	L'autre ad de vin meslé ruvur.	
	De Ynde nus vent ceste pere,	
388		(388)
	Ki l'a sur sei, ja n'enyvera	10
	Ne ja vin ne l'estordira.	
	En bois done eür de berser	
392	E en rivere d'oyseler.	
XXII. Berv	llus Beril est en Ynde trovee	
	E par sis angles est formee.	(310)
	Home e femme fet entreamer;	(313)
396	Ky la porte fet honurer,	(314)
39-	E ky la tient, ren ne lui nuist;	(3-4)
	A l'estraindre la main li quist;	(316)
	E ky al solail la tendra,	(320)
400		
1	Les oilz malades sanera	(317)
	Li vins ou l'en le moilera;	(3-7)
	De suz en jus turne la face	
404	Ausi come fet la thopace.	
31-31	Si hom la veit ki fort sangloute,	
	El li toudra suspirs e route;	(320)
	E si li tout maintes dolurs	(3-5)
408	De fevre, tel est sa vigours.	
	Cestes resunt de sis maneres,	
	Mut sunt gloriuses e chieres.	(324)
XXIII Saha	bhirus Saphirs est bels e covenables,	
Swp1	on the capitals out both a covernables,	2 - 2 - 1

386. E mese la rovor; F neeys ruuur. 392. E F de. 403. F omits en jus. 404. F topace. 406. E Il li; F En luy. 409. F Cetes sunt. 414. E omits n'est.

(164)

412 Cuntre rai de solail resplendisables.

Al cel resemble kant est purs E sanz nues, kant n'est obscurs.

	Nule ne ad vertu plus grant,	(+69)
416		(±68)
	Ele est bone, si est bele;	
	Si la trove hum en la gravele	
	De Libe, de cele contree;	()
420	E scirites est apelee,	(172)
	Pur un pople mut auncien	
	Ke l'en apele Sciricien.	
	Mes cele est meudre e si vaut plus	1
424	Ky vient de cele tere as Turs.	(176)
	Iceste n'est pas trop lusanz;	
	Mut ad vertuz pruz e vaillanz:	
	Apelé est gemme des gemmes ;	1.0.1
428	Mut vaut a hummes e a femmes.	(180)
	Al cors d'homme dune confort,	
	Les membres tient enters et fors;	
	Ele tout envie e boidie	
432	E de prisun hume deslie.	(184)
	Ele ad en sei mut grant valur:	
	Ky la porte n'avra poür.	
	Acorder fet hummes irez.	
436	Ki la porte n'est esgarez,	(188)
	E ce mustre ki n'est seü,	
	Ne par cent mil hummes veü.	
	A medecine mut revaut :	(193)
440	Home refreide ki trop est chaud,	
	Ki dedenz ad trop grant chalor	
	E trop sue pur la dolor.	(196)
	E ki en lait la velt laver,	
444	Si est bone a malans saner;	(198)
	Des oilz amende la valor;	
	Du chef tout tute la dolor;	
	De la langue destruit le mal,	
448	E fet tut aler cuntreval.	(202)

415. E F nad. 417. F et si. 418. F en grauele. 419. F De libie. 420. E F omit E. 424. F turks. 425. E Ceste; F Cete. 427. F de. 429. E Au cors dune grant confort. 444. E mals saner. 445-46. F inverts the order of these lines. 446. E la grant dolor; F omits tute. 448. F en cuntrenal.

452

Si est bone pur parlesie	
Od le castoire ben freïe.	
Porter se volt mut chastement	
E garder mut honestement;	(204)
E ki ensi, la gardera,	
Ja suffreite d'aver n'avra.	

XXIV. Onyx Onicle fet grefs songes aver,

456	Tençons, fantasmes de nuit ver,	(284)
	Si fet home ennoious,	(286)
	Pensif, iré, enfant bavos.	(285)
	Mes tant ad el de faitement:	

- 460 Combatre fet hardiement,
 E si fet home ben pleider,
 Hardiement sei desreiner,
 E mut ben sun dreit conquere,
- 464 Seit en mer u seit en tere.
 En argent se volt porter;
 Hom ne la deit sovent regarder.

XXV. Chalcedonius Calcedoine tret a palor

- 468 E si retolt ire e tristor;
 Si fet hom vaintre causes et plez,
 Trestut sanz ire, en bone pez;
 Si fet vaintre les batailles
- 472 Sanz derumpre du hauberc mailles; Si fet home halegre e lez, Ki l'ad, estre dute assez. Porter se volt ben chastement,
- 476 Ce dit Evax a tute gent.

XXVI. Sardius Sardine ad bone medecine: Tout sanglute a rei e reïne

449. F pur le. 450. E Ou, F Oue. 453. F le. 454. E omits d'aver. 455. E avoir. 456. E fantesmes, veoir. 458. F Pensaunt. 459. E F ele. 467. E tret a reboke palor; F tout et rebute parlur (tout is crossed out). 472. F rumpir de hauberk. 474. E F e estre. 478. E F e a.

E as povres e as riches,

480 E garde home k'il ne seit chiches;
De ce ke Deus li ad presté
Done a sun prosme de bon gré;
E tolt le ronfler de nuit,

484 Tuz vains pensers de li s'en fuit.

XXVII. Smaragdus Esmeralde par sa color Vaint tote chose de verdor; Si en resunt de cinc maneres; 488 Mut sunt precioses e cheres. (220)L'une trove l'en en Cytye, E l'autre vent de Bretanie; La tierce en sei meïmes tient 492 Le Nil ke de paraïs vient. (224)La quarte est ben renomee Ky esmeralde est apelee: N'est si bele ne si prisee; 496 De Ethiope est enveyee. (228)(La quinte) Arismapie, icele gent, L'aiment mut plus k'or ne argent. La perre toulent as gripons, 500 A uns oysels granz e feluns. (232)La pleine si est pur mirer, (24I)Mut la soleit Neron amer: Il en aveit un mireor 504 Ou ses deduz veoit le jor. (244)Ceste pere, c'est a savoir, Est chose par ewe a veoir Ke sunt en l'an a avenir. 508 Si ben l'enquert n'i pot faillir. (248)Richesce aoite mut grantment, Ki ben la porte nettement. (250)

479. F E a poures et a. 482. F prosine. 484. E Dunt. 489. F scithie. 490. F bretaignie. 492. F Le nul (with de written above). 494. E esmeral, F esmeraude. 496. E enveie. 497. F arisinapie. 498. F omits mut. 500. E oyseus; F omits A. 501. E esmirer. 505. F pere est. 506. E par hee, F paree. 508. F enquers ne puis fayller. 510. F porte et.

	D'une fevre garist mut fort	
512	Ky maint home done la mort;	
3	Si ad non emetriteüs,	(255)
	Ky maint home ad trait a reüs.	(-33)
	Les oylz salve e l'esgardeüre	
516	E tout tempeste e luxure.	(262)
510	Ki la velt feire debonaire	(===)
	E ben la velt encre vert faire,	(264)
	En vin la leve il e la moille	(1)
520		
520	D 31 I offighte ben de vert offic.	
VVVIII C	watellas Avanant diant de aristal	
AAVIII. C	rystallus Auquant dient de cristal	(==6)
	Ke ce est glace natural	(756)
1220	Par ans durcist e par freidure,	(==0)
524		(758)
	Lait fet recovrer a norice,	
	Quant l'ad perdu par aucun vice;	
0	Ausi fet ele a la pere,	
528		
	K'ait adiree sa vertu	
	Ou k'ele l'ait del tut perdu.	
XXIX. Sara	donyx (Camaeus)	
	Sardoine (kamaheu) est de deus perr	
532	De sardoine e d'onicle faites;	(268)
	Des deus aporte treys colurs,	
	De blanc, de neir e de rougors.	
	Le blanc sur le neir est assis,	
536	E le rouge sur le blanc mis.	(272)
	Ceste est de treis maneres dite;	
	Si n'est trop granz ne trop petite	(274)
	La plus prisee est en apert,	(277)

511. E De une. 514. F omits ad. 515. E Les oylz desgardeure; F Les euz sein de gardeure. 519. E moeille. 522. F cet grace natural. 524. E Ce est. 525. E recovrir. 529. F Ke oit adire ses uertuz. 531. F camau. 540. E cire ne se aert; F cire sei ahert.

540 Ne nule cire n'i aert.

Home chaste la deit aveir. Iceste vertu ad pur veir : En pleit est bone de porter,

(280)

544 Les oils amende d'esgarder, En tuz leus fet gent honurer; D'Arabie e d'Ynde la sout hum aporter.

XXX. Carbunculus

Rubi escharbuncle done amur de seignurage

E maintient home en (grant) vasselage.
(E) done amur de Deu e de gent,
D'ami e d'amie ensement.
Ce di je ben, kant ele est fine.

552 Lavee en ewe, estanche morine De genz, de bestes e de aumailles, Si fet el de tutes oailles. Ja ne sera vencu a tort

556 Ky en plet ou en bataille la port. Si ad de tutes perres les vertus, Come nostre sire Jhesus Ad vertu de tuz les apostles.

560 Ne vus dirai or plus, beals hostes, Ce dit Evax al emperere. Deu nus doint a bone fin trere!

Amen.

$(Fragment\ I)$

XXXI. Hyacinthus De la jacinte vos dirai

564 Ki treis especes ad en sei:
Li uns, vos di, sunt plains de grains,
(E) li autre jaune, e li ters plains
De jaunes veines, mes les grenetez,

568 Sachez de veir, sunt plus amez.

547. F Rubie et charbucle. 554. E F ele ; F owayles. 556. E le port ; F omits en plet ou. 559. E apostres. 561. E emperire. 562. E traire ; F omits the word amen. 563. F jacincte. 565. F dis. 566. E jausne ; F terce. 567. F medlez grenetez.

(345)

Trestuz confortent a valur,

	arostas como tom a vara,	(STS)
	Vaines sospeçons ostent e tristur.	(346)
	Les grenetes sunt rossaz mellez	
572	A color inde, mes entaillez	
37-	Ne poent estre fors d'aymant,	
	Pur lur duresce k'est si grant.	
	Ki en anel les vot porter,	
6		
576	Ou a sun col, ben poet aler	
	Par tutes terres asseuré,	
	E par tut sera onoré;	
	Morine ne li poet mal faire;	
580	Mut est jacincte de bon afaire.	
XXXII Sel	enitis Ore voil dire de silenite	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	E quel vertu en li habite.	
40.	A color jaspin aukes tret,	(===)
584	Solunc la lune creist e descreist.	(570)
	Sur tute ren a dames vaut:	
	El les garde, ke ren n'i faut,	
	Ben en seison en tute manere;	
588	Dunt as dames deit estre chere.	
	Amur atrait e norit,	

XXXIII. Heliotropium Oiez les sens d'elyotropie Ke tute gent ne sevent mie. D'esmeralde ad pres la colur,

E a tysike contredit.

De Perse vent od sa vertu; 592 A ceus ki l'ont fet grant salu.

N'ad pas meïsmes la valur;
 Estencele de gutes vermailles.
 Ore escutez ci granz merveilles:
 Ky cele pere en ewe met,

600 En un bon vessel bel e net,

569. F confort. 570. F suspecions. 571. F medlez. 572. F omits inde. 573. E for; F omits estre. 582. E quele. 583 F se tret. 586. E F Ele; F rens. 588. E Dunt des; F de. 591. F oue sa. 592. F A eus, si g. 593. E Oez lassens delyotrophie; F de elitropie. 595. E apres. 596. F culur. 597. E Estencelee est de. 598. F si grant.

E tut si en rai du solail, Il devendra trestut vermail; Tut ert coluré come sanc,

- 604 Ja tant n'ert beals ne cler ne blanc, Si ke tuz ceus ky le verunt A eclypse le jugerunt; E l'ewe eu vaissel ou gerra,
- 608 Sachez ke tot boillir fera, E fera par l'eir tenebror E tantost ploveir par entor. Ki la porte poet deviner
- 612 Plusurs choses, s'il ad mester.

 Mut fet home de bone fame

 E viuger en maint reaume.

 Sanc estanche dunt ke il viengne,
- 616 N'ert entoschié ki la desteingne; De Cipre e d'Aufrike est aporté E d'Ethiope ou grant cherté. Un herbe crest ki ad tel non:
- 620 Ki tele conjure a reison, Hom ki la porte, aler porra E fere quanque il voldra, Kar il n'ert ja de nul veü,
- 624 Tant est l'erbe de grant vertu.

XXXIV. *Oritis* D'orite deus especes sunt De quels l'un est neir e reund, L'autre est aukes vert coloré,

- 628 De blanches gutes estencelé. Hom ki la porte, seit fol ou sage, Ne li poet nuyre beste sauvage; Femme ki la porte ne poet pur ren
- 632 Enceinter ne conceivre ren;

602. F tut. 604. F Ja nert si beaus cler. 605. F tuz celes. 609. E F fra; F par ley. 612. F si il. 614. E E viuge; F E viouge. 616. E entusche ki la dereingne; F encolhie ki. 618. F dethopie. 624. F Taunt cum lerbe. 626. F Des quels lune est neyre; E F rund. 627. F coluree. 629. F si fol. 630. E nure.

(601)

Ou, s'el la port e seit enseinte, L'enfant perdra oue grant pleinte.

XXXV. Medus Mede est une pere neire,

- 636 Sa vertu saverez en eire.

 Ky lait de femme prent errant,
 D'une ki laite masle enfant,
 Ovec ce le frot a la keus,
- 640 La liqur en valt mut as euz, Kar mut les fera clers e beals E ausi purs come cristals; E si est mut bon oingnement
- 644 A gute artetice ensement.
 Gardé deit estre en argent
 A deffendre le denpnement.
 Uncore si dirai plus fort:
- 648 A mettre vostre enemi a mort. En la bele ewe, duce e clere A la keus frotés la pere, E, si nul vus seit mal voillant,
- 652 Sun frunt en oingnez tut errant; La veüe, tantost perdera Ne jamés nel recovera; E ki ce a beivre lui durra,
- 656 Sun pomum errant vomera.

Explicit.

(Fragment II)

XXXVI. Hexacontalithos Exacantalicos est pere delituse, Les colurs a de tutes peres preciose.

633. E si ela la; F sele la. 634. E ou. 636. E savrez. 638. E Dunc. 639. E Ovoc; F Oueke co la. 640. E La luor, oilz; F omits en. 642. F ausi nez; E cristal. 644. F artitike. 646. E deffrendre; F E defendre le de encumbrement. 647. F vus diray. 649. F Oueke lewe bele e. 651. F omits nul. 654. F Ke iames. 655. E dora. 656. F ends here, and omits the word explicit.

- XXXVII. Chelonitis Chelonite est de purpurine colur,
 - 660 Mut bele, de diverse colur.

 Meintes par entre estencelent

Ky l'a desuz sa lange mise,

- De choses futurs devine a devise, Mais k'ele seit en feu mise, Ben espris, la chalur n'ert esprise.
- XXXVIII. Gagates Gagate est neire e leger,
 - Pailles atrait par eschaufer,
 Enflez resuage, les denz raferme,
 A femme rend lur flurs, ce est chose ferme.
 Ceus ky en mal cheent garisent par sa cure,
 - 672 E maufez enchase, je vos en asure; Le ventrail aide, a sorcerie est contrariant, E sachez ke le ewe ou ele ad jue delivre [femme d'enfant.

Femme ke la poure prent,

- 676 Si ele est corrumpue, tost la rent.
- XXXIX. Gagatromaeus Gagatromen de peil de chevre ad colur; Ki l'a, de lui pot veintre plus fort e meillor.
- XL. Geraunius Cheronne sunt blanc ou jaune de colur.
 - 680 Ki l'ad, de tempeste ne deit aver poür : En mer e en ewe duce pot estre seür ;

Causes e batailles veint seurement,

- 684 E les songes mustre a tute gent.
- XLI. Heliotropium Eliotropie bone fame done e porte santé; Cuntre decevance dune seurté, En devinaile vaut e sanc estanche,
 - 688 Cuntre venim est bone plaunche; Verte est cum mereude de vermail estencelee. Cil ki la porte le meuz en pot dire de chose celee.
- XLII. Hephaestitis Epistite est vermaile, si fet hume seur.

666. Correct Nen est de la chalur esprise (?) 674. E ele ad vie (?).

III. ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARIES

On the continent poetry, or at least metrical language, remain ed the usual vehicle of popular science down to the close of the thirteenth century. French translations of Marbode that fall within that period are all written in verse. English taste was less exacting, and soon began to show an extreme leniency in questions of style and form. Prose lapidaries were accordingly produced by more serious scholars who had no taste for the strain and jingle of poetic diction, even under the relaxed prescriptions of Anglo-Norman prosody. To our knowledge, four such lapidaries have survived to which we shall refer respectively as the First, Second and Third Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidaries, and Fragment of a Prose Lapidary ¹.

The First Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidary is represented by three MSS., G, H, and Digby 13 (Oxford). The last mentioned only contains the account of the Pearl (XXXVIII) which on folio 21 has been introduced into an English Lapidary 2. This fragment, however, is of the highest importance, for it is in a hand which can be definitely assigned to the second half of the twelfth century: G and H date from the beginning of the thirteenth. The text which it contains agrees with G (against H) but is slightly less correct. At the beginning of the chapter, however, it supplies the word 'et de ceo (MS. des) creissent les perles 'omitted in G. It is therefore clear that G, H and Digby 13 are independent of one another but are derived from a common source, that is a prose adaptation of the First French Version 3. This prose adaptation, which we shall call d,

^{1.} A continental prose adaptation of the First French Version (MS. Bibl. Nat. franç. 24229, fols. 25-28) is described by Pannier, p. 25. It dates from the 14th century, follows the poem very closely, but appears to be unrelated to the Anglo-Norman versions. Another much condensed and debased continental version in Picard dialect is preserved in MS. Berne 113, fols. 169 v. - 170 r. It has been published by Pannier, p. 79.

^{2.} See Evans, op. cit., p. 81.

^{3.} Traces of another independent version are found in MS. DD, see p. 137.

must have been written about the middle of the twelfth century - a conclusion which is fortified by the archaic spelling retained in G. It reproduced the poem with great fidelity, retaining not a few of its inaccuracies, but eliminating others with the help of the original Latin text. Such a procedure would be surprising if it were not remembered that the best MSS, of the First French Version (A and C) both contain the Latin text of which each chapter or paragraph is immediately followed by the French translation. The author of d undoubtedly had before him a similar MS., but one in which the stones were described in the same order as in B and D (and not as in A and C). It is, however, somewhat difficult to gauge the extent of his corrections, for his work has been preserved mainly in the copies of two writers, who in their turn reverted once more to the Latin and considerably modified their model. Many of the peculiarities of the French poem have been retained in both versions, e.g. in chap. II simulacra deorum is still figures... de bestes (in the poem d'altre beste la semblance 97); in III tellus medica, terre as Turcs (as in the poem, v. 176); in XV prodit nidore caducos is expanded to quant hom le art, se hom ki ait gutte chaive sent le odur, en eire chiét (as in the poem, vv. 437-40) ; in XXV the adjective volucres is rendered by oisaus (as in the poem, v. 639); in XLIV ebrietas... odore fugatur becomes si ad odur de vin (in the poem Odur de vin li sentira 924), etc. Whole sentences of the poem have been taken over practically unchanged, especially in the earlier portions. But from the description of sapphire onwards the writer develops greater critical insight, and frequently corrects his model by referring to the Latin text, e.g. in the chapters on beryl, alectorias, jet, magnet, etc. Occasionally he rewrites a whole chapter (e.g. coral), but generally he merely reshuffles the sentences (e.g. molochites, sagda), cuts out interpolations of the French rhymester (e.g. vv. 205-06, 335-39, etc.), or adds passages which had been omitted (e. g. in the chapters on beryl, galactite and hyena-stone).

With a few slight variations the stones are named in the same order as in D, and the variants clearly show that this version has strong affinities with group b. Moreover, the author of d had access to other texts which he utilized to a limited extent.

In the article on the pearl, the source of the F.F.V.'s interpolation is directly consulted and more fully quoted, and a different reading is given for one passage of the F.F.V.'s description of the sard (XLVII).

The examples quoted above show an almost complete agreement between G and H. In the case of the pearl, however, G (and Digby 13) alone contain the more expanded text, and evidence is not wanting to show that the writers of G and H occasionally treated their model with considerable freedom, so that the wording of the F.F.V. is more faithfully retained sometimes in the one version and sometimes in the other : under selenitis (XXII) H adds ele valt as lenguerus e as tysikes, et doit estre portee tut le cressant de la lune, a close rendering of Marbode 397-08: Languentes etiam phtisicosque juvare putatur; Toto gestatus crescentis tempore lunae..., a passage which has been omitted in G and in the F.F.V. Under medus (XXVIII) H substitutes en la terre Medorum (Marbode 513 : in Medorum regione) for en la terre as Turcs which is the reading of G and of the poem (v. 691). Under iris (XXXVI) H adds et si est de sis angles (Marbode 619: cujus sexangula forma), omitted in G and in the poem. But on the whole H follows the F.F.V. more closely than does G. This is especially evident in the chapters on galactite, oritis, hyenastone and pearl, where H has very few of the additions and corrections which G makes from the Latin.

The lapidary in Southern or East Midland English in the collection of Lord Mostyn ¹ appears to be translated from this text. It begins "Here begynneth the lapidarie the which tellith the vertues of XXXVI precious stones as hit appearth here after. Hit is redde in bokes that Evax the king of Arabye sente a booke to Nero..." and ends with an incomplete chapter on jet, which is found "in ye sondis and gravell in grete Bretayn that now is called Engelonde."

The present edition is based on G as published by P. Meyer. A few corrections have, however, been made with the help of H, Digby 13, and DD.

^{1.} Historical MSS. Commission, IV, p. 359, Mostyn Hall no. 225; Evans, op. cit., p. 71.

FIRST ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

Incipit lapidarius Evacis regis Arabie quem misit Neroni imperatori per francigenam linguam scriptum.

Hom trovet lisant que Evax, li reis de Arabie, enveiat ad Neron, le emperur de Rume, un livre que il li escrist des natures des pieres (25), de lur manieres et de lur nuns et de lur culurs et en quele tere eles sunt et quele puissance eles unt (30). Mult hi sunt les vertuz cuvertes, mais les aies en veit hom bien apertes (32). Li mirie i trovent granz aies a lur medecines, et plusurs aises en vient a cels ki sevent; ne nuls sages hom ne deit duter (37) que Deus n'i ait mise grant vertut en pieres, altresi cume il at en herbes.

I. Adamas. — Adamas est clere cume cristal (50), mais que ele ad colur de fer brunit; si la trovet l'um en Indie (52). Ele est de si grant durece que ne par fer ne par fu ne pot estre depeciede ne en nule maniere, se ço n'est par le chaut sanc del buc 5 (54), u hom la muillet, que hom la depiecet sur le enclume od malz (56); et des agues pieres ki en fruissent entaillet hom les altres gemes (59). Iceste n'est mie greindre de une petite nuiz (62). Et en Arabie ad une maniere de adamas ki n'est mie si dure, kar hom la pot depecier senz sanc de buc (65). N'est si bele ne de si grant priz, ja seit iço que ele seit greinur. Un tierz adamas est en Cypre (69), li quarz en Grece. A tuz icez est nature a traire fer (72). Iceste piere usent enchanteur a lur enchauntement, et ele dunet a hume ki la portet sur sei force et vertut, et si defent de griefs sunges (77), de fanthomes et de tuz venims, et ele tout ires et tençun, et ele sanet les forsenez, et est a hume defensiun cuntre ses enemis. Ele deit estre close en or u en argent (85); si la deit l'um porter el senestre braz (87).

II. Achates. — Achates est issi apelee pur une ewe ki curt

The figures in brackets are the numbers of the corresponding verses in the F. F. V. The Incipit is written in black ink in the margin of G. The Prologue and items I-XI are not in H.

^{5.} Genveiet nent b. 7. G ki sunt.

parmi Sizilie ki altresi ad num (92). Ele est neire, mes que ele ad plusurs figures: a la fiede de reis, a la fiede de bestes (97) que nature i ad mises. Une altre maniere de achate trovet hom 5 en l'isle de Crete, ki resemblet coral, ki at grains cume or (102). Iceste est bone cuntre venim. En Indie rat un'altre maniere de achate, u sunt braunches de arbres et farains entalliez (108). Iceste tout seit et cunfortet veude. Un' aultre maniere est une encore ki ad odur de mirre quant l'om le art (114). Un' altre i ad 10 ki at sanguines teches. Une altre ki at colur de cire (118); mais, pur ceo que mult en est, si est vile. Achate defent home; si li dunet force, sil fait de bone colur (123), et tel ki dunet bon cunseil e bien en est creut.

III. Sapphirus. — Saphir est cuvenable al dei de rei; ele est resplendissaunte e semblante al ciel quant il est pur sanz nues (166); si n'est nule ki ait greinur vertut ne bealtéd. Hom le apelet sirtites (172), pur ceo que hom la trovet en la gravele de Libie 5 (171), aprés les Sirtes. Mais cele est la mieldre que hom trovet en la terre as Turcs (176); icele ne tresluist mie. Ele est de si grande vertut que ele est par dreit apellee gemme de tutes gemmes (179). Ele cunfortet le cors e tient les membres entiers, et veint boisdie e envidie e tolt pour. Ele getet home de prisun et desliet To de forz liens (184), e ele est bone a faire acorde (187), e ele est mieldre a vedeir que nule aultre en l'ewe les figures ki dient les choses ki ainz ne furent seues (191). A medicine revalt, kar ele refreidet hume ki a trop grant chalur dedenz et ki trop suet; e si hom la triblet od lait, si est bone a saner malvais malauns 15 (198). Ele est bone as oilz et a dolur del chief e al mal de la langue. Mais ki la portet deit estre mult chastes (203).

IV. Jaspis. — Jaspes sunt de dis et set manieres (148), et ele est de mutes culurs, e creist en multes parties del siecle. Mais cele est la mieldre ki est verte et tresluisaunte e cele ki ad mieldres vertuz (153). Ki chastement la ported, ele defent de fievre et de ydrope (157), et ele vault a femme ki vait de sun ventre, et ele est a hume defensiun, et fait améd e puissaunt, et osted fantosme (161). Sa force est greinur en argent que en or.

V. Smaragdus. - Smaragde veint tutes choses de verdur

II. 5. l'isle de Crete] so DD IX; G libie de Cire? 8. P Meyer suggested suppréssing une. 12. G boen (e erased).

(218). Ele est de sis manieres, car ele est de Sithia, et ele est de Bractenie, et ele est de Nil ki vient de parais (224), e une maniere apeled hom calcedonie. Cele de Scithia est mielz preisiede, que unes genz ki unt num Arismaspi tolent a griffuns (231). Cele est la mieldre, ki est si clere que hom pot vedeir parmi (234), ki taint le air ki li est prof. Ele ne muet sa bealtéd ne pur soleil ne pur lumiere la nuit ne pur umbre (239). Cele ki est plainne est bone a mirer sei enz, ke Neron soleit aveir un esmireur quant il esgardout 10 ses deduiz (244). Iceste pierre est a enquerre choses par ewe (246). Ele acreist richeise a celui ki chastement la ported (250), et ele fait a hume parler et acceptable. Se hom la ported al col pendue, sil garrat de une malvaise fievre ki ad nun emitretus (255), et ele valt encontre gute chaive (259), et ele amended les oilz a celui ki l'esguarded, e ele osted tempeste et luxurie, et ele devient plus encre verte, si hom la levet en vin et puis est uincte de olie vert (266).

VI. Sardonyx. — Sardoine est de dous pieres : de sardine et de onicle (268). Ele ad de cez dous pieres treis colurs, ker le blaunc i est sur le neir et le ruge sur le blaunc (272). Ceste est de cinc manieres, mais cele ki les treis culurs ad bien devisees e nient entremellees, cele est la mielz preisede (277), e nule cire n'i aert. Ele cuvient a umble hume et a chaste. Altres vertuz ne trovai de li escrites. De Arabie vient et de Indie (282).

VII. Chrysolithus. — Grisolite est semblante a ewe de mer (298); si ad dedenz cume un grein de or et estencele cume fu (300). Ele est mult bone a porter sur sei cuntre naturals pours; ki l'ad perciede, et dunches met parmi le pertus seie de asne (304), si em pot l'um dechacier les diables. Al senestre braz deit estre pendue. Ele vient de Ethiope (307).

VIII. Beryllus. — Beril est furmee si que ele ad sis aungles pur aveir greingnur clartét (311). La bone ad culur de olie et de ewe de mer. Ele nus vient de Inde. Iceste portet amur entre hume et femme et fait honur a celui ki la ported (314); et ele artla main a celui ki le estreint (316). Le ewe u ele ad geut valt as oilz malades, et si hom la beit, ele tout rutes et suspirs (320),

VII. r. G Grisolice, semblance. VIII. 5. G ele degut valt.

et ele vault a tutes les dulurs ki avienent al feie (322). De ceste sunt nof manieres (323).

IX. Topazium. — Topace vient de un' hille ki altresi est apelee (326). Ele est pur ceo plus chiere que hom poi en trovet (328). Ele est de dous manieres: la une ad colur de mier or, e la altre est un poi plus clere (330). Ele valt al fi, et ceo dient que ele sent la lune. Elle fait la buillante ewe cesser de buillir (333). Ele vient de Arabie (340).

X. Hyacinthus. — Jagunces sunt de treis manieres: granates et citrines et ewages (344). Tutes cunfortent et tolent tristur et vaines suspeciuns. Chescuns sages periers priset plus les granates (348). Eles hunt la plus bele culur et meins en trovet hom 5 (352). Le ewage est clere al serei e obscure al nuble tens. Mais cele ewage est meldre ke nul dure, ne trop obscure ne trop clere n'est, mais de tempree culur (357) et purpre. Ele refreided quant hom la met en la buche. Pur duresce ne pot estre entallee (362), se n'est od la piece de l'adamas depeciét (364). La citrine jagunce est pale, et pur ceo est plus vile (366). Mais laquele jagunce que hom portet u en deit u al col pendue, seurement puet aler en altre terre senz pour de engrutement (370), et a ses ostels serrat... et de ceo que il resnablement querrat ne averat escondit (374). Iceste gemme vient de Ethiopie.

XI. Amethystus. — Ametiste ad purprin culur et cume viole u altretele cume gutte de vin (382) u cume rose munde (384).
Tele i ad ki turnet alques a blaunchur; altre cume ruge vin meslét od ewe (386). De Inde nus vient; legiere est a entallier e cuntrarie est a eniverer. Chere sereit par dreit, se tant n'en fust, mais ore est vile, quant taunt en est. Ele est de cinc manieres (304).

XII. Alectorias. — Allectorie creist el ventre al chapun, puis que il ad estéd treis aunz, e creist tuz jurz taunt que il ait set aunz, mes ele ne creist greindre de une feve (133). Ele est clere cume cristal u cume ewe (135), e ele dunet ad hume victorie,

X. 5. DD au soir. 6. DD la mieudre car ele nest ne trop clere ne trop trouble. 12. A word effaced, perhaps honurez?; DD et sera par tout houneres.

XI. 5. G a virerer.

XII. 1. H crest el genuil. 1-2. H puis kil est de treis anz chapon. 2. H treske il ait. 4. H home ki la portet uictorie.

5 ki la ported; e si hume ki ad grant seit la met en sa buche, ele li esteint la seit (139). Plusurs reis unt vencues lur batalles par la allectorie. Ele rameinet bien les dechaciez e cunquert a hume bons amis, et fet hume bien parlaunt et amét (143), et ele valt mult a haunt de femme duner, et bone est a aveir a femme ki vult estre amee de sun barun. Ki vult que ele ait ceste vertud, si la portet en sa buche (146).

XIII. Hieracitis. — Geratite est neire (619); si est de tele nature que si hom leved sa buche et met la desuz sa lange, en eire puet dire que uns altres hom penset de lui, et femme ne li purrat veer nule rien que il li querget de sa volenté fere (626). Iceste piere pot hom issi pruver : unget un hume de miel et de lait, sil metet hors al soleil, la u mult ait musches (630); si ait la piere en sa buche : ja nule des musches ne l'attucherat; et si hom le ostet, sil puinderunt (632).

XIV. Chelidonius. — Celidoine est une piere que hom trovet el ventre a l'arunde (396); ele n'est mie mult bele, et nequedent veint ele les beles de utilitét. Ele est de dous manieres et de dous culurs; ele est neire et ruge. La ruge est bone encuntre passiun ki prent hume par luneisuns (402), dunt il chiét et dunt il afo5 let, et ele sanet les forsenez et les langurus (404), et celui ki la portet fait ele bien parlant et bien amét. Hom la deit porter liede en linge drap pendue al senestre mahustre (408). Mais la neire, si hom la portet en meesme la maniere, aiet a home a parfaire granz choses (412), si il les cumencet; si li est aie cuntre 10 manaces e ires de reis et de princes (413). Le ewe u ele est lavee valt os oilz malades. Icele meesme, liede en linge drap teint en safran, toult bien la fievre, restreint bien humurs ki nuisent al cors (420).

XV. Gagates. — Gaiét naist en une cuntree ki ad num Litia; si est bien prof gemme. Mais la meillur del siecle est en Bretaigne

^{5.} H la tient en sa b. 6. H par ceste piere. 9 H a eur de fame d. et bone est a femme. 10. H ces vertuz.

XIII. 1. H Gerachite. G en neire. 4. G volen[té]: the last sylleble has been omitted by the copyist. 6. H lait duz. H ait de musches nel tucherat, e se il la ostet, tost le puinderunt.

XIV. 3 uti itét] H bunte. 5. G folet. 6. G langurs. 7. H. porter al senestre braz. 9. H ele aie h. a p. 10. H ele uaut contre manaces. 13. G coult; H tolt, e esteint bien.

XV. I. G omits en. 2. H bien prouee g. H secle est en engleterre.

majur (425), ki ore est Engleterre. Luisante est et neire et legiere et plaigne. Quant ele est eschaufee par freier, si atrait la paille

5 ki prof li est (429). Ele art en ewe et ele esteint en olie. Ele est bone a porter a cellui ki ad enfleure entre quir et char cume hom enfundud (433). La pudre del jaiét lavee en ewe cunfermet les denz ki crollent. Par le estuve desuz rent a femme ses natures (436). Quant hom le art, se hom ki ait gutte chaive sent le odur,

en eire chiét (440). Le odur del jaiét ars dechacet serpenz e mult est cuntrarius as diables (442). Mult aiet a icels ki unt les ventres turnez et a icels ki les corneilles tendent. Ele desfeit sorceries et charmes, et, si cume hom dit, esprovet virginitét. Si femme ki vait de sun ventre beit le ewe u ele ait geut enz treis

15 jorz et treis nuiz (449), en eire garist.

XVI. Magnes. — Magnete est une piere ki fut trovee entre une gent ki unt num Tragodite (453), e en Indie en truvet l'um. Ele ad culur de fer et trait le fer (455). Dendor le enchanteur le usat mult, pur ceo que il saveit que ele valeit mult a enchante-

5 ment, et en aprof la usat Cyrcé la merveilluse sorciere (460), e entre les Turcs fut cest esperment fait de li, e bien est seut que cil ki vult saveir si sa femme est avultre u nun, metet la magnete suz le chief sa femme quant ele dormirat; e si ele est chaste, ele le beiserat en dormant, et si ele est avultre, elle charrat del

10 lit issi cume hum la butast de sa main (472); et ceo est par une odur que la piere dunet. Si li leres entret en une meisun pur embler e il metet en la meisun par l'uis vifs charbuns (479) et il metet desus la puldre del magnete isi que li fum voist encuntre munt par quatre aungles, tuit icil ki serrunt en la maisun s'en

fuirunt, altresi cum si la maisun volsist chaier, e si purrat li leres prendre ceo que li plairat. Ele portet cuncorde entre home et dunet a hume graze et dulce parole e sens de desputer. Se hom le dunet a beivre od mulse, si expurget ydrope, et la puldre est bone a arsun et a eschauldeure (492), si hom la met desus.

XV.5. H ki pres. 6. H home cunfundud. 8. H f. ses flurs. 10. H enchace. 11. H diables ki sunt es forsenez. 12. H e a ces ki les faces unt bocule. 13. G sorcieres. 14. H femme ki trauaile denfont. 15. H tost guarist. XVI. 2. H tragotide. 3. H Bendor. 5. H apres lui la usat une merueiluse s. 6. Turcs] so H; G cures. 11. H entrent, G omits. 12. H il mentent par quatre lius de la maisun carbun uif e le pudre de magnete desus issi ke le fumee uoit cuntremunt tut cil. 16. H entre gent. 17. H sens a d. 18. H ydropesie. 19. H as eschaudes.

XVII. Coralium. — Coral est une piere ki creist en la mer altresi cum arbre (493); si est verte la u ele creist. Mais quant ele vient a laer, si endurcist et devient ruge. Ele resemble a une braunchete; si n'est mie plus lunge de demi piét; ele est mult bone a porter sur sei, kar, cum dient les aucturs, Zoraster et Metrodorus, ele osted fuildre e tempeste, et si hom la getet en vigne u entre olivers u el chaunp od la semence, ele les defent de gresille et de tuz mals orez (501); et ele fait multiplier fruiz, ele osted fantosme et ele dunet bon cumencement et bone fin.

XVIII. Corneolus. — Corneole est obscure piere (511), et nequedent ad grant vertuz, ker ele tolt ires de desputaunz; e cele ki ad culur de laveure de char (516), ele estanchet sanc de tuz membres, mais mesmement de femme ki trop ad de ses flurs.

XIX. Lyneurium. — Ligurium est piere ki creist de la date de une beste (526), ki ad num linz, ki voit parmi piere e parmi fust. La beste cuvret sa date od la gravele (530), que hom ne puisset truver la piere. Teofrastus dit que ele ad culur d'electre e que ele atrait la paille (535), e que ele toult dolur del ventrail, et le galniz et meneisun (537).

XX. Aetites. — Echite est numbree entre les meillures pieres (540). Li aigles la prent es deforaines parties del mund, si la portet a sun nith, que ele le defende. Iceste piere ad une altre dedenz sei (545), et pur ceo dit l'um que ele est bone a femme 5 enceinte, que ele ne perdet sun enfaunt ne que ele ne travailt a l'enfanter, e le deit aveir pendue a sun senestre braz (549). Ele defent home ki la portet de iverece, et ele acreist richeise (553), et fet amer celui ki l'ad et veintre le fait, e enfanz guardet seins

XVII. 3. H Ele semble une branchete. 6. H entre uigne.

XVIII. 1. H Corneline est une piere oscure. 2. H ire e tencons en desputant. 3. H colur de ueine de char. 4. H e mesmement de feme ke ad trop de

XIX. 1. H Ligurie est la piere. 2. H ke est apellee linx. H ki voit... parmi fust; G omits these words. 3. G gratele. 5. H de uentre e gaunize la

XX. This item is placed after XXXVII (Androdamas) in H.I.H Echites est numee. 2. H le aportet a sun ni kar ele les defent e si la prent es foraines. 6. H e si la deit pendre al senestre. 6. H Ele defent hume de curuz e de iueresce. 8. veintre ... chaive] H omits these words.

et tolt gute chaive, et si hom ad suspeciun de aucun hume que le voillet enpuisuner (556), prenget le echite, si la metet desuz le vaisel dunt il deit mangier, et si il est culpables de la felunie, que il l'ait pensee, ja nule rien ne li passerat le col del mangier. Iceste piere si purrat estre russe; hom la trovet en le occean (564) ki avirunet le siecle. Sanz iceste ne punt nul egle, et ele vault a l'enfaunter.

XXI. Gagatromaeus. — Gagatromeu est une piere ki est tache-15 lee cume pel de cheverol (575). Se prince la porte quant il vait a batalle champel, ses enemis purrat chacier (577), que ja ne l'oserunt attendre.

XXII. Selenitis. — Selenites est aultretele cume jaspe verte. Hom l'apelet seinte piere, pur ceo que ele creist od la lune et decreist; et ele dunet amur (571), et ele valt a corpus. Iceste naist en Perse (572).

XXIII. Ceraunius. — Ceraunius est une piere ki chiét ot fuildre (586). Ki chastement la portet, ja fuildre nel ferrat, ne maisun ne nef u ele est ja n'iert perilliede par esturbeillun ne par fuildre (590). Bone est a veintre batailles et plaiz. Ele dunet dulz sumnes et beals sunges. Ele est de dous culurs (593).

XXIV. Heliotropium. — Eliotropia est de tele nature que se hom la met en vaisel encontre le soleil, ele fait le soleil devenir ruge (602) e si fait nuvel eclipsim; e en poi de tens fait ele buillir le vaissel et geter le ewe cume se il plust (607). Ki la portet puet prophetizer meintes choses: ele dunet a home bon los et santét (608); ele estanchet sanc et ele est cuntre venim et encuntre boisdie (610); e ki prent l'erbe ki altresi ad num eliotropia, od le charme ki i afiert, si la metet od la piere, il pot aler la u il voldrat: ja hom nel verrat (614). Ele vient de Ethiopie et de

9. H de aucun quil uus uoile (G que lom v.) enuenimer fetcs celt i manger od tus de uostre esquele e metez la piere desuz lesquele sil vus pense maufere ne purra pas lesquele tucher ostez la piere tantost margera E feit enfonz seinement vivre e vaut contre gute chaive. 13. Iceste piere... enfaunter] H omits these words; G at enfaunter.

XXI. 1. est une piere] G omits these words. 3. H ke ia nul nel oserad. XXII. This precedes the last item in H. 2. H crest e decrest od la lune. 3. H omits et ele valt... Perse, and has the reading ele ualt as lenguerus e as tysikes e doit estre portee tut le cressant de la lune.

XXIII. 3. H ele est enz perilee niert ia par esturbilun ne par vent. 4. H donet duz sunges e beaus.

XXIV. 1. H Electropie. 3. H nouel eclipse. 4. H e ister lewe. 5. H puet profiter en meinte chose.

10 Cypre e de Afriche. Ele est altretele cum esmaragde, si ad guttes sanguines (618).

XXV. Hephaestitis. — Epistites est ruge e resplendissante. Ele est de tiele vertut que ele tolt a la chaldiere buillante sun buillir (638), et que ele en poi de tens refreidet l'ewe. Ele ostet de la terre ki est semee oisaus et laustes e gresilles e esturbellun, et ele defait mellees et feit hom seur. Quant hum la met el rai del soleil, si rent clartét cume fu (644). Ele se vult porter del senestre braz vel part (645).

XXVI. Haematitis. — Ematites ad num de sanc. Naturelement est confortative. La delie puldre de l'ematite methlee od glaire de oef (652) ostet aspertez de palpebres et si esclariet la veue. Ki la limet a la cuz od le jus de la ruge pume u od ewe, e le dunet a celui ki escrachet sanc; et ad malauns saner est bone (650) et restreint flurs a femme quant ele trop en ad (662). Ele osted char ki surcreist en plaie et estanchet meneisun (663), e od vin est bone a beivre cuntre venin e cuntre morsure de serpent, e od miel valt mult a oilz duillanz (667), e la piere depiecet. Ele vient de Affrike et de Ethiope e de Arabie.

XXVII. *Paeanitis*. — Peanites est femele, kar ele cunceit e enfauntet une altre piere, et pur ceo valt ele mult a femme ki vait de sun ventre (682).

XXVIII. Medus. — Medus naist en la terre as Turcs, ki dunet mort et vie (693), kar ki l'esmult (696) od lait de femme ad une aspre cuz si la met as oilz a cellui ki lungement ad perdue sa veue, ele li rent (700). Mais la cuz deit estre verte. Se hom la

10. H e ad.

XXV. 1. H Epistes 2. H tolt a la chaudere son boilun. 3. H poi de hure. 4. G oisas; H oisauls e bestes. 6. H de la senestre part.

XXVI. 3. H des oilz e de palpebre. 5. H as amalanz* (*In anglice blinde beles.)

XXVII. $\stackrel{.}{G}$ Peantes ; H est une piere femele kar ele enfantet. 2. H feme ki trauaile de enfant.

XXVIII. 1. H en la tere medorum. 2. H qui la limet od la couz e la medle od let de feme ke nurit madle, si en ui[n]gt les oilz qui lu[n]gement urent perdu la veue la uoe reuient. 4. H estre ruge. H gives a different reading for the end of this chapter: Si est destempree od le let de berbiz, ki lete solement masle, e seit mis en une buiste de argent ou de ueire, cel uinement ualt as podagres e as reins freunetikes. Si ele seit destempree od ewe e medlee od le pudre de la keuz, e uostre enemi uigne son frunt de cel uignement, il perdra la uoe, e se il en beit, il en murra. Ele est b'anche e neire: la blanche uaut a bien, la neire a mal faire.

5 destempret en meesme la maniere od lait de berbiz ki n'ait eud fors un aignel, et icel masle, ele valt mult encontre vielz poacre (704), et en cele maniere valt ele mult cuntre corpuls, et de ceste guarissent les reins. Hom le deit en argent estuier (709), quant ele est destempree, et duner a user a jeun. Mais ki la destemprast 10 od ewe, si la dunast od tute la limeure de la verte cuz a laver oilz : ki s'en lavereit, avoglereit ; ki la beust, vomireit sun pulmun (718) et si murreit. Ceste piere est tute neire, mes ses vertuz

ne sunt mie neires tutes, kar eles sunt blanches quant eles aient, et neires quant eles nuisent.

XXIX. Chelonitis. — Chelonites est une piere que un limaçun portet en Indie, ele est purpre et vaire (746). Si hom ad lavee sa buche e la metet suz sa lange (734), taunt cum la lune est creissante purrat il deviner, des le matin jesque a midi, et el decurs devant le jur (739); et quant ele est prime, dunc duret la poesté tute jur (741), e altresi quant ele est quinzieme. Ceste ne crient fu nul (743).

XXX. Crystallus. — Cristal est glace enduree par mulz aunz (757), si cume asquanz dient, et pur ceo dient que ele retient la culur et la freidure de la glace. Altres l'esdient, kar en plusurs cuntrees neist u nule si grant force n'est de freidure.

5 Iceste piere conceit bien le fu el rai del soleil (762), et bien esprent la tundre. Asquanz en funt puldre, si la dunent a beivre a nur-

rices pur aveir plus lait; si dient que mult valt (766).

XXXI. Galactites. — Galactida ad culur de fer, e femme ki la beit od mulse ele li multeplie lait, mes ele la deit user devaunt mangier (770), aprof bain. Si ele est perciede e un fil de laine de berbiz preinz seit mis par mi (772), et hom la pendet al col a la nurrice, si revalt. Si femme vait de sun ventre, si li lit hom a la quisse; et se hom en fait puldre et hum la destempred od sel et od ewe et hom en aruse la falde dedenz et dehors, si devendrunt les berbiz laitieres, et ruigné ne lur avient mie (782); et, ceo dient les anciens: ki ceste piere portet, ele li valt aultretant cume tutes

XXIX. 2. G et neire. 3. G sur sa l. 6. H de quinze.

XXX. I. H endurcie par mil ans. 3. H le desdient. 4. H nest nule si grant. 5. G concert. 7. si ... valt] H omits these words.

XXXI. 2. li is omitted in G. 5. H si uaut a comeimes. Si uaut a feme ki trauaile de sun uentre, si ele la liet. 7. aruse] H avirune.

^{13.} G omits sunt before blanches.

10 les altres (788). Se hom la ported en la buche et ele remetet, si li trublet le sens. Hom la trovet el Nil. Quant hom la friet a la cuz, dunc ad ele colur et savur de lait.

XXXII. Oritis. — Orites est neire et rounde (791). Ele valt mult contre venim et contre morsures de bestes et de serpenz. Se hom la triblet od olie roset (793) et hom le met ki vait par deserz entre fieres bestes, et od sei ad le orite ki turne od verdur et ad blanches taches, ele defent celui de morsure et de bleceure de ferains et de serpenz. La tierce maniere de orite est plus pressiede, ker ele est de l'une part aspre cume s' ele fust pleine de clous, et de l'altre part pleine cume fer esmulut. Femme ki la portet sur sei ne enceinte mie, et si enceinte la ported, ele pert sun enfaunt (808).

XXXIII. Hyaenia. — Hienia est une piere que une beste porte en la purnele de l'oil (810), ki ad num hiene. Iceste piere, si cume noz aunceisurs distrent, fait hume devin, se il la tient suz sa lange, si que sa buche seit einz lavee (813).

XXXIV. *Liparea*. — Liparea est en Libie (817), et si est de tiele nature que tute salvagine vient de gred a celui ki la portet, ke il en purrat prendre asez senz chacier.

XXXV. Enhygros. — Enidros pluret tuz jurs et degutet, si que ele n'est mie pur ceo mendre (824).

XXXVI. Iris. — Yris est en Arabie et en la Ruge Mer. Ele ad semblance de cristal. Si hom la tient el rai del solel (831), ele fait en la pareit un umbre ki resemble a l'arc del ciel.

XXXVII. Androdamas. — Androdamma est furmee cume deit quarree (836), et ad colur de argent. Si la trovet hom en la gravele de la Ruge Mer (839). Ele est de si grant vertut que la u

10-12. les altres ... de lait] H omits these words.

XXXII. 2. H cuntre venimuses morsures de bestes. 3. et hom le met... bestes] H omits these words. 5. H bleceure de bestes e de serpenz e de tuz aversitez. 6. H preciuse ele est. 7. G omits s'. 9. H tost le pert.

XXXIII. 1. G Hiema; H Hyena. 3. si cume ... distrent] H omits these words. 4. H en sa buche desuz sa lange. 4. einz] G omits this word.

XXXIV. 2. H qui la tient issi kil.

XXXV. 1. G Eniddros, but in rubric Enidros.

XXXVI. 1. H erabie en. 2. H tient el soleil, ele fait en la parei ou lumbre de li vient semblance del arc del ciel. Et si est de sis angles.

XXXVII. 1. H Androdania est formee droit quarree.

ele est ne puet remaindre ire, ker ele dunet leece et asuage curage (841).

XXXVIII. Margarita. — Perle est en la musle, et si ad num unio pur ceo que ja n'i avrat fors une. Li sage dient que les musles sunt overtes cuntremunt; si receivent la rusee del ciel (859), et de ceo creissent les perles ; de la rusee del matin devienent 5 blanches et cleres, et de cele del seir devienent obscures. Les jofnes musles portent plus cleres que les vielles. Tant cum plus receit de la rusee, taunt est la piere u la perle groisseur, mais nule n'est groissur de demie unce. Se il tune quant eles receivent la rusee (866), dunc perissent les perles. En Indie naissent et en la grant Bretaigne (871). La perle est atempree entre le chaut e le freit, et ele est muiste et ele est seche. La grendre est de maiur vertut que la mendre, et la clere plus vertuose que la oscure, e la runde mieldre que la beslunge. Proprement valt a gute cural (873), e a ceo que cuer tremblet, et a cels ki unt pour, si ne sevent 15 pur quei. Le saunc esclairet del cors, sin ostet la neire cole, et si il est trop espés, si l'atenuiet; les oilz confortet. Aristotiles dist: Jo vi asquanz ki destemprerent les perles, si en laverent les taches blaunches del cors, si s'en alerent. La perle est bone contre ceo que oilz estendent trop. Alquanz dient que hom put metre les eschales des musles en liu des perles en medecine.

XXXIX. Pantheros. — Pantere est de multes culurs : neire, ruge, verte, pale, purpre, et ad colur de rose (880). Tutes cestes culurs ad ele ensemble. Ki la veit le matin, ja le jor n'iert vencuz (882) en bataille ne en nule afere. Pantere est une beste de

XXXVIII. 1. G muhle, H modle, Digby muxle; the same variants recuragain below. 2. G unic, H unike. 2. G ni aveint, H navrat, Digby ni avrat que. 2. Digby Les sages. 4. G omits et de ceo c. l. p.; Digby et descreisent l. p.; H e de co dient ke cressent les p. de cele rusee e deuenent blanches e cleres. 5. H omits et de cele... vielles; Digby les plus c. 6. Digby Kar tant cum ele plus r. 7. H tant sunt plus grosses. 8. H de demie noiz, Digby de une unce. 9. Digby En Inde e en Bretannie maiur naisent. 10-20. H ends more abruptly: La perle est bone a la gute cural et uaut contre theche d'ome e as oilz qui estendent, e meudre est la clere que l'oscure e la runde ke l'autre. 10. Digby est tempree entre le freit e le calt ele muilet e ele sechet. 12. G lo oscure. 13. Digby betlunge, corel. 15. Digby de quei. 16. Digby e il est. 17. Digby destemprent. 18. Digby blanches taches. 19. Digby oilz tendent. 20. Digby el liu.

XXXIX. 3. H voit le jur. 4. H nule autre a.

Indie de diverse culur, dunt bestes unt pour, e ceste piere est apelee suentre li (886).

XL. Chalcophonos. — Calcofanos sonet et retentist quant hom la fiert (892). Ki chastement la portet, ele li dunet dulce voiz, si ne esroerat pas (896); ele si est neire (891).

XLI. Molochitis. — Melochites guardet enfanz od la vertut que il ad, e tolt que nule mesaventure ne lur poet avenir (900). Ele est bele, kar ele ad une crasse verdur (897); si resemblet smaragde (898). De Arabie vient (902).

XLII. Tecolithus. — Cecolitus resemblet nuel de olive; vil a veer mais de mult grant vertud est, kar, si hom la destrempet od ewe et dunet a beivre, ele fraint la piere et bien expurget la vessie de la gravele.

XLIII. Diadochos. — Diadocos est bone a cels ki volent les secrez deviner par ewe, ne nule piere ne valt plus que ceste (916). Mais se ele atuchet a mort hom, si pert sa force, pur ceo que seinte piere est (919) et het la mort.

XLIV. *Dionysias*. — Dionisia est neire; si est degutee de ruges gutes. Quant ele est triblee od ewe, si ad odur de vin (924), et nequedent tolt ivereces.

XLV. Chryselectrum. — Criselectre ad colur de or et de electre. Iceste piere ad colur bele le matin, et puis muet alches sa colur et sa bealtét. Ele est de tele nature que nule rien el siecle ne esprent plus tost que ele fait, quant hom la tochet a feu (932).

XLVI. Onyx. — Onicle portee al col pendue u en deit fait grefs sunges sunger (283) et fet tençuns et fet enfanz bavus (285). Ele vient de Arabie et de Indie; si est de cinc maneres (288).

5. H diverse culur ke est depeinte deuant en cest liure ; e par essample de ceste beste est la piere issi apellee ; H omits dunt b. u. pour.

XL. I. He retundet. 3. He si.

XLI. 1. G Melothites. 2. H lur avient. 3 H grasse verdur.

XLII. 1. H Megolitus resemble l'oile de olive ou nuel de olive, si cum asquanz dient. Vile est a veeir. 3. H fraint bien.

XLIII. 1. H Siadocus est bone a ceus ki volent enquerreles secrez de la gent e deuiner p. e.

XLIV. 1. H Dionisie, gutee. 2. H triblee de ewe si ad colur de vin. XLV. 1. H Crisolectrus. 2. H ad bleue colur le m. 3. H nesprent. 4. H quant ele la tochet; G lo t.

XLVI. 1. H al col desturbe gref sunges sungier.

XLVII. Sardius. — Sardine est apelee de une ihlle u ele fud primes trovee (292). Ele est ruge et la plus vile des gemmes. Ele n'ad nule vertud fors la bealtéd. Asquanz dient que ele tolt sanglutement (294) et contratiun de nerfs, et tout, ki sur sei l'at, a l'onicle ses mals.

XLVIII. Chrysoprasus. — Crisoprassus naist en la terre de Ethiopie (933), ki par jur ad altretele colur cume or et par nuit dunet clartét cume fu (935).

XLIX. Chrysoprasus. — Crisopras vient de Indie; ele ad colur de jus de porrete (378); si ad gutes cume or. Ne trovai unques ses vertuz escrites.

L. Alabandica. — Alamandine ki vient de une terre de Asia ki ad nun Alabandine. Ele resemblet si a sardine (509) que grief est a cunuistre la une de l'altre.

LI. Carbunculus. — Carbuncle veint tutes ardauntes pieres, kar ele getet rais de tutes parz cume charbun vif, et pur iceo ad num charbuncle. Par nuit est clere et jur nient (522). Hom la trovet en Libie.

LII. Asbestos. — Abestos est en la cuntree de Arcadie; si ad colur de fer (675). Ele est de mervelluse nature, kar se ele une feiz est esprise, ele art tuz jurs mes.

LIII. Sagda. — Sadda est grieve a trover sur tutes les altres gemmes ki sunt, kar ja ne serreit trovee se ele ne se aersist as planches de la nef, ker ele aert si fermement que hom ne la puet oster, se hom ne taillet le fust (688). Ele ad culur de maruil. Se vient de la terre des Caldeus (684).

LIV. Chalazias. — Gelange dunet bealtét a altres gemmes. Ele est si dure que en nule maniere ne pot estre depeciede (725), et tuz jurs est freide; ne ja ne pot estre eschaufee.

XLVII. 1. H Cardinie est apellee un isle ou la piere que est apellee sardius fud p. t. 4. H sanglutemenz e contenciuns de ires.

XLVIII. 1. H Grisolitus. 2. H de nuz luist cume feu.

XLIX. 2. H Unques ne ui les vertuz.

L. 1. H Alabandine. 2. H ki ad num alabande. H resemble sardonie. 3. H lune pur lautre.

LI. 3 H. est lusante. 4. H adds after Libie: Ele est de dusze maneres.

LII. 1. H Abeston est en la tere de a. 2. H si merveilluse. LIII. 1. H Sada est grief. 2. H sele nad cristal as planches. LIV. 1. H Gelatite. 3. H ne puet estre par nul feu chaude. LV. Hexacontalithos. — Exaconzalitos est de seisante colurs, et tutes les at en petit de liu. Hom la trovet en Libie ot les Tragodites (730).

LVI. *Prasius*. — Prasius est contee entre gemmes, mais n'est mie chiere, kar ele n'at nule utilitét, fors que ele est verte, e avient en or (750). Altre maniere en est ki ad vainetes sanguines (754). La tierce maniere ad treis figures blanches.

LVII. Pyrites. — Pirites est falve (909); ele ne sufre mie ke hum le estreignet, kar ele art la main quant hum le estreint.

LVIII. Cestes sunt les doze pieres auctoriziees : jaspis, saphir, calcedonie, smaralde, sardonie, sardine, crisolite, berille, topazion, crisopras, jacincte, ametiste.

SECOND ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

The Second Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidary is related to the First Prose Lapidary. The lost text d (see above) has also been the starting point of a prose version of a very different type, which we shall call e, chiefly represented by MSS. J, K, S, T, AA and BB. The relation to d is very evident. Many of the descriptions (e.g. XI, XIX, XX, XXIII, XXVIII-XXX, XXXII, XXXIV) are worded almost exactly as in G, whilst some (e.g. XVI, XVII, XXVII) show a closer agreement with H. In some instances the substance has been retained but entirely recast or much condensed (e.g. X, XII, XVIII, XXII); in others (e.g. III-VI, XXVI, XXXIII, XXXV) considerable additions have been made to the text of G. The remaining items are either not directly related to G and H (e.g. I, II, VII, VIII, XIV, XV, XXIV, XXXI), or refer to stones not dealt with in these MSS. (e.g. IX, XIII). In many instances the additions and alterations closely resemble those noticed in the Anglo-Norman Verse

LV. I. H Exaccontalicus. 2. ot les Tragodites] H omits these words.

LVI. 3. G ad vainetet; H est de veines sanguines.

LVII. *H here has an item*: Absictos est neire, si ad ruges ueines, si est mult pesante; puis ke ele est eschaufee, ele tient. viij. iurz sa chalur.

LVIII. H omits the first phrase and only gives these stones: Jaspe. Saphir. Calcedonie. Smaragdus. Sardonie. Beril. Topaz. Jacinete. Amatiste.

Adaptation or version c (MSS. E and F) e.g. in IX, XII, XIV, XV, XXIV, XXXI, XXXIII. This cannot be the result of a mere coincidence, but shews conclusively that the authors of c and e, though they were working on very different texts, improved their models by drawing on a common Anglo-Norman or Latin lapidary. On the other hand some of the chapters which have undergone alteration agree with the corresponding chapters of the Apocalyptic Lapidary (MSS. Mand N), e.g. IV, VIII, IX, XXIV, XXVI; two of these (i.e. IX and XXIV) are also found in c. The common source utilised in c and e must therefore have contained, besides other items, an account of the Biblical stones. Moreover the author of e appears to have entertained some religious scruples which he endeavoured to still by interspersing his descriptions with pious exhortations (unless he borrowed these also from his second source). This is particularly noticeable in the prologue and in the chapters on the Biblical stones of Aaron's breastplate and the Heavenly City. Subsequently the scruples would seem to have worn off.

The six MSS. J, K, S, T, AA and BB are much more closely related to one another than G is to H. Nevertheless they com-

prise two distinct groups.

The first group is represented by MSS. J, K, and BB, all dating from the second half of the thirteenth century. J and K are Anglo-Norman but BB shows characteristics of N. E. French; there is, however, sufficient inconsistency in the spelling (see p. 9) to justify the assumption that the scribe was working from a model written in another dialect. In most respects J, K and BB bear such a close resemblance to one another that they must be derived from a common Anglo-Norman original f1, which already contained a number of blunders. In II (sapphire) les Sirtes was mis-spelt les Sures. In V (chrysolite) the word suspechiez was misunderstood. In the account of the topaz (VI) ' Arabia' was omitted as the country of origin. In X (agate) taches was left out after roges. In XII (jacinth) deus was omitted before maneres. In XIV (amethyst) confortatis was altered to confortaunt and chacier (or chacer) to chanter, whereby the sense was completely ruined. In XV (ruby) the word seignorie was misunderstood. In XVII (chelidonius) ele veint les beles de bunté became

ele est de mult bele bunté. In XX (coral) the word orez (found in both G and H) was omitted. In XXV silenites was mis-spelt silentes. In XXVIII (chelonitis) vaire was misread neire and the words suz sa langue were left out. In XXX (oritis) entre bestes was altered to contre bestes. In XXXV (lyncurium) the words nuej pareis were omitted as well as part of the following sentence. These mistakes, together with numerous verbal coincidences, are peculiar to J, K, and BB, and more than suffice to establish their close affinity.

On the other hand BB contains a few blunders found neither in J nor K, e.g. qui le vout porter for qui le vout espruver II, 24; pierre esmeraude for pleine esmeraude III, 5; ele garist for ele garde IV, 6; vaut mult as gens for vaut as oilz XXII, 6; above all two passages which have been altogether misunderstood, viz. VII, 4-6 and XXI, 13-14. Except in the matter of spelling, however, f_1 has been followed rather more faithfully by BB than by J and K. Indeed, J and K have in common a number of errors which cannot be the result of chance but must be traced to an imperfect copy of f1. For example in II the second and third kinds of sapphire are described in the wrong order. In IV the words ke en or have been added. In VI siut la lune is substituted for sent la lune and plevuse ' rainy ' has been mis-read pleyne ' full '. In X rois has erroneously been altered to croiz and the words et de sa veue have been omitted. In XIX bone renumee has been changed to grant renumee. These errors sufficiently indicate the affinity of J and K.

The Anglo-Norman scribe of K has, however, taken some liberties with this model, substituting his own words or adding explanatory notes when the original seemed obscure. On three occasions (I, VIII and XIV) he also contributed short passages from another source; and for the usual prose prologue he substituted a shorter one in verse, possibly of his own composition. His contemporary, the Anglo-Norman scribe of J, worked more mechanically. He excelled in penmanship, but troubled little about the meaning of what he wrote. His blunders, though fairly numerous, can as a rule be corrected without much difficulty, and in spite of its short-comings his copy is in many respects the best that has come down to us.

The other MSS. were written during the 14th century in different parts of France, each scribe modernizing the text to some extent and introducing the orthography with which he was familiar — Francien in S, Picard in T, Norman in AA. S, however, is a mere fragment. These MSS. not only avoid the mistakes peculiar to J, K and BB, but have common blunders and variants of their own. In the Prologue they substitute vertuz for puer (= pooir) and omit greignurs before tresors 13. In II we find retrait (S retient) a culur for resamble a culur, in X tainte for enceinte. At the end of XV (ruby) they substitute Ele deit seoir en or for Ele dest estre mise en bon or. In the next item (alectorias) the passage E si femme ne conceit et ele porte l'alectorie ele concevera has been misunderstood. In XVIII the words k'ele sente trop grant pour (BB paor) 'that she smell too great a stench 'are replaced by qu'elle ait (T car ele aura) trop grant paour 'that she have too great a fear ', but cf. Marbode 304-305 subito tetore coacta Quem lapis emittit. In XX, 8 mals is omitted before orez. In XXIX the words de toutes pars are added at the end of the chapter. In XXX neyre is replaced by noirace. In addition a few words and constructions have been modified to conform with continental usage. It is evident, therefore, that S, T and AA are closely related. Their common original f2 has been more faithfully preserved by AA, while T offers numerous gaps, two chapters (XXXVI and XXXVII) added from another source, and one sentence at least (II, I) borrowed from the Lapidaire Chrétien.

A comparison of f_1 and f_2 enables us to reconstruct the substance of f, their common source. This we have attempted to do, taking J and BB for our basis and retaining the orthography of J. The Anglo-Norman text thus obtained is fairly satisfactory, but it contains a number of errors which were not found in e, its ultimate source. They are fully discussed in the notes to the present edition. The more important are: a Deu e a reys for al dei de rei (II, I); the omission of a whole passage (III, 9); escume de fer for culur de fer (XVIII, I); esprové gemme for prof gemme (XXI, 2); fleume for enfleure (XXI, 5); the omission of par le estuve (XXI, 7); veillece for iverece (XXIII, 5). In addition the names of several stones were hopelessly disfigured, e.g.

Beston or Bestunes for Abestos (XXVII), Genatide for Geratite or Geracite (XXIX), Alactide for Galactide (XXXII), Alcarferne for Calcotonos (XXXIV). It may be assumed that in most cases. if not in all, e gave the correct reading. This hypothesis receives confirmation from an unexpected quarter, for e, in its more primitive form, was the starting point of at least two versions besides f. It is indeed the chief source of a very popular continental verse lapidary, published by Pannier in the second part of his book, to which we shall refer as the Lapidaire Chrétien. This has been preserved in not less than seven MSS, and appears to have been written in the second quarter of the thirteenth century (see Pannier, op. cit., p. 231). The lapidary deals exclusively with Biblical stones. In the first part are described the ' natures', or the appearance and properties (curative or magical) of the twelve stones mentioned in Exodus. The remaining portion deals with the 'senefiance', or the mystical and symbolical meaning of the stones and ends with five chapters devoted to Apocalyptic stones not included in the first series. The twelve chapters of the beginning and the five of the end are unmistakably derived from the same source as the corresponding chapters of the Second Prose Lapidary 1. Apart from the addition of a few insignificant details and a good deal of mere verbiage, they reproduce the same ideas in as nearly the same words as poetic diction would permit. In several cases it is true the sentences have been rearranged and better co-ordinated than in the original, e.g. in V (Second Prose Lap. II) and VI (IV); or the accounts of two stones have been confused, thus IV is mostly from Sec. Pr. Lap. XV, but the concluding section is from Sec. Pr. Lap. I; and VIII is partly from Sec. Pr. Lap. X and partly from XIX. If in a few rare instances the author inserts a passage from another source, he generally gives us due warning. When he follows e he constantly alludes to his authority as 'le livre' (Cf. vv. 132, 205, 347, 356, 415, etc.) or 'l'aucto-

I. The concordance of the chapters is as follows — the figures in brackets refer to the chapters in the Second Prose Lapidary: (a) in the first part of *Lapid. Chrét.* I (XII), II (VI), III (III), IV (XV and I), V (II), VI (IV), VII (XXXV), VIII (X and XIX), IX (XIV), X (V) XI (VII), XII (XXII); (b) in the second part XIII (XIII), XIV (XXIV), XV (IX), XVI (VIII), XVII (I).

rité ' (cf vv. 261, 417, 571, 1390), more seldom as ' l'escrit ' (v. 580) or ' l'escriture ' (vv. 583, 1408). But when he refers to ' le viés livre ' (v. 600) or to ' livres ' in the plural (v. 1426), he wishes us to understand that he is tapping other sources; and indeed, in both cases the passage so introduced has no counterpart in the Second Prose Lapidary. Likewise when in v. 619 he announces the intention ' Dou latin voil le romans prendre ', he appears to modify his French original by collating a Latin text. This is, however, less evident in vv. 164 and 1494 where similar statements occur.

There is yet another version which we believe can be brought into relation with e. It is a symbolical Lapidary of Biblical stones, including both those of the breastplate of Aaron and of the Heavenly City, and is preserved in a fourteenth-century MS., probably French, that forms fols. 1-5 verso of Sloane 1784 in the British Museum. Though written in Latin it is clearly derived from a French original, and was in its turn the original of the well-known ' Lapidary of King Philip '. (See Evans, op. cit., p. 78). Each of its chapters is divided into two parts: the first describes the stone, and the second gives a symbolical explanation of its properties and of its place on the breastplate of Aaron or in the New Jerusalem. In some chapters this second part is obviously abbreviated; in others (e.g. the topaz) the relation between it and the senefiance given in the Lapidaire Chrétien is very close. In almost every case its description of the nature of the stone is practically identical with that given in the Second Prose Lapidary and in the Lapidaire Chrétien.

A careful analysis of the three lapidaries fails to show for certain whether Sloane 1784 is a direct derivative of e or only derived from it through the Lapidaire Chrétien, with slight additions from another source. While Sloane 1784 contains much in common with the other two, and omits a few items from one, the other, or both, it yet has some passages (or words) only found in the Sec. Prose Lap. (e.g. the sapphires found ' in profunda Turcia' and ' prope podium') and some only found in the Lapidaire Chrétien (e.g. an engraved Jasper with red spots is ' the lord of all jasper'). Further, it includes a number of details which are absent in either text, but which have not the air of

interpolations. The sapphire, for instance, ' competit regali digito' (the dei de rei of the F.F.V.) and is the better in proportion as it is clearer; water and not milk (as in the other texts) is to be used with it to heal swellings; the phrase 'accelerat crisim doloribus capitis ' is used for its virtue against headache, and the description of its colour at the end is expanded. It is difficult to decide whether the division of this text and of the Lapidaire Chrétien into paragraphs on the 'nature' and 'senefiance ' of each stone is to lead us to believe that e was so arranged, and was in fact itself a 'Christian lapidary'. In favour of this view is the markedly pious bent of the Second Prose Lapidary when dealing with the sacred stones, and its absence and the corresponding dependence of the writer on the text of GH in dealing with the rest. Further, there is a very close likeness between the 'senefiances' given by the Lapidaire Chrétien and the lapidary of Sloane 1784, though in a few cases the account occurs in full in the French text and is obviously imperfect in the Latin. The hypothesis certainly cannot be dismissed as improbable, though our lack of actual knowledge of e may prevent us from definitely accepting it. Even less possible is it to determine the date of e. It must, however, be anterior to that of the Lapidaire Chrétien which Pannier assigns to the second quarter of the 13th century. It is certainly earlier than 1243, for the Fontaine de toutes sciences du philosophe Sidrach 1 written in that year bases its description of the virtues of the sacred stones on this source 2.

The relation between the prose versions and the Lapidary of King Philip is further confirmed by the inclusion of chapters derived from the First and Second Prose Lapidaries as an appendix to the biblical lapidary in nearly all the French MSS. of the Lapidary of King Philip (see Evans, op. cit., p. 77) and even in one of the English translations (Douce 291, fol. 121). One of the best MSS. (Bibl. Nat. fr. 2009) gives chapters on alectorias, chelidonius, jet, magnet, ceraunius, heliotropium, sagda, hexaconta-

^{1.} See Evans, op. cit., p. 92-93; Langlois, La Connaissance de la Nature et du Monde au XIIIe siècle, p. 180.

^{2.} The rest of the stones there enumerated appear to be of Eastern origin, and have no relation with the Prose Lapidary.

lithos, chelonitis, prasius, hyaenia, androdamas, crystal, and alabandica from G, medus from H, galactites from J, as well as paraphrases of G's account of paeanitis, liparea, enhygros and accounts of cornelian, adamas, aetites, chrysitis, lychnites, alabaster and petra asini (heliotropium) that are nearer to the Alphabetical Lapidary.

SECOND ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

Prologue A.

- Deu de cel omnipotent,
 Ki tut guverne bonement,
 Tutes choses voüt crier
 Pur sa grant bunté demustrer.
- 5 De sa vertu plus unt partie Parole, herbe e perie; De queus parler e teus despendre Mut vousisse pur aprendre, Mes aparmemes de deus primereyn
- De perie cunter me est cure, Si com jo trof en escripture. De acunes voil cunter partie, Kar de tutes ne say mye.

Prologue B.

L'en trove lisaunt ke Evax, ly roys de Arabe, envea a Nerron, l'emperur de Rume, un livere ky luy dist les forces et les vertuz des peres, et lur nuns et lur culurs, et les regiuns u eles sunt prises. Mult i sunt les vertuz granz et en maint liu unt puer u mires ne herbes ne pount valer. E nul sages homme ne deit duter ke Deus n'eyt mis vertuz en peres et en paroles et

K alone gives Prologue A. 5. K E de sa.
 K omits Prologue B. 1. S hernaus, T, AA, BB, evaus. 2. T, AA, BB
 noiron. J dit. 4. J omits sunt before prises. J Mult sunt lur. AA
 omits the end of Prologue. 5. puer] ST vertuz.

en herbes; et mult feyssent plus aperte vertuz, si ne fust la mecreaunce des genz et lur pecché. E sachez ke Dampnedeus fit un des greignurs tresors des peres, et lur duna greingnur vertu et greygnure pusaunce ke as herbes. Mut duyssum estre luy reddivables des vertuz k'il mist pur nus e tuz nus abaundona.

I. Adamas.

De Diamant

Li diamaunt venent de Inde la maiur et d'Arabe. Cil ke venent de Ynde sunt apelé masle. Cil ke venent de Arabe sunt apelé femele. Li diamaunt masle est bruns, semblable de culur a oylle. Li diamaunt femele est plus blaunc et resemble a culur 5 de cristal. Nul diamaunt n'est greindre d'une petite noyz. Mult sunt de grant duresce : ele trenche le fer et l'ascer et les peres. Ele est aydable as enchaunteurs. Ele dune a homme ky la porte sur soy force et vertu, si le defend de gref sunge et de fantasme et de tuz venims. Ele tout ires et tencuns et sane les 10 forcenez et est a home defensiun cuntre ses enemis. Ele garde le point u ele trove le homme, de sens, de pris, de valurs, de richessce; s'il ne crest, il n'apetice mie. Ele tent les membres et les os enters : ja taunt ne charra l'em de chival, ne de mur, ne de charette, ke les os ne remeinent enters. Sa greinur vertu est 15 dunee plus ke achatee, si de leal aver n'est achatee. Ele tout les pours ke venent par nuyt et ouste luxurie. E ky oveke sey la porte n'est pas de leger daunté, kar il eime Dampnedeu. E

7. S feussent, T fesissent, BB feroient. 9. J un des grant t., ST un de ses t. 10. BB est si receuables. 11. T mist et dona dedens le pierres pour nus curer de nos enfermetes après layde de nostre seingneur.

garde semence de homme dedenz le ventre de la femme, ke li emfes net oue tuz ses membres. [E sachez ke ele ne se tent pas 20 en metal ausi ben cum en ascer.] Et l'em le deit porter a la senestre partie.

II. Sapphirus

De Saphir

Saphirs est covenables a Deu e a reys et a cuntes. Les primeres espruveez venent del flum Jordan e sunt trové en la gravele de Libie aprés les Sirtes. Icil sunt semblable al pur cel et treslusaunt d'une gentil culur ynde parmi utre. Une autre manere de 5 saphirs sunt ki venent de la parfunde Turkie. Cil sunt obscur, cil ne trelusent mie, mut sunt espruvé de vertuz. Une autre manere de saphirs sunt ke l'em trove pres de un puy, ke l'em tent a meyns vaylaunt; mes tuit sunt del tresor Dampnedeu. Tutes ces trevs maneres de saphirs sunt, et mut unt greygnure 10 vertu li un ke li autre. Dampnedeus ama taunt le saphir ke il l'apela seinte pere, et gemme des gemmes. Quant l'em regarde le saphir si deit l'em aver sa pensee et sun quor al celestien regne. Saphir conforte le quor et les membres, et veint boydies et envies, et desturne homme de emprisuner; et si il est pris, 15 mut li ayde a deliverer. Li prisuner le deit tucher a ses aneus et a quatre aungles de la chartre. Mut est bon a concorder gent ensemble. Et mut est bon a saner tutes boces et tutes emflures. E ky ad boces dedenz le cors si le trible et le beive oue leit, et il

18. K dedenz v. la f. J ky li. 19-20. E sachez... ascer] only found

in K. 23-21. K de part s.

II. 1. S a D. aus r. et aus c. et aus duz, T as roys as dus as contes. K Li primer saphir e. 2. J del flem J., AA du flun deriant. 3. Litie] K hildle, S AA libe, T libbe, BB liba. Les Sirtes] so S AA; J les ures, KLB les sures, T les sireez. 4. J K Un. 48. J K invert the order of the second and third kinds of sapphire. 7. J. de puy, AA du p., T dou p.; K AA pin. 8. J tuz. 9 J Tute cete treys; T AA omits sunt et. 10. AA omits vertu. J Dampnedeu, omits ama taunt. J K le saphirs. 10-11. J. T kil apela, S quella a., K ke il les a. 12-13. K saphir em deit auer le quor e le penser al regne de cel; AA omits et sun quor; T si doit on mettre toute sa p. a auoir le c. r. 13. BB et hetz boisdies et e. 14. K e ennuis e enuies. desturne] KAA desturbe. J de prisuner, S denpoisonner. J delieuere li prisune, BB prison. 15. J as aneus, T as mains. 16. a concorder] T a acorder, AA por a. J tute b. et tute emflurs.

garra par les vertuz ke Deus ottreia a saphir. Et si refreidit homme ki ad trop grant chalur dedenz le cors et ki trop sue, et fet tost terminer de chaude maladie et ouste la suyllure des oilz et la dolur del chef, et est bon al mal de la launge. Et Dampnedeu conseile volunters celuy ky le porte et le rend seur. Et cil ki le vout espruver de tutes ses vertuz, deit estre chastes.

25 Il depece sorceries et si deit ser en or.

III. Smaragdus De Esmeraude

Esmeraudes sunt verz et si venent del flum de parays et de Sithie. Celes de Sithie sunt li meudres et de plus gentil culur et poet l'em ver sa culur de utre en utre. E une gent ki unt a nun Arsmiples [= Arimaspi] les vont querre tut armé et les tuelent as griffuns par bataylle. Mult est bone pleine esmeraude a esgarder et a mirer. Nerun en ot un mir ur u il esgardoit et savoit par la force de ceste pere ço ke il voleit enquerre. Ele acrest richessce a celuy ky nettement la porte. Ele fet a homme parole acceptable. Quant l'em la porte a sun col pendue, [elle le garde de malvaise fevre qui aucun homme atrait a mort.] Ele vaut encuntre gute chaive. Ele amende les oilz a celuy ki la porte. Ele ouste tempesté et luxure. Dampnedeus dona a ceste pere tel vertu ke cil ki la porte vout sun cors dedure nettement et penser de sa alme. Iceste pere deit ser en bon or.

19. J le v. ki d. ostriera; K les v. ke d. ad mis en. 20. AA t. g. soif et chalour. 21. K de la chaude. 22. J oiz. K de chef et oste al mal. launge] AA lenne. 23. conseile] T conforte. J les porte. K le tent sus. 24. J les vout e., BB le v. porter. J tute, il deit. 25. S despise. J et il deit.

III. 2. K syre, S BB sice, T tice, AA sicce. J cele ke S., K c. ki venent de S. J des plus. 3. K de utre en orient. K ki ne les unt animples, S armespiles, AA armespilles, T armepiles, BB arimupks. 5. J griffun, S grifez, T grifes, AA gripons; K omits as. J bon et pleine; K omits pleine; BB b. piere. 6. mirer] J nurir. K Nommis, T BB Noirons, AA Neiron. J K avoyt. 7. J cete p. co qui il. J Ele attret. 8. S omits Ele fet... acceptable, AA estable. 9. AA omits pendue. 9-10. elle le garde de m. fevre (AA femme) ... a mort, only found in AA. 10. AA vaut contra venim et goute c.; J la gute chaue, K g. kaiue, T g. que on apele caue. 11. K. a. la veue. la porte] AA lesgarde. 12. BB t. de l. J Dampne deu, K Deus. J cete et passim. 13. J ki cil. K vout ke sun cors se teyngne nettement e ke il pense de. 14. J Icete, K Ceste. T omits bon, AA or fin.

IV. Jaspis

De Jaspe

Jaspes sunt de nef maneres, eles sunt de moutes culurs et sunt troveez en meintes parties del secle; mes cele est la meudre ky est verz cum esmeraude cuntre le jur, mes ele est de plus grasse verdur. E quant ele est entailé de la veyle entaile et ele 5 ad gutes vermeyles, ele est de haute vertu. Ki chastement la porte, ele garde homme de feveres et d'ydropesie. Ele ayde a femme ki enfaunte, et defend celuy de cuntraire ky la porte, et fet homme estre amé et puissaunt. Ele debute fantasmes nuysaunz; ele estaunche de sanc et de meneysun. Sa vertu est 10 greingnur en argent k'en autre metal. Jaspe sue encuntre venim.

V. Chrysolithus

De Crisolite

Crisolite semble a ewe de mer; si ad dedenz estenceles cum or. Ele est bone a porter sur soy encuntre naturels pours. Homme ky la porte n'est pas suspechiez de mauvestié; et mut eyde homme a entrer la u li plet, et mut est gracius et amiables.

5 Et ky la trove percee et mette une soye de asne par mi, si em poet l'em chacer diables. Ele deit ser en or et si deit estre portee a senestre. Ele vent d'Ethiope.

IV. I. J K BB omit de. J. K ele. J K plusur c., S maintes c. 2. J K meinte. del secle] AA de syde. 3. K cuntre la clarte del j., AA c. le soleil. 4. J BB en la. K taille, T entailleure. J eles ad. 5. K de bone; J K vertuz. K BB Ki chaudement (corrected in K). 6. BB ele garist. J dydropyke. 8. J hom. T amiaule. S AABB d. les f., T d. hors les f. 9. J nuysauntes. J muneysun, AA omits this word. 10. J K argent ke en or ne ken (K u en) autre. K AA ele sue.

V. I. T Grisolites. K resemble, T omits semble; a iaie de. 3. J pas seur parchies de manu bestie, BB p. sor percies de m., K p. tresperce de m., AA p. soupechonne de m., T mie souspeconneus de m. 4. K e a estre g. 5. J ky la uoit p.; BB omits trove. 5-6. BB si le mete en u. s. dasne et le mete a son col adont nara li diables envers lui nul pooir; K dunt pot lem enchanter debles. 6-7. T inverts the order of the last two sentences and omits et si deit ... senestre. 7. J a le s. mayn, AA a s. partie. K omits last sentence.

VI. Topazium

De Topace

Topace vent d'Arabe del flum de orient, e si en ad de deus maneres et sunt semblables a or esmeré; et l'une est plus clere de l'autre. Ele vaut mult a une maladie ki l'em apele fi, et si sent la lune; kar quant la luneysun deit estre plevuse, la pere est relente et plus truble, mes kaunt il deit fere bel tens, ele est clere et relusaunte. Ele refreidit homme et le rent plus chaste et meins luxurius. Ele deit ser en or.

VII. Onyx

De Onicle

Onicle vent de Ynde et d'Arabe. Onicle et sardoine et caucedoine sunt concriees ensembles. Onicle rent homme hardi et corajus et irrus. Et si cil ky le porte en sun dei u a sun col pendu, il vout parler a sun ami mort de nuit, il luy parole en 5 dormaunt; et al matin luy sovent de ço dunt li mort est busuingnus. E a celuy ky le porte rend salu et acrest beauté. Onicles est neyrs. [E ad sa vertu en or e dehors.]

VIII. Sardonyx

De Sardoine

Sardoines est de deus culurs, rouge et neir medlé ensemble. Il atempre home irrus et fet homme ben reposer de nuyt, et

VI. I. J Topaces, K Topaz. J K BB omit d'Arabe; AA d'A. et du f.; J del orient. 2. T omits et sunt semblables. J esmer. K mes le un. 3. J cleyme fys. 4. J siut la l., K sut la l., S sant la l., T et se demonstre bien. 4-5. K la lune est p. e truble la p. deuent truble; S la maison doit e., T la lune d. e., J K pleyne, AA BB pluiouse, T plouueuse car. 5. K e k. il fet; J omits kaunt. ele est] S breaks off here. 6. K BB lusaunt. J hom; T adds de luxure. J K le tent. K T omit et m. luxurius. VII. I. T Oniques, AA Ornicles, BB Onices. T omits de Ynde. AA

VII. 1. T Oniques, AA Ornicles, BB Onices. T omits de Ynde. AA omits caucedoine. 2. concriees] J contrites, K contraries, AA contries, BB continuees, T trieez. 4. K parler la nuit ou s. a. ki est mort; T qui soit m.; BB omits mort; K T omit de nuit. 5. K suuendra. 5-6. BB li mos est besoins; K adds si il se est a lui pleint. 6. K E tent celi sauf ki la p. et; J omits le. BB porte alieue et le croist; T AA sauie. 7. K est de neir culur. The words in brackets are only found in K.

VIII. 1. J rouges. K m. e resemble al tempre 2. J hom.

rent homme simple et chaste et vercundeus. [E estaunche ben saunc ; e garde la femme de peril a sun enfaunter.]

De Caucedoine IX. Chalcedonius

Caucedoine est blauns de truble blanchur. Il rent celuy ky le porte ben parlaunt et plein de grant eloquence; et si il ad a pleider et il le mustre a sun adversaire, mult luy ayde a sa cause veintre. Et ky porte l'onicle et le sardoine et le caucedoine ensemble, mut rendent homme ben enteché.

X. Achates

De Achate

Achate est truvé en orient en un flum ky ad a nun Achate. Il en sunt de meintes maneres : l'une est neyre et enceinte de blaunches veines; s'en i ad de celes u il i ad blaunche croiz, et de celes u il i ad plusurs figures come de rois, come de bestes, 5 come de foiles, come de roges taches, come de veines aurines ke nature i ad mises. Cestes atemprent seyf et confortent veil homme et sa veue. D'une altre culur en i ad si cum coral et ad gutes cum or. E il i ad un autre ki ad odur de mirre, et un autre ke ad culur de cire. Tutes cestes maneres de peres sunt bones 10 cuntre venim et cuntre morsure de serpent. Ele garnist home, si luy acrest sa force, et le fet ben enparler et agreiable et de bone culur, et luy dune bon conseil, et le fet estre ben cru, et le rent pleysaunt a Deu e al munde.

^{3.} rent] K tent. vercundeus] K omits; AA BB uergondous, T uergo-

ingneus. 3-4. This sentence is only found in K. IX. 1. J Caucedonie, K Calcidonie, AA BB Calcidoines, J et blaunc

de trible. J Il a celuy rent ky, K E ele tent celi ki. 2. ben parlaunt AAparfait et eloquent. 3. K e il ad mustre. T a vaincre sa querelle. 5. J

X. 2. J K meinte. et enceinte] K e purceint, T AA et est tainte. 3. J blaunche. 3-4. K e il i ad autres ki unt blaunche c. e sunt autres u i ad. 4. J plusures. rois] J K croiz. 5. foiles] AA ficelles. T taches rouges, J K roches; J K BB omit taches. 6. K queus nature; J omits mises. K Ceste maneres de achate. 7. J K omit et sa veue; T a viel h. sa v. J e sen i ad un autre dun autre culur si cum c., K E il i ad achate d. a. c. sicume c.; T une autre comme corail. BB agoute. 8. J omits E il ... mirre. 8-9. T omits et un ... cire. 9. J Tute cete. J bons. 10. J serpente. K homme de maus e si. 12. J et fet.

XI. Corneolus

De Corneline

Corneline est semblable a laveure de char. Ele tout ires et mult restreint tuz les membres seingnaunz. E sur tutes peres deivent les dames ceste amer, kar mult les conforte de lur maladies et les rent pleysauntes et amees.

XII. Hyacinthus

De Jagunce

Jagunces sunt de deus maneres. Jagunce grenax est vermeil de gentil colur et est de grant vertu, kar il rent homme leé et fet ke il est tenu pur leal. Une autre manere de jagunce i ad ky est jaunes et est apelé jagunce citrinz. Cestes deus maneres de jagunces sunt de tel vertu ke quant l'em les met en sa buche eles refreidissent homme. E quelke jagunce ke l'em porte oue sey, l'em poet aler en autres teres saunz pour ; e si n'ad l'em garde de entusche ; et de ses hostes serra l'em honurré, ne ja de ço ke l'em requert resunablement ne serra l'em escundit. Iceste pere deit estre mise en or.

XIII. Balas

De Baleis

Baleis est une pere ke vent de une isle ky est entre deus mers ky ad a nun Corinthe, et treit a rubi par culur. Mult refreidist homme de chalur de luxure; et ki la tuche as quatre parties de sa chaumbre u de sa sale u de sun verger, ja nuls mauveys verms

XI. J. Cornelins, K Cornelin, T Cornelie, AA Cornouille. K leueure, T luieur, AA iaueure. J BB Ele queut ires. 2. T destraint. J tut les. J tute. 3. J mult le. T omits de lur m. 4. K tent.

XII. 1. JK BB omit deus; AA de moutes m. K. grenaz, T grenaus, AA gernaus; K II i ad j. g. ki est v. de gentil manere e gentil c. 2. T omits lee. 3. J ki il; K il seyt. J K Un. 4. citrinz] T turins, AA cetins. J cete. 5. J vertuz. K omits sa. 6. J K ele. K q. ke j. lem p., AA quelcunques j. lon p., T quiconques aporte la j.; J jagunces. 7. J autre t. K omits l'em. 8. J garde entuche, K g. de entuschement, AA g. dentouche, BB g. denthouce, T g. dentoschier. K hostes la u il vent serra ben h., T hostes est h. 9. T AA requerra. K par resun li s. I encountradit.

XIII. r. K un idle entre. 2. AA Chorinte, 'T torinque. TAA retrait; J au rubie. J refreidet. 3. T omits de luxure (the whole sentence is corrupt). J au. 4. T BB vers, AA venim, K verm (above it vermin) i avendră pur entuscher.

5 n'i atuchera, ne tempeste n'i charra ky mal le face. Ele defent medlees, e ki la mustre a sun enemi, meyntenaunt li est tard k'il soyt acordé a luy. Si l'em la porte entre ses enemis, returner s'en purra saus ses membres. Baleis deit ser en or.

XIV. Amethystus De Ametiste

Ametiste ad purpre culur, et retret a sanc martyre. [E si est truvé en Ynde la maiur.] Et mult est confortatis en cors et en alme, [ki nettement la garde e porte]. Seurement poet chacer ki l'ad, kar ele est de si grant vertu ke les bestes sauvages venent a celuy ky la porte. Mult est de grant confort cuntre iveresce. [Ele est bone en or e en argent.]

XV. Carbunculus De Ruby

Ruby veint tutes les peres vermeyles de beauté, et sunt de greingnure beauté les uns ke les autres : li net gentil, de gentil culur, semblaunt charbun ardaunt. C'est li sire des peres, ço est la gemme des gemmes. Ele ad vertuz a duze peres principaus, et par desus tut iço est de si haute seignorie, ke si homme ki la porte vent entre genz, tuz luy portent honur et grace et tuz s'esjoisent de sa venue. Et espruvee chose est, ke kaunt les bestes

5. K ke malf. 6-7. K tart li semblera ke il ne soyt; BB tart a son anemi; J BB omit li; T sil est. 7. T BB racordez. 8. J se purra lem sus; K sen pot ou sauue m. saunz blame. K Ele d. s. en bon or esmerre; T omits.

XIV. 1. K Amatiste; T A. vaut toutes pierres Ele a. K purpurine, AA porprine. retret a s. m.] K lusant est; T r. a s. martirisie. 1-2. E si ... maiur only in K. 2. est confortatis] so AA, J BB est confortaunt, K conforte homme. 2-5. T omits confortatis ... Mult est. 3. ki nettement... porte only in K. chacer] J chaunter, K BB chanter. 4-5. J a luy. 5. confort] AA force. 6. Last sentence only found in K.

XV. 1. T AA Rubis, BB Rubins. J tute. vermeyles] T de v., AA rouges. 1-2. T de g. vertu et de plus grant biaute. 2. J ky les. 2-3. AA li n. g. de g. c. est et semble, T li n. li gentil resamblent, K le veir rubi si est de si gentil c. ke resemble. 3-4. AA omits ço est... duze peres. 4. K E si ad la vertu. 5. seignorie] so T AA; J BB beaute, K value. 6. K T porterunt. 7. J se joisent, K sen joirunt. K omits ke.

malades unt bu del ewe u ceste pere est moyllee, ke eles garisent de lur maladies. Et li desconfortez ky esgarde ceste pere, se conforte par la vertu ke Deus i ad mise et ublye sun contraire. Ele pest les oils e conforte le cors. L'em la trove en Libe el flum de paradis. Ele deit estre mise en bon or.

XVI. Alectorias De Alectorie

Alectorie est une pere ke crest en le ventre d'un chapun puys ke il est treys aunz chapun, et crest tutjurs taunt k'yl ad set aunz, mes ele ne crest mie greindre d'une feve. Ele est cum truble cristal. Ele dune a homme ky la porte victorie. Et si hom ki ad grantseyf la mette en sa buche, mult li vaut a seif esteindre. Plusurs unt vencu lur batailles par le alectorie. Ele remanauntist les deschoys e conquert a homme bons amys, et fet ben parlaunt et amer. E si femme ne conceit et ele porte l'alectorie, ele concevera. E bone est a femme ky vout estre amé de sun seignur; mes cil ky la porte est luxurius. Ky voyt ke ele eyt ses vertuz, si la porte en sa buche [kar si le esprovera plus tost.]

XVII. Chelidonius De Celidoine

Celidoines est une pere ke l'em trove el ventre de l'arunde.

8. moyllee] AA lauee. J ky g. 9. esgarde] All MSS. esgardent. 9-10. se conforte] so J; KBB se confortent, AA sen confortent, T se reconfortent. 10. ublye sun c.] so J T BB; AA oublient leour c., K ublius suuent lur c. 11. Ele pest l. o.] J omits; T Ele apaise les yex. J lad t. en libel flum; K en Libie e en le f. 12. K estre assise, T AA seoir en or.

XVI. K Allectorie, AA BB Alectoire, T Electoires. I. K en v. de c. 2. il est] so J AA BB; K T il ad este. K BB omit tutjurs; J omits taunt; J kyl eyt. 3. K mie plus grosse, T BB mie mendre. 3-4. K Ele resemble truble c., T E. e. trouble comme c. 5. K li ayde al estauncher; T restraindre. 6. J omits unt vencu. 6-7. AA ramanantist le dechaeis, T remanandist les decheus, K apese les descords. 8. K f. ne pot conceiuere porte, AA f. doitconceuoir ete. p., T f. la veut porter et ele ne conseut onques ele c. 9. BB est a auoir a f.; J omits a femme. AA f. qui uait de son uentre et qui v. 10. K mes il auent ke cil; T mais se cius. 10-11. T omits est l. ky. K e ki unt seveir uertuz esprouer la p.; T ces vertus se il est luxurieus si la p. 11. kar ... tost only in K.

XVII. 1. K Celidonie. K el ventre v en le giser.

Ele n'est mie mult bele, nepurquant ele veint les beles de bunté. Ele est de deus maneres et de deus culurs : l'une est neyre et l'autre est russe. La russe est bone cuntre passiun ky prent par 5 luneysuns, ele vaut a forcenez e a langerus. Ele fet homme enparlé et agreable et pleysaunt a muz. L'em la deit porter en linge drap en la senestre partie. La neyre kaunt l'em la porte en sa aumenere, ele li ayde a chevir quant ke il commence, et si li ayde de grant manaces et de ires de roys et de cuntes. L'ewe u 10 ele est lavee vaut as oilz malades. Ele eyde a feverus et ouste fleume et restreint les humurs ky nuysent al cors. Ele deit estre envolupé en drap de lin teint en jaune.

XVIII. Magnes

De Aymaunt

Aymaunt est une pere ky vent de Ynde, et resemble a escume de fer. Deu luy dona de ses vertuz ausi cum il fit as autres. Ele tret fer a soy. Nule pere ne vaut autaunt come ceste fet a enchaunteurs e a homme ky voyt esprover si s'amie u s'espuse 5 est leale vers luy: si li mette ceste pere sur sun chef quant ele dormira; si ele est leale, ele se returnera vers luy; et si ele ne est, ele tresaudra et fra semblaunt de chayr, kar avis li serra k'ele sente trop grant pour par la vertu de la pere. E auncienement soleient li enchaunteurs mettre charbuns ardaunz en quatre parties de la meysun u il venoyent, et par desus les

2. J Ele net. JK BB ele est de mult bele (BB grant) bunte, AA elle vaint de beles pierres de b., T ele uaut mult de bonnes bontes. 4. K ke se pernunt, BB qui le prent, T qui viennent. 5. J langeruis, BB languisseus. 6. agreable] K engingnus. a muz] K et amorus, AA BB a mout de gens, T omits. 8. T AA BB a. a acheuer, K aydera a cheuir ceo ke. 8-9. BB et se li deffent de. 9. TAA omit et de ires. 10. eyde] K vaut; K aydera as feures et oste felonnie. 11. restreint] K retrait. 12. K volupe, K K mise. K K drap linge. K K en greine, K omits.

XVIII. 2. K omits Deu ... autres. 3. AA v. tant as marinels ne as enchanteors. 4. K sa espuse v sa amie si ele seyt leaus. 5. BB sil le ueut esprover se li m.; sur] T desous. 6. AA se d., K dort. AA omits ele se r.; K BB turnera. AA et sinon. 7. K tresaudra cum beste. T chair ius a terre. 7-8. J kar li s. avis, K ke vis li s. AA quer auis li s. quelle ait grant, T car ele aura trop grant. 8. pour] TAA paour, BB paor. 8-12. T omits E auncienement .. enfantasmé.

charbuns rere de ceste pere ; et les genz ky veoyent ices charbuns ardaunz guerpisoyent l'oustel ausi cum enfantasmé. E par ceste pere et par sa grant vertu cunuysent li mariners les venz. Mult est bone a acorder homme et femme ensemble ; e mult vault a homme ky en use oue leit a garir de ydropesie. Et mult aquert grace a homme et le fet de bon conseil, e le rend ben emparlé, et le met en grant poer. Ky la ret sur char arse moylee de vin, si garist de l'arsun.

XIX. Heliotropium De Eliotropie

Eliotropie surmunte meinte bone pere de vertu. Deus luy dona tele force, ke si l'em la met en un vessel plein d'ewe cuntre le soleyl, il est avis a ceus ky l'esgardent k'ele le fet devenir ruge et ke ele mue sa culur e k'ele fet en petit tens l'ewe boyllir u ele est enz. Homme ky la porte est de grant purchaz; ele tent homme en grant saunté et le fet estre de bone renumee. E estaunche de saunc et est bone encuntre venim et encuntre boydie. E ky prent l'erbe ky ad a nun autresi, ço est a saver solsequium en latin, et seit seignee e beneite des paroles Deu, et il i tuche ceste pere, il poet aler la u il voudra, kar la gent averunt ayliurs k'a li lur esgard. Ele vent d'Ethiope et de Cypre et de Aufrike. Ele est autretele de culur cum esmeraude et ad gutes sanguines.

XX. Coralium

De Cural

Cural est une pere ki crest en la mer autresi cum herbe ; e

11. K ki ceo veeient guerpirent; J guer pisoyat, AA lour guarpissoient; BB lor 0. 12. KAA (E) par la vertu de c. p. 14. J omits a after vault. 15. K vse a beifre ou let encuntre y.; aquert] K a cont. 16. T omits e le r. b. e.; K tent. 17. AA vin aigre. 18. K garit de quor arsun e de autre arsun.

XIX. I. J T Elitropie BB Oliotoprie. J meint bones peres, AA plusors b. p. 3. T que liauue deueingne rouge. 4. T quele le f. e. p. deure boulir; omits u ele est enz; BB omits enz. 5. J est grant. 6. JK grant renumez. 6.7. K E ele e. le. 8-9. K un herbe ki lem apele solsequere e ele seit; BB omits autresi c. e. a. 9. J seigne. 10. J il ke t., K il t. J omits la. II. K omits lur; J gard, K regard. 12. T omits et de Aufrike.

XX. J omits this item. 1. AA Coural, T Couraus, Coraus.

kaunt ele est hors de la mer, si est ruge e resemble une branche. Ele ne est mie greyndre ne plus longe de mi pe. Ele est mut sauvable a celi ki la porte; kar, si cum dient nostre auncien 5 mestre e li autur, ele defent de fudre e de tempeste en les lius u ele est. E mut est bone ceste pere a metre en sa vingne u en sun gardin e pres de semence ke l'em vut garder e sauver de foudre, de tempeste e de tuit mals orez. E ele fet multiplier le fruiz. E ele delivere homme de fanteme. E ele dune bon comencement [a cil 10 ki la porte] e bone fin.

XXI. Gagates

De Geet

Geet est une pere ky vent de une cuntree ki ad nun Lice, et est mult esprové gemme. Une manere en i ad ky vent de Bretaigne la maiur. Ele est neyre e legere et pleine. Quant ele est echaufee ele atret la palie. Ele art en ewe et desteint en oyle. Ele 5 est bone a porter a homme ky ad fleume entre quir et char, cum homme enfundu. La pudre de geet afferme les denz ki lochent. Desuz estreint a femme sa nature. Quant l'em l'art, si hom ky ad gute chaive sent l'odur, taunt tost chet. E les serpenz ky sentent l'odur fuient de lui. Mult est contraire as diables. Mult vaut a ceus ky unt les ventres turnez et a ceus ky les corneilles tendent. Ele defent sorceries et charmes. Homme ky

2. T si deuient rouge. BB rouge et autresi com une b. 3. AA BB nest mie plus longue de demi p., T nest mie plus grant de demi p., K de vn p. 4. sauvable.] K BB amiable, T sanlable. 4-5. K si cum nus dist n.; T omits mestre. 5. AA ele le d. K le lus. 6. K uingme 7. T AA iardin(g). K ki la v.; AA omits garder e.; K omits de. foudre. 8. AA touz orez, T tous orages; K BB omit orez. 9-10. a cil k. l.,

p only in K

XXI. I. K Jeth, AA BB Jaiet, T Jayet. J cunire. K Lyor. 3-4. T omits Ele est neyre ... oyle. 4. J treit; AA si trait l. p. a soi. K esteint. 5. AA h. par fleume; K flegme, BB flemme. 6. J h. est fundu, T h. qui est e; BB effondu. J referme, T BB raferme. 7. T omits Desuz ... l'art; J Desor e. f., K Desus e estreynt a f. sa n. de fuz., AA Desouz restaint as femmes lor n. After art K adds E si femme se est mise en bain e lum gette dedenz la pudre de jeth si ele est pucele ia ne se muuera e si ele ne est ele tresaudra voile ele v nun. AA omits si hom. 8. J g. cheue, T g. cauue, BB g. chaue. K odur del jeth t. t. charra, T doleur t. t. chiet. 8-9. T omits E les serpenz .. lui. 9. K BB senfuent. J contraries. 10. AA omits a ceus ... turnez; J a celes k.u. le v. turnees. 10-11. T omits et a ceus ... tendent; K ki a corneiles t., AA qui les c. rendent. 11 K charmes mauueys.

porte cele pere cunoist ben femme virgine. Et si femme ky vet de sun ventre beit de cel ewe u ceste pere avera esté treis jurs, taunt tost se delivera.

XXII. Beryllus II, Iris

De Beril et Eris

Beril et eris sunt aukes semblables a colur de cristal. Beril est une runde pere, et eris est une pere pleine de costes. Le beril rund gette feu encuntre le soleil. Li eris costus furme l'arc del cel cuntre le soleil de la clarté de soy en une paroye. Le beril nurist amur entre homme et femme, et fet celuy honurer ky le porte. L'ewe u cestes deus peres unt jeu vaut as oilz; et si l'em la beit, ele tout routes et suspirs. Ele vaut a tutes les dolurs ky avenent en feie, et garist de feveres. Cestes deus peres venent de Inde.

XXIIF. Aetites

De Echite

Echites est numbré entre les bones peres. L'egle la prent es foreines parties del mund et la porte a sun ni, kar ele le defend. Iceste pere ad une autre pere dedenz soi. Mult est bone a femme ensceinte k'ele ne perde sun enfaunt. L'em la deit porter a sun senestre braz. Ele defend homme ki la porte de veillece et le rent amesuré. Ele acrest richessces, et fet celuy ky l'ad estre amé et vencur le fet. Et fet enfaunt garder sun senz et le tent

12. J cunoyt. 12-13. K ke nest de, T qui uoist mal de; BB omits ky vet... ventre. 13. AA et elle boiue. 13-14. BB piere est laue iii fois qui est grose ele sen deliure tost de son enfant; J deliuere.

XXII. 1. K yres, yris. 2. Jet ris; AA omits eris e. u. pere. 3. K omits costus; AA costi, T coste. 3-4. TAA BB contre le s. fourme larc ou (AA en) c. 4. K encuntre la p., T contre une p. 5. T AA f. h. celui qui. 6. J cete deus. K omits unt jeu. BB vaut mult as gens. 7. K rutes, T roreurs. 8. J meinent, K mainent, TBB viennent. J cete deu.

XXIII. 1. T Ecites. AA n. es bones p., T n. de p.; J bone. 1-2. K la quert ${\bf e}$ prent el f., J. l. p. en la foreine, T en diuerses parties et f. 2. J omits le. 3. KT omit pere. BB qui mult est b. 4-5. K sur le senestre. 5. BB Ele tient home qui la porte en iouvenece. 5-6. K le tent en men estat. 6. J. Ele atret. 6-7. K celi estre ame ki la porte Ele fet a enhaucer; BB v. le fait de son anemi J-8. T omits et vencur ... saunté; K e fet e. acrestre sun sens e garder e le t.; AA elle garde a e., J Et a. e.

en saunté, et tout a homme gute chaive. E si aucun ky eit ceste pere eit suspeciun d'autre ke li voile mal fere, mette la suz l'esquele u il devera manger; e se cil est copables vers luy, ja n'en purra manger taunt cum la pere seit ilokes; et taunt tost cum ele serra ousté, il mangera. Ceste pere est ruisse. L'em la trove en la grant mer ke envirune tut le mund. Saunz le ne cove l'aigle. Ele vaut a enfaunter.

XXIV. Chrysoprasus De Crisopras

Crisopras vent d'Inde et ad culur a jus de purret et reluyst cum or. Ky le porte est plein de grace, kar il est amé de tute genz et conjois.

XXV. Selenitis De Silenite

Silenites est vert de crasse verdur. L'em l'apele seinte pere pur ço k'ele sent la lune. Ele garde amur entre homme et femme. Ele ayde mult as langerus et as tisikes. L'em la porte de Perse.

XXVI. Gagatromaeus De Gagatroene

Gagatroenes est tachelés cum pel de cheverel. Si prince la porte quant il vet en bataille, ses enimis purra chacer. Hercules eschapa de mut de perils par l'ayde de ceste pere.

8. J chaue, T cauue. 9. J mes fere metez, BB metes. 9-10. J BB sur l'e., T en s'e., K sus le e. u sus la table dunt celi d. m.; AA doit m. 10. T c. dou fait vers, J uer. 10-11. AA il ne. 11. K pere i gist, AA p. i soit, T p. sera en sescuele. 12. J est bone et r.; K runde, TAA rousse, BB rouse. 13. AA omits tut. KT S. li, AA S. ceste pierre. 13-14. K ne c. mie le egle, T ne puet laigle couver. 14. T v. as femes pur e.

XXIV. 1. TAA Grisopas, K BB Crisopas. K culur ausi cume jus de pumes; J j. de peis, T BB j. de pois. 2. K deit estre p., J estiplein. 2-3. K g. e. amez de tuz ki le conuissent, J genz et conuiz, T omits et conjois.

XXV. I. JK Silentes, T Silanite, BB Selentes. KBB grasse, AA grosse. 2. K sut. 3. J omits ayde. J as langeurs et a t., K e as oreiles. K la troue en, T ele vient de.

XXVI. 1. K Gagauntrueles, AA Galgatene, T Gagatrone. J BB racheles cum pe, K techele cume pe, AA taquellee comme poil, T tascelez c. pie. BB chieure. 2. J purra il c., AA em p. c., T ne p. enchacier. T Ercules.

XXVII. Asbestos

De Abestos

Abestos vent de la cuntré d'Archade, si ad culur de fer. Ele est de si merveiluse manere et de tele nature, ke si ele est une fez esprise al fu, ele art a tut jurs mes.

XXVIII. Chelonitis

De Celonite

Celonite est une pere ke l'em apele feé. Ele resplendist de purprine culur et de vaire. L'em la trove sor le limaz en la tere d'Inde. Si hom la met en sa buche, suz sa langue, taunt cum la lune est cresaunte, purra il deviner des le matin jusques a midi, et el decurs devant le jur; et quant la lune est prime, dunc dure sa poesté tutejur. Ceste ne crient nul fu.

XXIX. Hieracitis

De Genatide

Genatides est neyres; si est de tel nature ke si hom la met en sa buche, purquei il l'eit primerement lavé, il purra ben dire ço qu'autre homme pense de luy, et femme ne luy purra rens veer ke luy requere de sa volunté fere. Iceste poet l'em issi esprover: Oyngnez un homme et de leit et de mel al soleil u il eit mult de musches. S'il ad la pere en sa buche, ja luy n'atuciherunt; ostez la, eles l'asaudrunt.

XXVII. 1. J Bestatis, K Bestunes, AA Beston, BB Bestons, T Cestont. K omits de la cuntré. AA Arcate. 2. AA merueillouse nature et d. t. maniere; T omits et d. t. n. 2-3. J ke cele est une forthe esprise, T prise. 3. J il art.

XXVIII. 1. J resplendit. 2. vaire] so TAA; JK neyre, BB noire. K les l., T le limail. 3. AA omits en sa b.; J K BB omit suz sa l. 4. K T est en cressaunt; J has a blank of 5 lines. K il veneer deier; K ends here. 5. AA en decours de la lune. 6. AA tout le j.

XXIX. 2. J purquei kil eit. 2-3. J d. co quanke h.; T d. que hons ne feme qui soit plus poestis de lui ne li porra riens escondire ne veer. 4. BB quil li quiere. AA omits de sa v. f.; J uolute. 5. J prouer. AA homme nu de m. et de l., TBB h. de m. et de l.; TAA et soit au soleil. 6. TAABB ja a lui n'a (BB ne t.). 7. J ostez le, T o. la pierre de sa bouche, BB o. la de la b.; TAA l'a, de toutes pars.

XXX. Oritis

De Orite

Orites est de neyre culur ky tret a culur d'or. Ele vaut encuntre venim et encuntre blesçure de beste sauvage. Cil ki l'ad poet aler par desers et par hermitages entre bestes sauvages: ja a luy ne tucherunt. Un autre en i ad ki est verz et ad blaunches teches. Cil garde homme de contraire. D'une autre manere en i ad ki est d'une part aspere et d'autre part pleine. Femme ky la porte ne poet conceivere enfaunt; et si ele est enceinte, si perd sun enfaunt.

XXXI. Crystallus

De Cristal

Cristaus est clers et blauncs. Il refreide home. Fetes de cristal pudre deliee, si la dunet a beivere a nurices, si multipliera lur leit. Tuchez le cristal a la pere dunt vus dutet k'ele eit sa vertu perdue, si la recuvera, s'ele l'eit perdue par peché et cil seit confés ki la porte.

XXXII. Galactites

De Galactide

Galactide ad culur de cendre. Femme ky beyt la pudre de luy oue leit, si li multiplie sun leit, mes ele la deit user devaunt manger et aprés bains et pendre a sun col oue fil de leyne de owaille enprins. Et si ceste pere est liee a la quisse de la femme 5 ky vet de sun ventre, tost li eyde a deliverer. Et si homme en fet

XXX. I. T Erides, AABB Orides. I. neyre] TAA noirace. I. T qui retrait, AA et retrait. 2-3. AA C. qui la o soi, T si quil puet a. 3. JBB (en)cuntre b. s.; AA omits these words. 4. J omits est; AA natoucheront. T II en y a.i. autre qui a b. 5. J blaunche. J Dun, T BB Une. 7. J omits porte ne; AA omits enfaunt. 8. TAA part elle.

XXXI. 1. J clers e beaus et bl.; AA omits clers et. 1-2. TF. p. bien de lis de c., J omits deliee. 2. T omits a beivere. 3. T omits de cristal. AA v. douterez, Tv. quides. 4. J recuue si il eit p.; the words si il ... peche (pece) are written twice. 4-5. T omits et cil ... porte.

XXXII. Tomits this item. 1. J AABB Alactide, K (Index) Allectide. 1. AA qui em boit, omits de luy. 2. AA elle li m. 4. enprins] AA prains BB qui soit prains. 5. BB qui trauaille de s. v.; AA aide a lie d.

pudre et l'em la seme al toit de berbiz pur ke il soyt nettoiés, les berbiz en sunt meuz leiteres et si ne serrunt ja puys rainguses. Si dient li auncien ke ki ceste pere porte, k'ele li dune tuz bens; ky la frote a la keuz, si ad culur de leit et savur de leit. Ele vent del flum d'orient.

XXXIII. Pantheros. De Jaspe Paunter

Jaspe paunter de mutes colurs et de meinte maneres en i ad. Ky ad ceste et vout aler en bataille et il voille veintre, il la deit esgarder quant le soleil leve, kar mult li eyde a veintre sun adversarie : mult li tent hardi. Ele rent a homme grant plenté de tuz bens. Et tauntes culurs cum ele ad, tauntes ad ele par desus tut iceo vertuz.

XXXIV. Chalcophonos De Alcarferne

Alcarferne sone et retentist quant l'em la fert. Ky chastement la porte, ele dune duce voiz, ne n'enrowe mie. Ele est neyre.

XXXV. Lyncurium De Ligurie

Ligurie est une pere ke une beste nurist, ki ad nun linx, ki voit parmi peres com parmi veyre et parmi nuef pareis. Cele beste la nurist en la tere de Ynde et la repont parmi la gravelle en la terre, pur envie ke ses grant vertuz ne nus aydent. Deus la comaunda a estre si vertuuse k'ele tout la dolur del ventre et garist de

6. AA, la semme en t. as b., J le senne oue lait de b. p. k. il soyent. 7. AA BB roignouses. 8. AA Et cen d. l. a. et mestre que qui, J kike. 8-9, AA porte o soi elle li fait auoir t. b. 9-10, AA omits de leit.

kike. 8-9. AA porte o soi elle li fait auoir t. b. 9-10. AA omits de leit. XXXIII. T omits this item. 1. AA BB pantiers. 1. J mute c. 2. AA il i voille; J v. sun adversayre. 3. J esgarde. 4. AA BB m. tient homme hardi et. 5. J taunte c.; AA omits cum. AA tantes uertus a. 6. J desuz.

XXXIV. T omits this item. 1. Alcarferne] so BB and K (Index), AA Alcaferne, J Aleaferne; J retentisti. 2. AA ne nesroie pas.

XXXV. Tomits this item. 1. BB K (Index) Ligure, AA Igures. AA. omits nurist, BB porte. 2. Jomits et parmin. pareis; BB omits n. pareis 3. JBB omit et la r... terre. 4. J par euue ke. AA Damledex li donna et commanda. 5. BB si graciouse.

jaunice et estaunche de meneysun. Ele apaie la dolurs del stomac. Ele met les iterites en saunté. Theophrastus devise treis maneres de culurs sur ceste pere, si cume d'or et de mirre et de encens. Et de teles en i a ke resemblent or et de tel i ad mirre 10 et de tel i ad encens. Ele atret les payles de blé a soy par sa force, et deit ser en or fin.

[XXXVI. Turchesia Turquemaus

Turkemaus ont deus couleurs: les unes se traient a vert, et les autres sont celestiez et sont les millours. Et sont bonnes as hommes qui ont chevaus, car qui touche le cheval de la pierre, jamais ne sera enfondus; ne trop caut ne trop froit mal ne li fera, ne li ongle ne li morront ne lait ne seront. Et si ne fera venins nul mal a celui qui le porte, ne de son cheval ne cherra ne en aigue ne noiera.

XXXVII. Ceraunius Betannus

Betannus est une pierre qui chiet avec le foudre. Qui nettement le porte, ja li foudres ne li ferra, ne maisons ne nef ou elle soit ne perira ne par estourbillon ne par foudre. Bone est a vaincre bataille et donne biax songes. Eles sont de pluseurs couleurs.

Explicit lapidaire.]

THIRD ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

This version appears to have been preserved in a single MS. (DD), the work of a Picard scribe who wrote late in the thirteenth century. Nevertheless it seems almost certain that the original came from England. We have seen that the Second

XXXVI. This and the following item are only found in T.

^{6.} J estaunche m. J espaie. 7. AA yterices, BB iterices. AA Theosacus, BB Teophastus. 8. J omits pere si cume. 8-9. de encens] AA douchens. 9-10. AA omits Et de teles ... encens. 11. AA en or etc. Finito libro reddamus gratias Cristo. J and BB also end here.

Prose Lapidary was carried to the continent early in the thirteenth century and was ultimately transcribed in various dialects. All the transcriptions are in prose and indeed follow the Anglo-Norman pattern very faithfully in everything except spelling. When, however, a Frenchman took upon himself, not merely to copy, but to re-edit his model and to adapt it to continental taste, he discarded prose and produced a metrical version, such as the *Lapidaire Chrétien*. By analogy we may infer that the Third Prose Lapidary, in the hands of a continental writer who looked upon himself as something better than a mere copyist, would have seen the light as a poem.

There are other considerations which fortify our belief. Although the scribe of DD strove to impart a fairly uniform Picard appearence to the text, he nevertheless retained now and then a spelling belonging to his Anglo-Norman model, e.g. ewe III (usually yawe, iaue), also vewe V, ewage XV. Especially striking is the prevalence of the spelling oun for on; such forms as noun II, soun, oun, l'oun, oumme (by the side of l'en, home) prisoun III, maisoun V, enchastounee VII, dounee VII, counfortent XV, quelecounques XV, hounerés XV, escoundit XV, chapoun XVII, countree XVIII, etc. occur in almost every chapter. They constitute an almost infallible proof that the scribe had before him an Anglo-Norman text of the second half of the thirteenth century. To this lost text we shall refer as g.

An analysis of the content further strengthens this assumption and clearly shows that the Third Prose Lapidary is considerably indebted to the First Prose Lapidary. Sometimes the very phrases are identical. The agreement on the whole is with G rather than H, but neither can claim to be the ultimate source of DD. Indeed, the latter is sometimes (though very seldom) more correct than either of the others and has enabled us to remove a few errors from the text of the First Prose Lapidary, e.g. to replace 'en Libie de Cire' (G II) by 'en l'isle de Crete' (DD IX). One variant deserves particular attention. In the description of magnet and its application to test the fidelity of wives, the compilers of G (XVI) and of H added the words 'entre les Turcs' omitted in the First French Version. DD (XXV) however, has instead 'une gent qui ont noun Median'. The addi-

tion is obviously from the Latin of Marbode; but whereas DD's source adopted Marbode's own words 'apud Medos', the compilers of G and H preferred to follow a gloss. More significant still is the chapter on agate. DD (IX) has 'Et trovons ke Pirrus, uns rois, portoit tous jours un anel en soun doi, kant il aloit en bataille contre les Romains. Et avoit dedens une ymage d'Apollo tenant une harpe '. This is a free rendering of Marbode 57-59:

' Rex Pyrrhus digito gessisse refertur achatem Cujus plana novem signabat pagina musas, Et stans in medio citharam tangebat Apollo',

a passage which has been omitted both in G (II) ¹ and F.F.V. (II). Further evidence is hardly necessary to prove that the source of DD, though closely related to G and H, was not derived from either. Incidentally it testifies to the popularity of the First Prose Lapidary, seeing that it existed in at least four parallel versions, the fourth being represented by the fragment of Digby 13 (see p. 94).

Some of the discrepancies between the First and Third Prose Lapidaries can be traced to the fact that the author of g, in the prologue and items XX, XXIII, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, and XXXI appears to have gone direct to the Latin text of Damigeron not only for his information but also for his phrasing.

Secondly, several of his chapters find their counterpart in the Second Prose Lapidary, e.g. the description of ruby I (XV) ² and balas II (XIII), some of the curative properties of sapphire III (II), the account of the third kind of sapphire IV (II), the power of sardonyx to check anger X (VIII), the aspect of the topaz varying with the state of the weather XIII (VI), and the use of amethyst for hunting XVI (XIV). The agreement is often very close, but the wording is never quite identical, whence we may conclude that the authors of e and g worked independently but drew upon a common source.

1. The corresponding section of H is missing.

^{2.} The figures in brackets refer to the chapters of the Second Prose Lapidary.

Thirdly, the compiler employed a source which seems also to have been drawn upon by Thomas Cantimpratensis in VII and XXIV; and finally, he would seem to have had a first-hand knowledge of jewels. Possibly he was in the trade; at all events to the traditional lore, sacred and unalterable, he has added remarks which have the air of being based on direct observation or personal experience, e.g. the distinction he makes between balas and ruby (II), the provenance of the balas, the warning that the holes by which sapphires are suspended are artificially made (III), the practical advice not to put the emerald in hot water (V), the information that prasius comes from Spain (VI), that agate should be put in a box-setting (IX), that coral is used for making knife handles (XIX), etc. Especially characteristic is the detailed account of the use which the professional jeweller makes of diamond (VII) and magnet (VIII).

In our edition we have removed a few blunders made by the scribe, but we have retained the spelling of the MS. in spite of its hybrid character.

THIRD ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

(fol. 100 v.).

Evaux li rois d'Arrabe envoia cest l[i]vre a Tybere l'empereur pour ce que il voloit (que il voloit) que il coneust les forces et les vertus des pieres preciouses. Chest li lapidaires.

I. Carbunculus Rubis

Nous coumenchons premierement au rubi ki est la gemme des gemmes. Rubis si est trovés en un flueve ki est apelés Nil, et vient de paredis. Ce est une piere de mout grant pris. Quant ele est de fine coleur, ele est ausi vermeille que nul charboun vif ardant en fu; et vous di ke ki metroit le rubin fin en une sale par nuit sans lumiere, qu'i geteroit ausi grant resplendeur comme une candoille. Li rubis a en soi toutes vertus des pieres precieuses et est la plus chiere qui soit de pris et la plus bele; et doit estre assise en or.

II. Balas

Du Balai

Li balais est aukes de le nature et de la force au rubi (101). Mais il est un petit de plus blanche couleur, et dient li perrier que il est trovés en un floeve qui a noun Tygris, et est pres du Nil, et doit estre assis en or ausi come li rubis.

III. Sapphirus I

Du Saphir

Li saphirs est une piere mout couvenable a porter a soun doi-Ce est une piere resplendissans et semblable au chiel quant li airs est purs sans nues, et n'est nule piere qui plus apertement moustre ses vertus. Ooun l'apele en grieu sirtites, pour ce que on 5 le troeve en la gravele de Libie en pres unes gens qui sont apelés Sirtes. Et une autre maniere en troeve l'oun en Turquie, et sont apelé oriental. Et ne cuidiés mie que il soient perchié de nature, car sachés li pertus sont fait par main d'oumme. Ceste est de plus grant vertu que celes desus. Li saphirs conforte (verso) le cors 10 et tient les membres en santé, et vaut contre tricherie et contre peur, et giete home de prisoun, et desloie des loiens dont oun est loiés, se le piere i est atouchiee ; et [qui] l'atouche a l'uis, il istra hors sans nul enpeeschement de nului. Et est mout bone et mout dingne a touchier as eux malades et a apostumes et a toutes 15 manieres de boches. Et [qui] la leive en ewe et la boit, si oste la chaleur qui est dedens le cors, et li vaut mout a la doleur du chief. Et si dient aucunes gens que li roi la souloient porter en tour leur chief envolopee, si en estoient plus seur en bataille. Et [qui] la porte seur soi, il n'ara ja ardure en le daeraine partie privee. Aprés iches coses ele est bone trieulee avekes un peu de lait mise en vieles plaies mauvaisement sanees. Et se aucuns a (102) mal en ses coillons et preingne cele piere et la trieule a un peu de lait et les oingnie(s), si gariront. Et qui porter le veut, si se doit mout tenir de luxure. Et doit estre en or.

IV. Sapphirus II Autre maniere de saphir

Une autre maniere de saphirs troeve l'en au pui Nostre Dame

qui sont plus indes et ne sont mie de si grant pris, mais toutes voies il ont assés vertu et grace. Et en i a assés de teus qui sont d'ausi fine couleur comme azur, et les troeve l'oun es tillons des vingnes, quant il a plut catre liewes tout en tour la chité. Et si i troeve l'oun amestites, mais eles sont plus tenres que celes d'orient, et toupaces de trouble couleur, et sont aussi tenres, et si i a grenas de mout bele coleur ausi come de sanc.

V. Smaragdus

De Esmeraude

Esmeraude est une piere qui (verso) vaint toutes autres pieres et toutes herbes de verdure, quant ele est fine. Il en i a de trois manieres, car oun en troeve de trois manieres : en Sithie, en Bractanie et en Egypte. Mais cele de Sithie est la mieus prisie, et la tolent une gent qui ont a noun Arismaspi as griffons. Ce est la plus vers et la plus clere. Ele ne mue sa biauté ne pour soleil, ne pour lumiere de nuit ne de jour, ne pour ombre. Cele qui est sans coup et sans faieleure et sans takes noires si est bone a resgarder ens pour la vewe conforter; car Noirons et Cesar l'empereres s'i 10 miroient quant il aloient en bataille, pour avoir bone vewe et victoire de leur enemis. Ceste piere acroist richesses a chelui qui nettement la porte et qui se tient caste sans fornicacion faire. Ele fait l'oumme acceptable a (103) (a) Dieu. Et qui la porte a sen col, si deffent l'oume de fievres et de goute kaiwe. Ele est 15 bone a avoir et a tenir en se maisoun contre tempeste. Et s'ele est souvent lave[e] en vin, ele devient plus encre vert, ou en oile ; mais ele veut estre gardee d'iawe caude sour toute riens. Car sachés, cest une des plus tenres pieres que vous sachés qui soit trouvee entre les gemmes, et plus gracieuse. Et doit seoir en or.

VI. Prasius

De Prasme

Prasme si est une maniere d'esmeraude, mais ele n'est mie si clere. Ele est trovee en Espaigne en un flueve qui i court vers la mers de Galise. Et si en est une autre maniere ou il apert pointures sanguines; et la tierce si est vergie des trois verges blanches.

IV. 6. MS. plus otenres.

VII. Adamas I

De Dyamant

Diamans est une piere clere comme cristal, mais ele n'est pas si (verso) blanche. Ele a couleur de fer bruni. Si la troeve l'oun en Ynde. Ele est de si grant duresce, ke par fer ne par fust [= fu] ne puet estre depechie. Car ki la metroit seur une englume et ferist sus d'un martel, ele maumetroit l'une et l'autre. Ele ne puet estre depechie en nule maniere, s'ele n'est tempree en sanc de bouc chaut ; et puis fiert l'en desus ou un martel d'achier, et tantost est froissie en petites pieches si agues et si costees come vous porriés veir ; et sont si dures que l'oun en perche toutes 10 pieres precieuses. Qui veut, sans [= s'ait?] esmerils, qui est une piere ausi comme gris cailleu qui est trouvee en Alixandre, et en fait oun poudre meslee en yawe, et en conroi oun les pieres, et esclarchist et polist. Cest diamans n'est mie plus gros d'un pois ou d'une feve. Et en Arrabe en troeve oun une autre ma-15 niere, mais il n'est mie si durs, ne de si grant pris. Ceste piere doit (104) estre mise en or, enchastounee dedens achier. Car s'ele n'estoit en l'achier, ele useroit tout l'or de sa duresse. L'en la doit porter en la senestre (en la senestre) main el petit doit. Et dient mout de gens k'ele vaut mieus dounee que achatee.

VIII. Magnes I De l'Aimant

Aimans est une piere qui est ausi come de couleur ferrugine et a nature de traire le fer a lui. L'en la trove en la mer de Grece, et n'i ose nule nef aprochier pres de lui ou il ait cleu ne queville de fer, car elle demorroit illuec a la roche. Car qui en veut avoir, si couvient aler o toute une nef faite purement de fust. Li mariner qui vont par mer si l'ont tous jours avec aus. Et li orfevre si l'ont; et quant il voelent oster le fer d'entre leur limailles de l'establie de la forge, si le traient aval l'establie, et ele trait le fer a lui (verso).

IX. Achates

De Castee

Acate est une piere qui est trouvee en un flun qui court en la tere de Sezille, qui est apelés Acates. Ele est noire, et si est figure de fourme d'images de rois et de bestes que nature i a mises. Et trovons ke Pirrus, uns rois, portoit tous jours un anel en soum doi, kant il aloit en bataille contre les Romains. Et avoit dedens une ymage d'Apollo tenant une harpe. Et creoit avoir victoire par cele piere. En l'ille de Crete en a une autre maniere qui ressemble coral, et l'apelent li Acateu coral. Ceste est meslee de goutes semblables a or. Ceste est bone contre venim. L'acate qui est trouvee ou flum d'Acates ele est invisible, kar qui la porroit trover et avoir et la tenist en sa main, il porroit faire che qu'il vauroit, et prendre et enporter sans estre coneus ne ravisés. Et si doune et acroist forche a homme, et doune bone cou(105)leur. Et qui bone l'a, si doit estre takee des roies blankes, et si doit estre enchastonee.

X. Sardonyx

De Sardoine

Sardoine est de deus pieres meslees ensamble, de lui et d'onicle. Ele a de ces deus trois coleurs : blanc et rouge et noir. Et dient li aucteur ke li blans est calcidoine, et en troeve l'en bien de chascune maniere a par soi. Li sardoines est noirs, li onicles rouges troubleus, li calcedoines blans. Li sardoines garde et deffent homme d'estre ireus. Li oniches et li calcidoines fait home estre caste. Et sachiés que qui l'a enterine des trois couleurs, que nule cire n'i puet aerdre, ne froide ne caude. Oun la troeve en Arrabe et en Ynde; et doit estre mise en argent, et portee au col.

XI. Beryllus

De Bericle

Bericles est une piere qui est ausi come cristal, mais ele n'est pas si blanche; ele a couleur blanche d'oile et d'yaue de mer. Ele est trove[e] (verso) en Ynde la maiour. Ele porte amour entre homme et femme, et fait honorer celi que la porte seur soi. Et ki l'esttraindroit en se main, avis li seroit que le ardroit. L'yaue ou ele est lavee vaut as eux malades qui en sunt lavés; et ki la boit, si taut soupirs et sanglous, et vaut au foie. Li bericles est ausi reons come une poume; et voit oun un rai de fu parmi ausi come flambe, qui bon l'a et verai.

XII. Chrysolithus

De Crisolite

Crisolite si est une piere semblable a yaue de mer en couleur, et a en lui un grain semblant a couleur d'or, et est estincelee come fu. Ele est mout bone a porter seur soi pour peurs qui vienent de nuit. Ki la troeve perciee, et mis [= met ?] dedens le pertuis une soie d'asne, et porte(e) a sen col, ele encache l'enemi d'entour lui, que il n'a pooir de mal faire. Ele (106) est trovee en Ethioppe.

XIII. Topazium

De Thopasse

Topasse est une piere ki est trovee en l'ille d'Arrabe, mais mout petit en troeve l'en. Il en i a de deus manieres : l'une a coleur de mirre [= mier or ?], et l'autre est un poi plus clere, et vaut contre fi. Et dient et tesmoingnent une gent qui ont [noun]

Tradigotes, k'ele sent la lune et sue encontre le nouveau tens, et que qui la geteroit en yaue boulant, ele cesseroit de boulir.

XIV. (Hyacinthus Citrinus) De Cyntherins

Cytherins est une autre maniere de piere qui a coleur de topasses. Ch'est une piere mout gracieuse, et est trovee en Ynde dedens roches. Et ki dedens se mire si voit soun visage ce desous desore. Et n'est mie si tres gaunasse come li toupasse; et doit estre assise en or.

XV. Hyacinthus De Jagonces

Jagonces (grenas) sont de trois manieres: citrines, ewage et grenate. Tou(verso)tes trois counfortent, et ostent tristeche d'oume et de femme. Chas[c]uns sages perrier prise plus la grenate vermeille, car eles ont plus bele couleur, et mains en troeve l'oun. Li ewages est clere au soir et oscure contre le tens nuble; et si est la mieudre, car ele n'est ne trop clere, ne trop trouble, mais d'atrempree couleur pourprine. Ele est si dure qu'ele(n) ne puet estre entaillie, se che nest o la piere diamant. La citrine jagonce est pale, si est de mendre pris; mais la quele-

10 counques jagonce que ce soit des trois l'en la puet porter seurement en soun doi, et puet par tout aler seurement en estranges teres, sans avoir peur de mauvais engrotement de froidure, et sera par tout hounerés; et de ce que il requerra raisnablement ne sera escoundit. Ele est trouvee en Ethiope.

XVI. Amethystus De Amastite

Amastite a prope [= porpre] coleur come vi(107)olete, ou comme goute de vin vermeil chawe sour un blanc drap, et cel i a qui tourne a blancheur autresi come vin rouge meslé(e) a yaue. D'Inde nous vient ceste piere. Legere est et tendre a entaillier. Ele seroit trop chiere, se tant n'en fust. Ele est de sa vertu bone a cachier en bos pour prendre, et si garde homme et femme de soi enyrer, qui la porte sour soi. Ele veut seir en argent.

XVII. Alectorias De Allectoire

Allectoire est une piere qui croist ou ventre de chapoun. Mais puis qu'il a passé trois ans, si croist jusques a tant qu'il a set ans. Mais ele ne croist mie grai[n]dre d'une feve. Ele est clere coume cristal et come yawe. Ele doune victoire a homme qui la porte, et quiconques ait grant soif et la tienge en sa bouche, il estanche soif. Pluseurs rois ont vaincus leur anemis cha en arieres en bataille par (verso) la vertu de l'allectoire. Ele fait d'enemis amis, et fait homme bien parlant. Ele est bone a porter a feme qui veut estre amee de soun mari. Et qui veut qu'ele ait ses vertus, si la tiengne en sa bouche.

XVIII. Gagates De Jaet

Jaet est une piere qui croist en une countree qui a noun Lice, et si est auques bone. Mais une autre maniere en est qui croist en Bretaigne la grant qui ore est apelee Engleterre et est mieudre que cele desus nomee. Ele est luisant et noire et legiere et plaine sans fronche. Quant ele est frotee a sen seurcot lange et ele est escaufee un peu, si trait le festu a soi qui pres li est mis. Ele art en eue et estaint en oile. Ele est bone a porter a chelui qui a

enfleure entre cuir et char, come homme enfoundu. La poudre de geest lavee en l'iawe conforte les dens qui hochent. Ki a goute caive e il (108) boit de l'eawe ou le jaet est lavé par nuef fois, il garira. L'odeur de la fumee du jaet ars si encache les serpens; et li deables n'a pooir d'e[n]gingner chelui qui le porte. Et qui met de le rasture du jaet dedens l'iaue et la boive, chelui qui a torcions ou ventre, si garira. Et si vaut en tel maniere bewe (vaut) a feme qui va en mel.

XIX. Coralium

De Coral

Coral est une piere qui croist en la mer autresi comme un arbre. Vert est de coleur la ou ele croit. Les vaines de lui sont blanches et moles, et tantost comme eles sunt hors de l'iaue si endurcissent et devienent rouges et piere, et devient tous branchus et ont les branches demi pié de lonc ou plus. Ele [est] mout bone a porter seur soi contre foudre, si come tesmoingnent li aucteur perrier, Corestranus [= Zoroastres] et Metrodo(verso)rus. Et qui en fait poudre et la giete es vingnes ou es bles, ele les garde de tempeste et de foudre et de mauvais ore[z]; ele fait mouteplier les fruis, et oste fantosme, et doune bon comenchement et bone fin. L'en le met en argent et porte a sen col; et en fait manches a couteaus.

XX. Pantheros

De Panthere

Panthere est une piere qui a pluseurs couleurs; ele est pourpre, rouge, pale, noire, rosache, vert. Bone est a vir matin: ele pourfite mout a victoire avoir. Ce est une sainte piere, car ele est semblable a une beste qui a noun panthere qui est painte de couleurs, et est dite panthe pour les pluseurs couleurs qu'ele a. Panthere est une beste mout avenant et plaine de grant hardiesce, si que quant li lion, li lupart, li tigre, quand il ouent la vois de lui, il sont plain de si grant peur que il (109) ont les fievres; mais je ne sai se autres bestes le doutent ausi. Si dient li ancien perrier que qui porte ceste piere, il ne puet avoir fevres. Ele est trovee el flueve de Tygris.

XXI. Haematitis

De Emastistes

Emastites si est une maniere de piere autre ke l'amastite; ele est semblable a couleur de sanc. Et sachés que la veue de lui est confortative, et la poudre de lui faite desliee et meslee o glaire d'uef oste l'aspresce des palpebres et esclarchist la veue(e).

5 Et qui la lime a le keus ovek yaue ou ovec vin et la boive, chelui qui rake sanc, si li proufite mout; et si restraint les fleurs as femmes kant eles en ont trop. Ele oste morte char de plaie, et estanche menisoun, et est bone lavee en vin, et beu le vin, contre venim et contre morsure de serpent. Et la piere, despeschee en poudre et meslee (verso) cele poudre ou miel, proufite mout as ceus qui duelent. Ele vient d'Aufrike et d'Ethiope et d'Arrabe.

XXII. Jaspis

De Taspes

Jaspes sont de trois manieres: tiulas, panthere et verts Celui qui est vers est de Chipre et a vertu d'estanchier sanc qui court du nes et de vainees creuce. Il est cler, vers, gouté (e) de vermeil, et voit oun tout outre. Ki castement le porte, si destorne homme et femme de fievre et d'ydropice; et vaut mout a femme qui travaille d'enfant, s'ele l'a sour lui au travaillier. Et sachés qu'ele deffent homme de contraire et de fantosme. Li Jaspes tiulas si est de coleur a tieule, et li pantheres de coleur vert pale et est goutés de goutes gaunetes. Cist doi ont vertus et doivent seoir en or; mais li vers de Chipre, sa forche vaut mieus en argent, que en or (110).

XXIII. Crystallus

De Cristal

Cristal est une blanche piere qui est trovee es mons de Moriane, ausi come en une quariere. Le cristal esmie en poudre ; meslé(e) o miel et usé en la viande, a feme qui a petit de lait i li fait venir grant habundance.

XXIV. Corneolus

De Cornoligne

Cornoligne est une piere vermeille, qui n'est mie clere. Ele est bone et de grant vertu, car qui la porte sour lui, il n'a garde de foudre, de tounoire, ne de nule tempeste; et ki la tient en sa bouche, si estanche la soif. L'en en troeve assés de teles ou il a 5 figures, et de teles ou il n'en a nules. Et sont les figures fourmees de homes et de femes, d'angles, de bestes, d'oisiaus, de testes et de chevaus; que li fils Ysrael souhaidoient ce qu'il voloient par desous leur seurcos, et tantost i aparoit. Et si sachés ke la destre entail(verso)lie vaut mieux que la senestre.

XXV. Magnes II [Magnete]

[Magnete] Ceste piere est trovee en occident entre une gent qui est nommee Tragodite, et en Ynde en troeve l'oun. Ele a couleur de fer, et atrait le fer a soi. Deendon, uns encanteres, qui homs estoit grans, en usa mout en soun art, et aprés sa mort le laissa a Circé, une sorciere ; et une gent qui ont noun Median l'esproverent par toute leur region. Ceste piere si a clarté de douze singnes, et pour tout che furent li Median certefié qu'ele avoit grans poissances. Si distrent que il tempteroient leur femmes, savoir mon [= u non] s'il gardoient leur amistiés et leur chasteés vers aus, si come il devroient, et bien l'apercevroient. Quant li homs estoit couchiés ovec se femme, si pernoit le mangnete et la metoit sous la chief sa femme; et se ele estoit caste, qu'ele ne fesist avoutire o autre homme, ele enbra(III)cheroit en dormant sen baroun et le baiseroit ; et s'ele estoit en avoutire, ele char-15 roit hors du lit, ausi come se on le boutast hors; et ce est par une odeur que la piere doune. Se li leres entre en une maisoun pour embler, et il i a gens dedens, et il mette par desous l'uis charbons vis, et mette la poudre de la magnete desus les charbons, si que la fumee voist contremont par les angles de la maisoun, tuit cil 20 qui seront en le maisoun s'en fuiront de peur, autresi come le maisoun vausist chaoir sour aus. Adonc porra li leres prendre ce que il voudra prendre en la maisoun. Ele porte concorde et amour entre homme et femme, et doune a homme grace et douce parole, et oste toutes mauvaises humeurs du ventrail. Et se oun le doune 25 · a boivre o une liqueur qui est de moul(verso)se demi once pesant, ele garist de l'ydropice. Et si est bone la poudre de la magnete mise desus arsure ou desus escaudure de fu.

XXVI. Chelidonius De Celidoine

Celidoine est une piere que oun troeve ou ventre de l'aronde. Ele n'est pas bele, nekedent il en est de deus manieres, rousse et noire. Et croissent es testes des petis aroundeaus tant come il sont ou ni sans plume. La femele porte la rousse, et li males la noire; et quant il sont volant, si les tue l'en, et le trove l'en en leur ventre. La rousse est bone a houme qui chiet de passion et a home lunage, et garist les forsenés et les languereus; et celui qui la porte fait ele bien parlant et amer de totes gens. L'oun la doit porter en un linge drap a sen col, et la noire en meisme ceste maniere, mais qu'ele soit mise en un drapel gau(112)ne. [Ele] met bone fin a toutes les besoignes que li homs comence a faire, et apaise toutes manaces des rois, de tous prinches terriens. Kiconques la porte o soi, il plaira a toutes gens et amenratoutes coses a sa volentei. Se aucuns adecertes a doleur es eux, soit 15 triulee et destempree d'iawe et de chele ewe oingne l'en les eus qui duelent, et il seront sané tantost. Et si vous di que l'eaue ou le rousse est lavee, et puis soit beue, vaut au malade fievreus de toutes fevres, et est covenable contre toutes humeurs.

XXVII. Aetites De Ethites

Etites si est une piere qui grant seurté a en lui de nature. Dieus douna grace as homes qui la portent seur soi, et sont garni de salut. Ceste piere aporte li aigles des deeraines parties des teres du mounde, pour cause de garder ses pouchins. Qui la troeve veraie, ele est de couleur a foudre. Et si a escrit (verso) en grieu dedens etites, et si est roonde, et une autre perrete dedens lui. Quant on la hoche, si doune soun ausi comme s'ele fust prains. Éleest proufitable a femme enpreingniee: s'ele li est loie au senestre bras, ele n'avortera point. Ele est mout covenable a l'enfanttement: s'ele li est mise sour les rains, continuement se delivra. Et si fait l'omme sobre qui la porte seur soi, et doune opinion de bone renomee, et fait gracieus et en issue et en entree, et le fait amiable a Deu et au poeple. Ele garde as pucheles leur chasteé, et si garde de sounges et d'avisions par nuit. Adecertes se tu as aucun en soupechoun en ta maisoun qu'i te voelle nuire de

venim, met icele piere en ta viande et convie celui a mangier. Se c'est verités qu'il te voelle mal, il ne mangera point; et s'il est hardis de manger, il ne porra la viande devorer, tant comme la piere i soit. Iluec porras tu apercevoir le mal de lui. Et se tu ostes la pie(113)re il coumencera tantost a mangier bien et haitiement et alegrement. Tant de puissance a iceste piere, qu'ele apaise les ires des puissans et pour medecine l'use li aigles, que boisdie ne li soit faite, ne venim mise a li ne a ses poulés; et la porte a soun ni, que si poulet ne soient violés par aucun oisel. Ceste piere qui est chi desus apelee etithes en grieu, li perrier l'apelent piere d'aigle. Ele est trovee en Grece en un flueve qui i keurt.

XXVIII. Exebenus De Exebenus

Exebemus en Caldé est une piere blanche et est especiaus, et la suelent mettre li anchien orfevre en or. Adecertes qui en fait poudre et le met en bevrage de vin et d'iaue, si garist les ydropices. Et qui la porte seur soi, si ne puet estre forsenés. Et encore qui le bevrage desus boit, si proufite mout as luxurieus; et si fait bien a le vessie qui deut. Et qui la porte seur soi, si garde la femme grosse de maladie et enfante isnelement kant (verso) vient l'eure.

XXIX. Chrysitis De Trisites

Trisites est une piere qui est semblable a l'arc du ciel, rouge, vert et inde, et si a el mileu une take blanke et noire. Li empereur souloient porter cele piere kant il estoient en causes de droit.

XXX. Chrysoprasus De Crisopasse

Crisopasse est d'Inde, et est sa couleur semblable a jus de porrion, goutee d'or. Et dient li orfevre qu'ele est trovee en la terre de Caldee. Ele est bone pour fantosme. Ele est trove[e] en Ethiope.

XXXI. Oritis De Orites

Une piere qui est apelee orites, et est roonde et noire de coleur.

Ele est covenable a curei et a garir morsure de bestes. Triulee en poudre et meslee oveques yaue rose, puis oingniés la plaie de cele liqueur, et si saude les ners maumis et blechiés. Qui l'ara desor lui, il sourmontera tout enpeeschement de bestes. Les rois la souloient porter par les desers et ne pooient estre agrevés de nules bestes.

FRAGMENT OF ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

In addition to those described above there remains a Fourth Prose Version of which a mere fragment has apparently survived. It was appended to a Lapidary of Engraved Gems and is preserved in a single MS. (Q II). It only consists of eight items, including a list of the twelve Biblical stones of Exodus ¹. The descriptions are much condensed (sometimes compressed into a single sentence), and their origin cannot always be determined with certainty. Some of them appear to be derived from the Latin Marbode (e.g. III, VI, VII), but others (e.g. I, IV, V) can be traced to Damigeron and bear a striking resemblance to the corresponding items of the Alphabetical Lapidary. In chapter II both sources (Marbode and Damigeron) would seem to have been utilized by the compiler.

I. Magnes.

Magnete si est une piere ke l'en trove dejoste la rive de l'occean et en Ynde; si ad grant vertu kar ele atreit le fer. Et si vus volez esprover vostre magnete, metez la dejoste la femme et son baron; et si ele est chaste, ele se turnera vers sun baron et l'embracera et acolera mut ducement. Mes si ele n'est pas chaste, la piere durra une tele puor que la femme cherra hors

r. The stones are not quite the same as those mentioned in the *Lapidaire Chrétien*; jacinth and lyncurium are omitted and replaced by diamond and sard.

del lit pur la puor. Gracios feit mult celui qui la porte et mult enveisé de paroles. Si ad un autre vertu. Li larron quant il vodrunt embler rien en aucune meisun, si depiecent la piere en [puldre] et mettent la sor les charbons qui serrunt mis en quatre angles de la meison; donc s'en fuiront de pour toz ceus de la meison kar il quideront ke la meison chice sor eus.

II. Chelidonius.

Celidonius si est une piere ke l'en trueve el ventre des arundes. Si en a deus maneres, neir et rus. Pernez les piguns des harundes hors del ni et fendez les ventres, si les troverez. La russe si garist ceus ki sunt malades par luneson et les langerus 5 et les devez; et si la devez lier en un beal linge drap net entor le senestre braz del malade. Et si fait ceus ki la porte amiables et covenables. La neire, ki la porte, en totes bosoignes met ele bone fin et apeise coruz de rei et de seignur; kar ki la porte, il plera a totes genz. Mes de ço prenge garde: quant vus volez la piere prendre, gardez ke le pere ne la mere ne seient pres de vus, kar eles serront donc de greignur vertu. La neire liez en un bel linge drap jaune, et cele garist de fevre cotidiene et terceine et quarteine.

III. Alectorias

[A]lectorie si est une piere k'en trove en ventre de chapons; si resemble cristal. Celui qui la porte od lui ne serra ja vencu; ne ja sei n'avra, s'il la porte en sa buche. Si vaut mut a femme ki veut plere son baron.

IV. Chrysolithus

Crisolite si est une piere ki resemble or. Pertusez le et mettez par mi seie d'ane et portez la entur vostre bras senestre : si veint les diables.

I. 10. Q has a gap between en and et, and omits puldre. 10. Q et mettent les sor.

IV. 1-2. Q et littez par mi.

V. Achates.

[A]gapis ou achates si est une piere qui a grant pesance, mes cele resemble la piau de leun. Si vaut al mors de scorpiun : kar le liez a la plaie et tost serra garri.

VI. Sapphirus.

Saphir feit entier cors et de bone color et estaunche grant suor et aresta encontre grant envie.

VII. Smaragdus.

Esmeraude [acreist] richesces et si est bone en totes bosoignes.

VIII. Ore vus dirrai l'ordre de pieres :

La premere piere si est saphir, et c'est sa vertu : en la mesun ou ele serra, ja diable ne abitera.

La secunde si est jaspe. Qui la portera, toneire ne foudre nel porront nuire.

La tierce si est sardine. En la meson ou ele est, ne vendront ja enchantement.

La quarte si est crisolite. La ou ele est, ne puet nule manere. de serpent nuire.

La quinte si est charbucle. Par trestut ou ele est, si done 10 lumere.

La siste si est achate. Si est la vertuitele : femme que ad enfant mort en sun ventre, il istera sanz peril.

La sedme si est esmeraude. Si vaut encontre mors de serpent.

La utime si est amatiste. Si est la vertu itele : cele ke est baraigne, si ele beit l'ewe ou cele piere est lavee, ele concevera tost ; et si defent de iveresce.

La nevime si est topaze. Qui l'aura sor lui, nul enemi nel nuira. La dime est adamantine. Cil ki bevera de l'ewe ou cele piere serra lavee, ja beivre ke lui seit doné ne li nuira.

20 La unzime si est beril. Ki sur lui la porte, si se combat a sun enemi, il le veintera.

La duzime si est onicle. Cil ki rien songe ou orra autri songe, il les savera trestoz espondre.

VII. After this item follow chapters L and LI of First Lap. of Engraved Gems.

VIII. 12. Q el istera.

IV. THE CAMBRIDGE VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY

This version is only known to us from the single MS. O. The translation was made directly from the Latin text, and is not dependent on the First French Version. The author was remarkably conscientious, and had a habit, not shared by his compeers, of writing frankly as a translator, making constant references to the original text as 'mes mestre', 'li livres' or 'li clerc'. He changed the order of Marbode's phrases considerably, though he did not change their sense except through misapprehension. In one passage (352-356) he states:

'De ses vertuz rien ne savrez: Li livres n'en recunte rien, E joe m'en garderai tres bien Que joe nule rien n'i metrai, Se çoe non ke joe troverai.'

It must be admitted that he keeps his word, for the lines added for the sake of rhyme are quite colourless and insignificant: 'C'est une piere preciose', 'C'est une gemme merveilluse', 'Si est mult bele en tresor', and the like. The only real additions to Marbode's text are the two articles that come at the end of the lapidary. Of these, the one on *Exebenus* is derived from Damigeron, and the other, on *Paideros*, from an unknown source. The omission of the prologue and epilogue may be due to the incomplete condition of the MS., which begins and ends *ex abrupto*. The text, which follows the order of A, is complete except for the chapter on chalcedony, which may very probably have been omitted by the copyist in error.

There are some blunders and some suppressions; they are pointed out in the notes. On the whole, however, the translation is accurate, and not without literary distinction. The language is precise rather than ornate, and characterized by a fair

^{1.} Similar admissions are made by the author of the Lapidaire Chrétien.

proportion of rare or unusual words, e.g. blus (deprived of) 138; regires for regieres (indeed, also) 266; mesgue (to translate Latin mulsum) 536, 859, 1046; aache (tinder) 1026; berzil (sheepfold) 1061; clavel (for Latin scabies) 1068, dete (gift, power) 1110; eschafote (pearl oyster) 1188, 1207; naisel (young pearl) 1192; etc. Sometimes a new form would seem to have been coined chiefly for the sake of the rhyme or the metre, e.g. blanchece (whiteness) 114, enivreure (power of making drunk) 1320, perhaps also rerment (rarely) 259, 339, 370, 411. Sometimes a new or special meaning is attached to a familiar word, e.g. grief (pregnant) 1048, neier (cleanse) 1061, cors (corpse) 1305. Worth noting is also the contraction sil for si la 600, 604, the curious circumlocution metre en troveure (reveal) 1350, the use of illes (= isle), 207, 773 in the masculine gender, and the common anglo-normanism al chief del tur (finally) 236.

The rhymes, if they lack variety, are very regular and remarkably free from dialectal peculiarities. Nevertheless the clear distinction between ei and oi and the frequency of hiatus make it improbable that the author was a native of the Ile de France. From the rhyme Acheloüs: merveillos 1039-40 we may infer that he was inclined to confuse the sounds o and u, a confusion scarcely possible on the continent. He was undoubtedly a scholar. We would suggest that he was one of those numerous Englishmen who in the early thirteenth century frequented the University of Paris. At that period a man bred in England would be most likely to acquire through study a language so clearly archaic. The character of the versification lends some support to such a hypothesis. The poem is in octosyllabic couplets, but a considerable number of lines have seven syllables instead of eight. There are at least 114 such lines out of a total of 1374, and they are distributed in the most haphazard way (hardly ever in couplets) over the whole poem. Less frequently we find verses with a syllable elided at the caesura, e.g. 61, 115, 203, 224, 361, 636, 1261. Of less significance is the presence of six quatrains with a single rhyme each (i.e. 57-60, 99-103, 533-36, 785-88, 821-24, 987-90). These irregularities are slight in comparison with those we are accustomed to find in Anglo-Norman

products of the period, but are they not sufficient to betray the islander who, making a conscious effort to conform with the rules of continental prosody, has occasionally tripped when thrown off his guard?

The spelling too is very far from homogeneous, but it is impossible to say to what extent it has been modified by the scribe of the Cambridge MS. We find occasionally e for ie, e.g. briser 23 (but brisier 722), premere 25, but more frequently ie is reduced to i, e.g. plenire 21, manire 22, derire 74, pire 84, irt (as future 122, 718, or as imperfect 513), gravire 152, mildre 257, senestrire 434, almenire 441 (but almenere 433), etc. In spite of this apparent inconsistency the sounds e, ie and i are never confused in the rhymes. The sounds ei and oi are similarly kept apart, although the spelling oi for ei is almost the rule. The reduction of ei to e occurs only twice, i.e. in poer 1262 (pueir 136) and aver 894 (usually aveir). Inversely ei for e is found in melleies 227, espeies 228, planeie 1100, troveir 873, etc. As in Norman and Anglo-Norman texts, u is here freely used for o, whether blocked or free, e. g. sunt 2, lur 2, cume 5, clarur 9 etc.; ui for oi, nuiz (nuce) 5, uil 214 (usually oil), uindre 245, juinst 910; en and an do not rhyme (Pannier's emendation ensement: semblant 223-24 is not warranted); final dentals are occasionally voiced, especially in verbs, e.g. ad, vad, fud, by the side of a, va, and fu, also in the preposition od 914 (usually o); the future of estre is serra 1170, but more frequently iert or irt. Other characteristics, however, are unusual in Anglo-Norman texts, for example the 2nd plural future and subjunctive in oiz; this ending occurs occasionally in our text, e.g. vodroiz 657, poseroiz 558, sachoiz 692, but from such rhymes as degutez (past part.): savrez 351-52, esgardez: savrez 385-86, volez: porterez 793-94, avez: triblerez 945-46 we may infer that the spelling -oiz for -ez indicates a mere caprice of the scribe. On the other hand line 519 ' Par la maisons [= maison + les mete par leus 'deserves special consideration. Such contractions of noun and pronoun are typical of Southern French poetry but very rare elsewhere. Moreover in the Cambridge MS. the verse lapidary is followed immediately by another in prose dealing with engraved gems (R). There is every reason to think that both works are by the same author. Indeed their language is as much alike as prose can be to verse: a similarity which is not wholly attributable to the copyist. The prose lapidary, chap. XXXVIII, renders 'Thursday' by dijoes, a word clearly borrowed from Provençal. These two examples, however, do not afford sufficient evidence to postulate the southern origin of the author. Appraised in connection with the other characteristics discussed above, they do not invalidate our contention that he probably was an English scholar who had travelled on the continent. Like many of his countrymen he had some acquaintance with Provençal; like some of them he strove to write Parisian French because he considered it a worthier literary vehicle than Anglo-Norman. Apart from the language of the Cambridge MS. we have no means of identifying his nationality. Pannier thought he was a Frenchman because he translated Germania by douce France 731, but it would be quite as logical to argue that he was an Englishman because he rendered Britannia by Bretaigne la loee qui Engletere est clamee 1201-2. Johansson 1 claimed him for N. E. France and assigned him to the twelfth century, but, as G. Paris 2 pointed out, the evidence advanced in support of this theory will not bear examination.

CAMBRIDGE VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY

I. Adamas.

[E]n Indie la plus lunteine
Sunt la gent ki od lur peine
Troevent les pieres d'aïmanz.
4 Petites sunt, ne gueres granz,
Si grosses cume nuiz coldrines,
Kar il les trovent enz es mines

^{1.} The headings of the paragraphs are not in the MS. A blank is left for the initial capital of each item which has not been filled in.

^{1.} Språklig Undersökning af le Lapidaire de Cambridge, Upsala, 1886. 2. Romania, 1887, XVI, p. 586. See also Vising in Literaturblatt f. germ. u. rom Phil. VIII, 1887, col. 303.

- La u l'en trove les metals,
- 8 L'or, le quivre, les cristals. Cume cristal est lur clarur, Cum ruil de fer est lur culur. El est si dure que ne crient
- Ouant il la volent depecier,
 El sanc de buc le funt plungier
 Et puis la metent sur l'enclume;
- Dunc brise, çoe est sa custume.
 Cestes pieres unt mestier
 As autres pieres entalier.
 Une altre piere d'aïmant
- 20 En Arabie li païsant
 Trovent plus grant et plus plenire,
 Mes n'est pas de ceste manire:
 Sanz sanc se laisse bin briser
- A maillet de fer u d'acier;
 De la premere ad la clarur,
 Mais el n'est pas de sa valur,
 Ja seit çoe qu'ele seit plus granz;
- 28 La premere est plus vaillanz.
 Tierce maniere d'aïmant
 Troevent en Chypre marcheant.
 D'aïmant quarte manire
- 32 Troeve l'en [en] la miniere U est li fer ; de cele veine La traient une genz luinteine, Philipien sunt apelé,
- 36 Le nun ne sai de lur cité.
 Une force ces pieres unt
 De traire fer; pareilles sunt
 Magnete: le fer traire solt,
- 40 Mais li daïmant li tolt.

 L'enchantere l'aime forment

 Quant ovre a sun tregetement.

10. MS Cume, en lur. 11. qui. 12. ne niert. 19. Un a. 26. ele. 35. apelez. 36. citez. 41. Li e. 42. de sun tregement.

Kil porte quant il va cuchier

- Ja ne purra la nuit sungier.
 Le venim fuit, tolt la tençun,
 L'ire abat sulunc reisun,
 Les desvez cure et feit seins
- 48 Et fait les enemis luinteins. Ceste piere se volt fermer En or, u en argent porter; Porter se volt devers senestre.
- 52 Issi le m'enseigna mes mestre.

II. Achates.

[D']achate nus cuvient parler Et ses figures deviser. Li livres dit tute premere

- 56 Fud ja trovee ceste piere En un fluvie ki si ot nun Cum la piere numé avun. El est neire cume carbun,
- 60 De blanc est ceinte d'envirun. En ceste piere meinte figure Suvent i trovent par nature, A la feie semblant de reis
- 64 U des dieus sarazinais : Sanz nule autre entailleüre Seials i trovent par nature. Ceste porta Pirrus li reis
- 68 En l'une main, en un des deis; En ceste pire ot un seiel, Un deu en guise de dunzel: Apollo numez esteit
- 72 Et une harpe es mains teneit. En l'espace de la piere, Devant Apollo et derire, Les nuef muses i estoient,
- 76 Grant joie par semblant fesoient,

Par nature, nïent par art : Entailleüre n'i ad part. En Crete trovent païsant

- 80 Un cural de cest semblant : Veines i a ki semblent or, Mult preciose est en tresor. De l'entuche de la wivre
- 84 Par ceste pire est huem delivre. En Inde de maintes manieres Trove l'uem de cestes pieres : Es unes ad bestes salvages,
- 88 Es autres reimes de boschages;
 De cestes dient li plusur
 Que seif estanchent par vigur,
 Li autre dient qu'unt mestier
- 92 Pur la veüe esclargier.
 Une en i ad ki flaire asez
 Plus ke nuls myrres alumez;
 Une autre i ad ki ad les mailles
- Cume sanc sans tutes failles.
 Cil ki l'achate sur li porte
 De force suvent se conforte,
 De grace est pleins et de saveir,
- 100 Bone culur a main et seir.

 Ki la porte par saveir,

 Plaisant a Deu le fait pur veir.

 Par cestes Anchisiadés
- 104 Venqueit les perilz tut adés.

III. Alectorias.

[D]ire vuil de allectorie, Quel force el ad et quel victorie. Quant li chapuns est chapunez

108 Et il ad ses treis anz passez,
 Naist ceste pire enz la ventraille;
 Mult vaut d'aveir sanz nule faille.

91. qui unt. 95. Un. 98. forace. 100. c. e m. 101-02. MS inverts the order of these lines.

Quant li chapuns avra set anz, II2 La pire ert parcreüe et granz.

D'une feve ad la grossecce
E del cristal ad la blanchece.
Cil ki la porte n'iert ja vencuz

Ne en bataille confunduz.
Jadis li rei par cestes pieres
Venqueient les batailles fieres;
Cil ki en eissil en aleient

120 Par ceste pire reveneient.

Ki en sa buche la tendra,

Sanz seif irt, si grant ne l'avra,

Ki la tient entre ses denz,

La grace avra de tutes genz;
 A la dame ad grant valur
 Ki voelt pleisir a sun seignur.
 Ki ces vertuz vuodra sentir

128 En sa buche l'estoet tenir.

IV. Jaspis.

[L]i livres dit ke mult sunt pires Jaspes, de disseset manires. Enz mainte terre unt naissement;

Meinte culur unt ensement.
 Mais cele de verte culur
 Tenuns pur tute la meillur
 E qui plus vertuz suelt aveir.

136 L'ydropike par sun pueir
Saine, et guarist le fievrus,
De sun malage le fait blus.
Mais chastement se voelt porter

E a la femme ki mel vad

Mult li valt, se sur sei l'ad.

S'est consecrez, kil portera

144 Puissans, amez de genz sera.

117. reis. 129. ki. 135. que, suleit. 139. voleit. 144. E p. Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

Si cum dient, fantome tolt. En argent porter se volt.

V. Sapphirus.

[S]aphirs est bons et beals en dei,

148 Si l'aiment mult li plusur roi,

Kar il est clers, et sa bealté

Semble le ciel et sa clarté.

En Libye en unt une manire

Ors d'un fluvie vient a terre, Li païsant le vunt la querre; Syrte le claiment li plusur;

En Mede trove l'en meillurs, Plus clers, de plus beles culurs. Essalciés les ad nature:

160 Huem les apele par figure
Les seinz des gemmes par bon dreit,
Pur les vertuz que aveir deit :
Le cors humain tient en vigur

164 E tuz ses menbres en valur. Ki la porte n'iert deceüz Ne par estranges ne par druz; Ne poet aveir nule poür,

D'envie defent sun seignur,
Ensi cum est testimoniez.
De chartre gette les liez.
Cil plaist a Deu ki chastement

172 Le porte sanz ordeiement.
Pur pais faire est merveilluse;
Sur tutes gemmes preciuse.
Par cestui poet il bien oïr

176 De un respuns quant deit venir. Les mals del cors defors guarist; Le chalt dedenz tost refreidist;

154. vint. 155. Syrre. 159. Essalcier. 168. De e. 172. ordeiment.

Par vertuz seine les malanz;
180 A lait triblé mult est vaillanz.
Del chief a l'hume tolt dolur
E destreint forment la suur.
Mult fait la pire a preiser:

As oelz ad ele grant mestier;De la lengue tolt les vices;Del mal parler sunt tutens nices.Bien li comant que il net seit

188 Cil ki sur li porter la deit.

VI. Smaragdus.

[D]e tutes riens veint la verdur Verte esmeralde en culur. Li livres dit de cestes pieres

- 192 Puet l'en truver duze manieres : En Cithie sunt et en Bractaines, Meis çoe sunt terres lungtaines ; El Nil en ad mun escient,
- 196 Si cum li livres nus aprent; Encor en est d'altre manire Que l'en trove en la minire La u l'areim solent trover
- 200 En une terre d'ultre mer;
 El est techie del metal;
 Li livres dit que çoe est mal;
 E calcedonie puet l'en trover —
- 204 Les plusurs nuns lairuns ester.
 De Cithie vienent les meillurs,
 Les plus cleres en culurs;
 Çoe est uns illes tut ruunt,
- 208 Li griffun herbergié i sunt; En cele terre ad une gent Kis asaillent mult suvent:

184. celz. 193 bastraimes.

- Arimaspi sunt apelé,
- 212 Il n'unt qu'un oil en verité. Cil n'unt ne teste ne cerviz, Mais k'un sul uil en mi le piz; Icestes pieres quant voleient,
- 216 Par engin tolir lur soleient. El ad si clere la culur Que de l'air truble la luur; Soleil ne mue sa manire,
- 220 Ne umbre, ne clere lumire.
 En cele ki ad caveüre
 Ki bien l'esguarde par desure
 Puet l'en veeir tut ensement
- Neiruns en ot un mireür,
 Ki fud de Rume empereür;
 Quant voleit veeir les melleies
- Que cil feiseient des espeies,
 En sa piere reguardeit
 Et les melleies bien veeit.
 Mais mult valt plus icele piere
- 232 Ki est de tutes pars entiere.
 Quant l'en l'esguarde aukes suvent,
 Si en veit huem plus clerement.
 Ki la garde a onur,
- 236 Ses aveirs crest al chief del tur.
 Ki a sun col la portereit
 Respondre a tute gent purreit.
 Al col portee par raisun
- 240 As chaïs dune guarisun.
 Si cum quidunt li plusur,
 Cuntre tempeste ad grant valur.
 Ki sa verdur velt bien guarder,
- En vin la cuvient a laver E puis uindre d'olie d'olive, Ki si seit verz cum une cive.

224. Pannier read uerbegrant and corr. semblant. 235, a arur. 245. u. de o.

VII. Sardonyx.

[L]i sardonies est numez, 248 Il est de dous nuns cumposez, Çoe est d'oniche et de sardine.

En treis culurs fait un sul nun,

- Juste le neir asiet le blanc,
 Desure est ruge cume sanc.
 Li maistre aferment par paroles
- De cinc manires, es escoles,
 Cil est li mildre par verté
 U treis culurs rendent clarté;
 Cum plus le trove l'en rerment
- 260 Tant valt il mielz mun escient; Cum plus est oscur et mielz valt. A cire tuchier ne li chaut. Ses vertuz ne sai numer;
- 264 Mais chastement se volt porter. De Ynde vienent cestes pieres; En Arabye en ad regires.

VIII. Onyx.

[K]i volt sungier en sun dormant,
268 Aveir tristur et poür grant,
L'oniche porte ensemble od sei
Al col pendu u en sun dei.
Tencir fait, ire multeplie,

272 De curuz sun seignur afie.
Ki a l'enfant al col la pent,
Saliver le fait durement.
De cestes troevent cinc manires;

276 D'Arabye, d'Inde sunt les pieres.

^{251.} En ces dous c. 253. aseit. 259. reiment. 276. De a.

IX. Sardius.

[D]e sarde revoluns parler, Kar huem l'aporte d'ultre mer, D'une terre, Sardonie ad nun,

280 Dunt ceste gemme ot sun nun. La plus vil est des autres pieres ; Ruge est en tutes manires. Nule vertu el n'ad en sei

284 Se tant nun, ki l'ad en sun dei, Oniche ne li poet mal feire : El est a ses vertuz cuntraire. Li livres dit de cinc manires

288 Poet l'uem trover de cestes pieres.

X. Chrysolithus.

[L]i clerc dient que crisoliteEst preciose margarite.El ad le semblant de fin or,

292 Si est mult bele en tresor.

Quant ele siet en fin or cler,

Cum carbun deit restenceler.

Quant vient en umbre, sa culur

Trait un petit envers verdur.

Ki la aporte od sei la nuit

Tute poür de lui fuit,

Kar sa force, çoe m'est vis,

Justise les enemis.

A senestre se velt porter

Pur ces vertus bien esprover.

El est mult clere, bele et chiere.

304 D'Ethiope nus vient la piere.

XI. Beryllus.

[D]e Inde vienent li beril En meintes terres en eissil.

283. ele. 304. De e.

C'est une piere preciose,

308 Pur esguarder est merveilluse.
Quant l'en ruunde bien la fait,
Goe semble sis angles i ait,
Si cum li livres le descrit;

312 Un poi est pale, çoe nus dit, Cum gute d'olie clere et fine, U si cum est eue marine. Ceste est, çoe dient, bone gemme:

316 El est mult bone a oes a femme Ki voelt aveir par grant honur Tuz tens l'amur de sun seignur; E ki la porte netement

D'une merveille ad en li part :

Ki bien l'estreint, sa main en art;

E ki de l'eue u ele gist

Met en ses oelz, de mal guarist;
E ki l'eue use chascun jur,
Del feie li tot la dulur.
Li maistre dient noef manieres

328 Puet l'en trover de cestes pieres.

XII. Topazium.

[D]e l'ille de Topaziun Ad la topace pris sun nun. C'est une gemme merveilluse.

332 Sa culur est mult preciuse;
Tant par est et clere et fine
Par pou que n'est a l'or veisine.
En Arabie la trove l'un

336 En l'ille de Topaziun.

De dous manires en i a

La, dunt eles vienent ça.

Quant l'en la trove plus rerment,

340 Adunc vaut mielz, mun escient.

315. Cest. 316. a ces. 324. ces. 327. dien. 328. P. e tr.

Quant la chaldire bien buldrat, Ki ceste piere i geterat, En pais la metreit l'un veiant, 344 Cum s'i getast eue curant. Se li livres ne nus ment, Ceste piere la lune sent.

XIII. Chrysoprasus.

[L]i crisopasse est merveillus,

348 Pur sa colur est precios:
Seit galne, purpre, que que seit,
Cum jus de poriuns estre deit.
De gutes d'or est degutez.

352 De ses vertuz rien ne savrez:
Li livres n'en recunte rien,
E joe m'en garderai tres bien
Que joe nule rien n'i metrai,

356 Se çoe non ke joe troverai.
De Inde vient iceste piere,
Tute est sule sa manire.

XIV. Hyacinthus.

[J]agunces sunt de trois manires,
360 D'Ethiope vienent les pieres :
L'une est grenete, l'autre blanchace,
La tierce est clere cume glace.
Unes vertus, unes buntez
364 Unt eles totes trois assez :
Fuient malvaises suspecions,
Tristurs, males envasions,
Çoe nus retraist uns sages hom,

368 De pieres savoit la raisun. La granate a ruge colur, Rerment la trovent li plusur;

346. Instead of lune Pannier read lime. 349. Veit, qui que. 354-gardei. 360. De e.

E l'autre est galne blanchace,

372 Ensemble o l'air mue sa face : Quant li ciels est et bel et cler, Ele de clarté si est per ; Quant il est oscurs et cuvert,

376 Adonkes sa clarté repert.
Ki en sa buche la tendra,
Plus freiz en iert quant il vudra.
L'une de trois, la blanche, est pale,

380 Un poi des autres est plus sale, E venee la troverez Quant vos tres bien l'esguarderez. Nature mist en lor culur

384 Un petitet de purpre flur; Se par savoir nes egardez, De lor colur riens ne savrez. Si dures sunt ke n'ont peor

388 De l'engin a l'entailleor, Fors des picetes d'aïmant Dunt nus parlames ci devant. Quel ke l'en velt port l'en o sei

392 Al col pendu ou a son doi, Si puet aler seürement Par tot le munt a son talent, E ja n'iert nul ke mal li face.

396 En tutes terres avra grace; De celui ki l'herbergera Avra tot quanke il vodra: S'il demande resnablement,

400 N'i avra contretenement.

XV. Amethystus.

[L]i amastite est en colur Purpre com est viole flur

^{384.} pupre. 386 sauerez. 395. niert mal ke m. 400. contretenent. 402. Pupre.

Ou si cum est gute de vin :
404 De rose trait vers le porprin.
Une en i a d'altre colur,

Purpre, pale et en blanchor. Inde, ki est mere des pieres,

408 Nos en tramet de cinc manires. Cist est legiers pur entaillier, E contre ivresce a grant mestier. Se rerment se laissast trover,

412 Hum l'en deüst mult plus amer, Mais trop en est a desmesure : Pur çoe n'en a l'en gueres cure.

XVI. Chelidonius

[D]e celidoine parlerons,

- 416 E ses vertuz reconterons.
 Icele porte l'arundele;
 Bone est, si n'est gueres bele;
 Entre les cleres par raisun
- 420 De clarté ne doit avoir non; Mult [est] de povre figure, Mais bone est a demesure. Il en i a de dous manires,
- 424 Ruges et noires sunt ces pieres.
 L'arunde est digne de murir
 Ou tel tresor soleit gisir.
 La ruge est bone a passion
- 428 Ki l'ume prent par luneison : Les mals garist tot ensement Qui l'ome tienent lungement ; E ki la porte en un drapel
- 432 De lin ki soit et net et bel, E puis enclos en l'almenere Devers la coste senestrire, A multe gent le fait plaisir,
- 436 Grace et bien li fait venir.

410. encontre. 412. dust. 414. ne a len. 435. la fait.

Si se revoelt li noir porter, En drap de lin envoleper, E en l'almenere ensement

- 440 Ensi com sa compaigne pent;

 Çoe gart ke en galne almenire

 Soit portee iceste piere:

 Donc poet manaces contrester,
- 444 Ire de roi amesurer.

 En ces vertuz ne dutez rien,
 Enz en ses mains concluit le bien.
 E [ki] de l'eue ou ele gist
- 448 Leve ses ielz, de mal garist.

 De fievres garist ensement

 Malade ki al col la pent,

 Et garist de males humurs
- 452 Cels ki les portent les plusors.

XVII. Gagates.

[D]e gaiet de dous manires Trove l'en, de neires pieres. En Lice va l'en l'une querre,

- 456 L'autre aportent d'Engletere.
 Cil d'Engletere luist assez,
 Legiers est, de noir culurez;
 Ouant en l'eschaufe, k'il est chaut,
- 460 A soi trait les pailles en halt.
 Kil velt ardoir et alumer,
 De l'eue le covient laver;
 D'oile d'olive, quant voldrez,
- 464 Tres bien estaindre le purrez.
 Ki gute a entre char et quir
 Ceste est bone a li garir.
 L'eue dont l'en l'a fait laver
- 468 Les denz lochanz fait afermer. La femme ki ne poet avoir Le mal de flors a son voloir,

437. G Paris corr. Sis r. li noire p. ? 439. lalmere. 448. Lieue. 452. porte. 458. L. e. et d. 459. Qu. len e.

- Enfumez l'en, tost en garra,
 472 Li mals de flors li revendra.
 Li fums de li mult est bons
 A cil ki chiet des passions.
- Li livres dit, n'est mie fable, 476 Ceste est contraire al diable. Ki a le ventrail reversé, Si il en boit, tot est sané.
- En eue doit treis jorz gesir
 480 Pur femme ki mel vad garir :
 Si tost cum ele en usera,
 Delivre de l'enfant sera.

XVIII. Magnes.

- [D]e la magnete vos diruns
- 484 Tot çoe ke nos en troveruns. Li Tragodite ont une terre Ou l'en va la magnete querre; En Inde, la mere des pieres,
- 488 N'en a nule de ces manires.

 De clarté n'a nule valor,

 De ruil de fer a la color,

 E puis ke dire le vos doi,
- 492 Le fer par force tire a soi.

 Deendon, ki premirement

 Jadis uvra d'enchantement,

 Iceste piere mult ama
- 496 E mainte foiz bien [en] uvra. Enprés lui Circé la senee D'enchantement fu renomee; En Mede essauça ceste piere,
- 500 E ses vertuz et sa manire. Ki de sa femme a suspeçon Qu'ele face autri se bien non,

Iceste piere li metra

- 504 Desoz son chief quant dormira: Se ele est nete de mesfait, Vers son seignor mult tost se trait, Si le requiert tot en dormant
- 508 Que solt avoir quant est veillant; S'ele a entechement de mal E d'avoltire criminal, Hors del lit chiet ensement
- 512 Com l'en botast durement; Del crime dont irt tant celee Par ceste piere iert provee. Leres ki velt aler embler,
- 516 Iceste piere doit porter:

 Com entré iert enz es maisons,
 Del feu prenge vis charbons,
 Par la maison's mete par leus
- 520 Et si en face petiz feus; Puis i metra de ceste piere La pudre pur faire fumire, E tuit cil ki la senteront
- 524 Fors de la maison s'en fuiront; Li leres donc seürement Les [biens] prendra, l'or et l'argent. La dame ki de sun seignor
- 528 Ne poet avoir la bone amor Se ceste piere al col li pent, Si l'amera mult chierement; Et ensement fait del seignor:
- 532 De sa femme lui 1ent l'amor.
 Mult par est bone pur porter
 Pur grace d'hume recovrer.
 L'ydropike puet saner;
- 536 Se en li done al mesgue user; E des arsures, ki les a, Par cele piere tost guarra.

XIX. Coralium.

[D]el coral devons bien parler;

- 540 Ce est une herbe de la mer.

 Tant cum ele est en eue pure

 Cum herbe creist sor piere dure;

 Quant est en terre en la gravire
- 544 Tost endurcist, si devint piere. En l'eue est vers, ouez merveille, Quant est dehors devint vermelle. Çoe dient cil ki l'ont portee
- 548 K'ele est com arbruisel ramee; Demi pié a, ne gaires plus, Quant l'ont de l'eue traite sus. Ki l'a sor lui tot son aé,
- 552 Vivra toz tens en salveté.
 Zoroastres, uns sages huem,
 Disoit ke durement est buen.
 Metrodorus de lui l'escrist,
- 556 Uns auctors mervelos, et dist Qu'entre les oliviers est bons, En ble, en vignes, en maisons, Que ja en liu ou il sera
- 560 Fuldre, tempeste n'i charra; Et multeplie durement Oile, frut, vin et furment. Des diables n'a poür,
- 564 Ki l'a o soi ne nuit ne jor.

XX. Alabandica.

[E]n Asie a une region Ki Alabande a a non; De la vient une piere fine 568 Que nos clamons alabandine.

564. Kil la. 568. alemandine.

De sardine a la color; Sun pris ne sai ne [sa]valor. Ki de lui tienent jugement, 572 Al jugier faillent mult sovent.

XXI. Corneolus.

[C]orneline est merveille oscure
Cum est [de] char la laveüre;
Pur s'oscurté ne leirons rien

576 Que nos n'en dions aucun bien.
Qui en son col ou en son dei
La portera ensemble o soi,
De granz biens mult bien l'asseüre

580 Car en ses ires met mesure.
De que ke liu que li cura
Li sans, tres bien l'estanchera;
E a la femme a grant mestier

584 Ki de cest mal ad enconbrer.

XXII. Carbunculus.

[L]i escarbucles est mult chiers,
Sor tutes gemmes clers et fiers.
De la clarté del vif charbun

588 A ceste piere pris son nun.
Kar ele est si reflamboiant
Cum li charbuns del feu ardant.
Par les Gregois est apelee

592 Antrax, si est renomee.
Nule clarté ne tenebror
Ne li puet tolir sa clarur:
Contre les euz art ensement

596 Cum fait li feus quant il esprent.
De Libie vienent cestes pieres

Par trois foiz et treis manires.

598. troiz f. et tres m.

XXIII. Lyncurium.

[L]igurie est preciuse piere:
600 Sil pisse la luve cervire
Cum autre beste rent urine,
Si devint piere clere et fine.
Quant a pissié si grate arrire,

604 Sil coevre bin de la gravire :
Ele set bien son escient
C'omes le querrent mult suvent ;
Pur [çoe] la coevre par envie,

608 Ne velt ke l'en en truisse mie, Kar mult het humaine faiture La luve, et tote sa nature. Li boens auctors Theofrastés

612 Dit k'electre semble pres :
C'est une gemme clere et bele,
Toz tens est en clarté novele.
Une force ont, une valor,

De pailes traire par vigor,
Mais li ligurie est plus vaillanz :
Mult tost guarist ventrailz duillanz.
As gotes, as autres dolors

620 Rent garisons par ses vigors.

XXIV. Aetites.

[E]ntre autres pieres precioses Sunt les echites merveilluses. En la mer de Occeanum

Ou en Perse la regiun
Ou el ni d'aigle la querrez;
En un des trois la troverez.
Kar l'aigle en aliene terre

628 Va ceste pierre mult loinz querre, Puis en son ni la va poser Pur toz ses oiselez garder:

618. uillanz.

- Ja pur tant cum el ni sera

 Uns des oisaus jus ne charra.

 Ceste piere est ruge muee.

 Pur çoe est echite nomee
- Qu'une autre piere a dedenz soi, Goe dit li livres, et joe le croi. E a la femme est mult vaillant Ki va mel de son enfant: En la maison ou el sera
- 640 Ja femme n'i avortera, Ne mel nen irra longement, Qui al senestrel lez la pent. Ki sur lui [l'a], cil iert amez,
- 644 Ses aveirs creist, il est sauvez;
 Toz tens ses enemis sanz faille
 Vaint en toz lius et en bataille.
 Cil ki [de] passion charra
- 648 S'il l'a soz soi, tost en garra; Et se vos avez suspeçon Que nus vos voille se bien non, Que il vos voille envenimer
- 652 Ou entochier ou afoler,
 Se vos esprover le volez,
 Al disner le me semonez
 E puis pernez une escuele
- Oui mult soit et bone et bele, De quel mangier ke vos vodroiz, La piere dedenz poseroiz : Se culpable est, n'en gustera,
- 660 Ja si grant peine n'i metra; La piere ostez, tot erralment En mangera hastivement. Dui jomel soloient porter
- 664 La piere dont m'oez parler : Nomé estoient a cel jor Li uns Pollux, l'autre Castor.

635. Qun. 644. Ces. 647. passions. 648. Kil. 652. entocheer. 662. mgera. 663. la solent.

XXV. Selenitis.

- [D]el silenite est bien droit

 Ke nus en dions que ke soit.

 Com herbe verz est sa color,

 De jaspe clere sa clarur.

 Mult par est bone ceste piere,
- 672 Tote est leele sa manire.
 Croist et descroist solonc la lune,
 En totes lunaisons chascune.
 Por çoe qu'ele est de tel manire
- 676 Est apelee seinte piere.

 Mult bone est sor soi a porter
 Por amor d'omes recovrer.

 A ces ke gisent en langor
- 680 E ki el piz ont la dolor
 E a celz k'ont la meneison
 Rent ceste piere guarison,
 Mais ke si soit ke al croissant
- 684 La portent a lor col pendant.

 Contre mainz mals est ses mestiers.

 Li silenites est mult chiers.

 Li livres [dit] k'en Perse naist,
- 688 E vos le croez, se vos plaist.

XXVI. Gagatromaeus.

[G]agatromé est une piere, Ne sai la terre ou en la quiere : Li livres n'en recunte rien,

- 692 Mentir ne voil, çoe sachoiz bien.
 Li mestre dient, li asquant,
 Qu'a pel de chevrel est semblant.
 Cil ki sor lui la portera,
- 696 Trestoz ses enemis vaintra,

672. sisle. 686. silentes.

Nel purront pas encontrester,
Fuiront par terres et pær mer.
Par ceste piere Alcidés
700 Maint peril veinqui; aprés,
Un jor la lassa, çoe m'est vis:
Ocis fu de ses enemis.

XXVII. Ceraunius.

- [Q]uant tuit li vent ireement 704 En l'air combatent durement, Et forment tone et foldre chiet, Pur l'ire Deu ki en haut siet, En quelke liu ke foldre fiere
- 708 Sanz faille chiet la bone piere Que ceraune a a non; Issi la noment li Griffon: Ceraune a non en lor manire,
- 712 Latin l'apelent fuldre piere.
 Par [pou] ne semble cristal.
 La fuldre ne li fera mal,
 Ki la porte cha[s]tement;
- 716 E en toz leus tot ensement E en champ et en maison Ou ceste piere irt par non, Ja nule fuldre n'i charra,
- 720 Ki netement la gardera.

 Ne la nef ki curra par mer

 Ne puet brisier ne reverser,

 Ne mal ne li fera nus venz,
- 724 Ou ceste piere iert dedenz. E en bataille ki l'avra, Trestoz ses enemis vaintra. Ki dolz sunges velt sungier,
- 728 Od soi la porte a son cuchier. De cestes precioses pieres Poet l'en trover de dous manires;

Li une vient en dolce France,

Çoe dit li livres par fiance;
Li autre en Espaigne vient,
Cum sal gemme sa color tient;
L'une est blanche cume glace,

736 L'autre est un petit galnace.

XXVIII. Heliotropium.

[L]i livres dit en sa raison Que elyotropie a a non Une gemme preciose

740 De plusors forces merveilluse.
 Ki la metra en un vaissel
 Plain de clere eue, bon et bel,
 La clarté mue del soleil,

744 Com sanc le fait estre vermeil, Sa clarté li fait muer E d'autre manire alumer. En aprés verrez bien bulir

748 L'eue ou est mise gisir, Les undes contremont lever, Pluie chaoir et l'air trobler. E ki ensemble o lui l'avra,

752 Mult sovent en devinera;
Des choses qui sunt a venir
Alkes savra a son plaisir.
Ki ceste avra enz en son dei,

756 Los e bonté avra en soi, Sains e halegres lungement Iert trek'a son definement. Par ceste piere estanchera

760 Nes plaie ki seignera.
 Granz bien e granz renomees
 A ceste gemme sunt donees.
 D'autre vertu ad grand dun :

764 Ki l'erbe avroit ki a son non

731. Lune. 744. sanz. 764. ki ason a non.

E ambedeus savroit charmer, Devant vos toz porroit aler E prendre quanke il voldroit,

768 Un seul de vos ne l'i veroit.

De esmeraude a la color,

De sanc gotee est entor.

En Aufrike et en Ethyope

772 Trove l'en eliotrope; Et Cypre est uns illes de mer, La la reselt en bien trover.

XXIX. Hieracitis.

[G]erachite est une piere; 776 Li mestre ça en arire

76 Li mestre ça en arire
La soleient mult loer
E de ses vertus desputer.
Trestote est noire sa color,

780 Mais en bontez a grant valor. Ki primes la lavera Et en sa buche la mettra, Çoe dit li livres voirement,

784 Dire purra le pensement C'uns autres de lui pensera Et le curage k'il avra. Ki ceste piere portera,

788 Ja nus ne li escundira, Ne h[o]em ne fame, son talent; As dames iert boen sovent, Kar ne li poent contrester

792 Se sulement les voelt ruver. Se vus esprover la volez, Ki ceste piere porterez, Oigniez vos de lait et de miel,

796 Si fuiront com ce fust fiel
Des muches la grant compainie,
A vos ne tocheront ja mie;
Rostez la piere en sus de vos,

800 Assalt mult grant et merveillus

Avrez vos mult isnelement

Des muches sanz demorement:

De tutes pars vus assaldront,

804 Mil trous en vostre char feront.

XXX. Hephaestitis.

[E]n Corinte a une piere,
Trestote est sule sa manire.
Ele est nomee epistite,
808 Par cest non est el livre escrite.

Tel comme sanc est sa rugor;
Mult par est de clere color.
Qui en plain furnel la metroit

812 De metal, quant il mielz buldroit,
Mult tost le verroit apaisier
Et en poi d'eure refreidier.
Le fruit de terre garde bien:

816 Laüstes, vers n'i nusent rien;
Malvaise nule n'i charra
Pluie, gresille n'i nuira.
Ki gesir la met al soleil,

820 Li rais en saut et feu vermeil, Si ke nel poent regarder Li oil humain, tant par est cler. A senestre l'estuet porter

824 Qui velt ses vertuz esprover;Ne ja n'avra en sa maison,Ki ceste avra, si tot bien non.

XXXI. Haematitis.

[D]e l'ematite parlerons 828 Et ses vertus reconterons. En gregeis est apelee Ematite et nomee

804. en v. fier f. 813-14. MS. inverts the order of these lines. 814. p. dure r.

Pur çoe k'un poi trait en rufur:

- 832 Com roil de fer est sa color.
 Li livres, s'il est creüz,
 Kil vos dira de ses vertuz:
 Contre mains mals, contre dolors
- 836 Mult par sunt bones ses vigurs.
 Par fisike est esprovee,
 Pur çoe est ensi renumee.
 Ki malvais mal es eilz avra
- 840 De ceste piere i tochera
 As palpires tot entor:
 Mult tost en chace la dolor.
 Ki a muez ielz, com char de boef
- 844 Sa puldre ovec l'albun de l'oef Tres bien ensemble triblera, Sor l'oil le mete, si garra; Et li fisicien ki l'ont
- 848 Collirie merveillus en funt. Ki seignera parmi la bouche Trible la piere, si i toche, Si ke soit d'eue destempree,
- 852 Sa gar(a)ison est aprestee.

 Ki de ceste eue oint ses malanz,
 Tost garra, tant est vaillanz.
 Femme ki trop est en ses flors,
- 856 Se l'eue en boit, pert ses dolors; Sa puldre use de la plaie La morte char dont en s'esmaie; E ki al mesgue la bevroit,
- 860 La meneison estancheroit.

 Ki a morsure de serpent,
 Par [li] avra garissement,
 Mais qu'a l'eue soit triblee,
- 864 De l'iaue la plaie lavee ; E ki al miel la meslera, Les duillanz ielz mult [tost] garra.

838. remee. 843. Kis a muezilz c. 851. ki. 859. almez un la; Pannier corr. mezne, but cf. 536, 1046.

Ki a la piere en la veissie,

868 Ceste de garison l'afie:

Ki a l'eue la me bevra,

La piere tote remetra.

En Etyope est ceste piere

872 E en Arabie ça arriere; En Aufrike en poroit troveir Ki un poi s'en voldroit pener.

XXXII. Asbestos.

[E]n Archadie a une piere,

876 Merveilluse est sa manire:

Ki une foiz l'alumeroit,

Jamais par home n'estandroit.

Mult par est bone sa nature;

880 Sa lumire toz tens dure.

A povre home avroit mestier
Pur sa lumire a esparnier.
De cler fer a ceste color,

884 Merveluse est sa vigor.

XXXIII. Paeanitis.

[E]n Machedon la region
Naist piere, pianite a non.
Merveilluse est ceste piere,
Hoem ne sait plus sa manire.

Iceste piere par semblant
Come la femme a enfant.
Nuls ne puet saver sa nature

892 Comment conceit la piere dure,
Mais hom seit bien k'ele conceit;
Tel enfant a com aver doit:
De ceste gemme ist autre piere:

896 Ceste conception est fiere.

De ses vertuz ne savons el :

Bone est a femme ki va mel.

872. arrie. 885. mathaten.

XXXIV. Sagda.

[S]adde est une piere riche,
goo Çoe dit li livres, si l'afiche.
Mult est forment griés a trover,
Kar ele naist en mi la mer.
S'ele nel velt, n'iert ja trovee,

904 Par nul home a terre portee.
Or vos dirrai de ceste piere
Com par est d'estrange manire:
Cum marinir vont par la mer

908 En plusors terres conquester, Quant la nef vient sor li flotant La piere juinst el bort devant, Si s'i tient si tredurement

912 Ke soz ciel n'a tel ferement Qui la piere en peüst oster, S'od soi ne vuet del fust porter; Quand la nef a droit port vient,

916 Troevent la gemme ki [i] tient.
En Caldee la region
A une piere, prasme a non:
Sa color a sadde la piere,

920 De sa clarté a la manire.

XXXV. Medus.

[E]n la Mediene terre Vont marcheant la piere querre, Mede est la piere clamee.

De vertuz est bien esprovee :
Li hom ki gote ne verroit,
Ki de mal avuglez seroit,
Ki un petit de ceste gemme

928 Destemprast od lait de femme

906. de e. 914. puet. 925. home.

Ki un enfant porté eüst, Si ke li enfes malles fust, E ses oilz sovent en oindroit,

932 Aprés çoe clerement veroit; E le poacre poet curer, Mais del leit ait al pesteler D'une berbiz e d'un aignel

936 Qui masle soit et sein et bel : Cist lait est [bon] pur saner Celui ki ne puet alener. Et de la piere ait ensement

940 Et soit en un veissel d'argent; En argent est bons a garder; Sil doit on a jeün user. E ki es rains gotes avront

944 Par ointures bien garront.
Se vos vostre enemi avez,
Iceste piere triblerez
Et la cuz ruge ensement

'948 A l'eue clere durement; Celui faites l'eue doner Pur son front oindre et laver : Si tost com il [i] tochera,

952 Des oilz andous avoglera; Se vos a boivre li donez, Tant vomira k'il iert tuez. Noire la claiment par figure,

956 Mais ele est verte par nature : Cum mal fait est noire clamee, Cum bien fait est blanche nomee

XXXVI. Chalazias.

[D]e la gelace parlerons 960 Et sa faiture vos dirons. Gresille semble ceste piere De grossece e de manire;

930. ki li. 942. Cil doit a. 947 tuz.

Mais sa nature est plus mirable, 964 En ses vertuz toz tens durable : Toz tens pardure en freidur, Feu ne li puet doner chalor.

XXXVII. Hexacontalithos.

[N]omee est exacontalite

968 Une piere ke truis escrite.

Çoe nus reconte li auctors,

K'ele est de seisante colors.

Mult est petite en corsage,

972 De vertuz a bien grant barnage:

Les vertus k'altres pieres ont

En ceste sule totes sunt.

Li Tragodite, une gent fiere, 976 En Libie troevent ceste piere.

XXXVIII. Chelonitis.

[E]n Inde a unes limaces Ki pieres laissent en lor traces : Celonites sunt nomees,

- 980 Lor vertus sunt mult esproveez.

 Bele purpre est sa color,

 De mainte guise est sa luor.

 Cil ki sa boche laveroit
- 984 Et ceste piere i poseroit Desuz la langue por gesir, Des choses ki sunt a venir Grant partie en divinera;
- 988 En creissant lune kil fera, Chascun jor en devinera Tant cum la lune parcreistra; Mais çoe fera ke joe vus di

992 Endroit l'ore de miedi.

968. trouons.

Trestuz les jorz de lune prime
Pur deviner est mult bonisme,
E li quinszime ensement

996 Est boene a cest devinement;
Tot le decurs devant le jor
Est ceste piere en sa vigor.
Ceste gemme est de tel nature

1000 Que feu ne crient, tant par est dure.

XXXIX. Prasius

[E]ntre autres pieres est nomez
Li prasies, et sis nons posez:
Fors tant i a entre les chieres
1004 Nules vertuz n'ont cestes pieres:
Els n'ont mestier a nule rien,
Fors tant k'en or sient mult bien.
Mult par sunt beles cestes pieres;
1008 S'en troeve l'en trois manires:
La une verz, bien siet en or
Et mult est bele en tresor;
L'autre verz en sa color
1012 De grains sanguins gotee entor;
La tierce rest de blanc gotee,
En vert color envolepee.

XL. Crystallus.

[L]i plusor meistre de cristal

1016 Dient que glace est ivernal,
Mult par est clere sa color,
Toz tens se tient en vigor:
Le germin del freit ancien

1020 Par force tient en soi mult bien.
Mais neporquant par tot le munt
De maintes guises cristal sunt,

994. boime. 996. boens. 1002. est s. 1005. Eles.

Asquels ne puent faire mals

Les freides glaces ivernals.

Ki al soleil les posera,

L'aaches en alumera.

As meres a mult grant mestier

Pur lor enfant bien alaitier:

Ki al miel la triblera,

Et [en] son boivre la metra,

Lait avra a son talent,

1032 Si li habundera forment.

XLI. Galactites.

[D]el galactide rest bien droit Que nos en dions que ke soit, Kar il en sont de dous manires: 1036 En dous fluvies sunt [cestes] pieres,

Li uns fluvies est li Nils, Une grant eue seignorils, Li autres est Acheloüs,

1040 Uns fluvies granz e merveillos.
Galactide est pur çoe nomee
Kar comme cendre est coloree.
Mult fait le lait multiplier,

Kil boit en aprés son baingnier
Et ençois k'il gust d'altre rien;
Al mesgue soit triblez mult bien.
Un poi de laine ki prendroit

De la berbiz ki grief seroit
Et un fort fil puis enfilast
Et ceste piere partusast
Et le fil par mi meïst

Del lait avreit tot ensement
Cum sel beüst a son talent.
Et a la femme est mult vaillant

1056 Ki vad mel de son enfant, Mais sor son ventre soit liee

1024. uermals. 1026. Li aaches, 1045. guste. 1056. Ke.

Al fil dont parol atachiee. Ki de ses berbiz voelt foison

1060 De lait aver en sa maison,
Primes son berzil neiera
E puis la piere triblera
A l'eue clere et al sel:

1064 Bien gart ke il n'i mete el; Einz ke li soleilz soit levez Soit li berzilz bien arosez: Li lait forment habundera;

Trestuit li maistre ancien Iceste piere loent bien; Bien dient ki la portera,

Oue tuz biens li habundera.
En cui bouche ele remetrait,
Trestoz li sens li troblerait.
Quant est triblee lait cler rent,

1076 La savor en a ensement.

XLII. Oritis.

[O]rite est piere merveilluse, Noire e roonde et preciose. Les plaies garist sainement

1080 Que males bestes font a gent :
Kil trible ovoec l'oile rosé,
N'en avra mont quant iert sané.
Ki avoc [sei] la portera,

Oue ja ne criemdra beste fiere, Ja n'iert de si male manire. Une maniere d'orite

Trovames nos el livre escriste
Ki tote de verte color
De blanc est techelee entor;
Ne puet chaoir, ki ceste piere

1092 Avra en nule maniere.

1064. kil. 1068. fuiera. 1078. ronde.

La noire orite avons trovee, Ki de mal est mult renomee : La femme ki sor li l'avra,

1096 Enfant conçoivre ne porra;
Ki avant conceü l'avroit,
De son enfant avorteroit.
L'une part a heriçonee,

De sa color ne conte rien
Li livres, ainz s'en garde bien.

XLIII. Hyaenia.

[N]e sai en laquel region

1104 A une beste, hyene a non.

De ses oilz prent l'en les pruneles

Qu'ele a mult cleres et mult beles :

Gemmes en sont mult renomees,

1108 Hyenes sunt par tot clamees. Ki ceste piere portera, Une dete en soi avra: Devinera a son plaisir

III2 Les choses ki sunt a venir; Sa bouche li covient laver Et laienz la piere poser Desoz la langue netement,

1116 Puis savra tot a son talent.

XLIV. Liparea.

[E]n Scitie naist une piere, Mult par est d'estrange maniere : Lyparie l'oï nomer.

Ses vertuz font a reconter.Mult par est bone sa vigor:Forment l'aiment li veneor;Ki sor els ceste piere avront,

1124 Totes manires les sivront

1100. plenie e pl. 1105. pren. 1124. manires twice.

De bestes de la forest;
Tuer en poent, se lor plest.
Assez poent bestes berser,
1128 Ne lor covient nul chien mener.

XLV. Enhygros.

[D]e l'enidre vos dirrai Tot çoe ke trové en avrai. Toz tens plore ceste piere,

Unkes nule criature

Fors Deu ne sot de sa nature;

Tot ensement com de funtaine

Dunt vient l'eue dedenz son cors Qu'uem voit issir clere defors ? Se en dehors dedenz entrast,

Ne poent par uns trous passer
Les dous eues n'entrecontrer.
Se çoe li vient de sa nature,

Bien deüst devenir nient
Ki de son cors tel humor rent.
Kar il en ist et nuit et jor

1148 De ceste piere grant humor.

XLVI. Iris.

[D]e l'hyrum vos revoil conter Kar il vient de la Ruge Mer. Cil d'Arabye le vont quere,

Par cels vient il en nostre terre.
Cristalline est sa color,
Sis angles a sa forme entor.
Ki en la maison le tendra

1156 El rai ki del soleil vendra,

1138. Que huem. 1144. quele est t. d.

L'arc el ciel porra veoir En sa maisiere aparoir, E totes ses colors numbrer 1160 E sa manire deviser.

XLVII. Androdamas.

[A]nthrodragme solt l'en trover
El sablon de la Ruge Mer.
Çoe [est] une gemme formee
1164 Com uns tablirs, tote quaree.
Color a d'argent cler luisant,
Dure est com piere d'aïmant.
Li ancien enchanteor
1168 D'une force li font honor:
Çoe dient ki sor li l'avra
Quant iriez iert, en pais serra.

XLVIII. Opalus.

[O]ptallies totes dolors

1172 Des oilz trait hors par ses vigors.

Çoe est la piere as larrons

Quant vont embler, brisier maisons;

Kar cil ki avoec lui l'avra,

1176 Mult clerement toz tens vera;

Cil ki de juste li seront,

Des oilz dunt voient nel verront:

Si porra tot a son talent

1180 Prendre l'avoir, l'or et l'argent.

. XLIX. Margarita.

[D]el perle blanc volons parler, Comment il naist dire e conter. Unio est perles clamez 1184 Pur çoe ke toz seus est trovez;

1157. uoir. 1165. clere et l. 1181. blanche.

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

Chascune conche par raison Ne doit avoir se un non. Unes a conches en la mer,

II88 Qu'eschafotes solons clamer;
E ceste par la rosee
En la gravele gist baee:
De la rosee ki descent

Un cerclez vient la dedenz
De la rosee bel e genz.
La conche clot quand la mer vient,

II96 Avoec le flot sa voie tient.
Içoe ke conceü avra
Piere blanche devendra:
Mult par est bele sa blanchor,

En or a mult bele color.

En Bretaigne la loee,

Qui Engletere est clamee,

De la vienent cestes pieres

Des plus formees manieres.

Demie unce a, ne gaires plus,

Quant de sa conche est traite sus;

Mais des eschafotes petites

En la mer de Occeanun
Ne vienent se petites non.
Les plus chieres les matinees

De la rosee vesperine

N'est pas si clere ne si fine;

Quant plus reçoit de la rosee

Plus est la piere grosse et lee.

Quant la conche a concevement
Et donkés tone durement,
La conche avorte de sa piere.

1220 Mult par est d'estrange manire.

1188. Que e. 1189. En c. 1217. sa c.

L. Pantheros.

[O]r vos dirons de la pantire : C'est une preciose piere, Mult par sunt bones ses vigors ;

- 1224 Ele est de diverses colors :
 Verz est e noire, ruge e pale,
 Purpre rosete, semble sale.
 Clere est en totes ses colors,
- Mult par est bele sa luurs.
 Ki ceste piere portera
 Et chascun jor l'esgardera
 Einz ke li soleilz seit levez,
- Ja icel jor k'il la vera,
 Par home veincuz ne sera.
 En Inde a une beste fiere
- Ele est de diverses colors,
 Granz forces a e granz valors:
 La beste ki la voiz orra,
- 1240 Com soit desvee, s'en fuira; Forment la criement li lion Qui sunt en cele region. Iceste beste e la piere
- 1244 Unt vertuz d'une maniere.

LI. Apsyctos.

[N]eire piere est absite. Sa maniere est en livre escrite : De roges veines est venee ;

- Plus poise asez, quant est pesee, Qu'ele meïsme n'a de gros, Ou fer ou fust ou piere ou os. Qui une foiz l'eschauferoit
- 1252 Al feu, set jorz chaude seroit.

1222. Coe est. 1225. r. e blanche p. 1231. fu l.1243. I cest.

LII. Chalcophonos.

[C]alcofonie est une piere,
Trestote est noire sa maniere,
Ferez l'un poi, si orrez cler

1256 Com si çoe fust metal soner.
Qui chastement la portera,
A toz tens bone voiz avra;
Ki netement la velt porter,

1260 Jamais ne porra enroer.

LIII. Molochitis.

[D]el melocete devez savoir
Quel vertuz a et quel poer.
L'enfant garde pur l'estrie:

1264 Al berz ne tochera ja mie;
Et de chaoir tot ensement
Guarde l'enfant mon escient.
Pur sa color la vent en bien,

1268 De ses vertuz ne sai mais rien,
Kar il est de crasse verdor;
De esmeraude a la color.
Cestui l'arabiene gent

1272 Troverent ja premierement.

LIV. Tecolithus.

[O]r vos dirai de cegolite:
C'est une gemme bien petite.
Bien est droiz ke [le] vos descrive;

1276 Il semble nueillon d'olive.
Petiz e vils est d'estature,
Mais bone est tote sa nature.
Li livres dit, ki la bevroit

1280 Et a l'eue la tribleroit,
Se il a piere en la veissie,
Par cest boivre iert departie.

LV. Pyrites.

[B]ele gemme est la pirite;

1284 Ne trovai pas sa force escri(s)te.
Li livres dit ke sa luor
Semble fuldre par color,
Et a color de vif charbon,

1288 Pur çoe pirite a a non.
Mult süef se yelt manier,
Des doiz estraindre et tochier,
E ki l'estraint oltre raison,

1292 Sa main art com de vif charbon.

LVI. Diadochos.

[U]ne gemme est preciose, Diadocode, et merveilluse. Beril resemble de color, Clere est et bele tot entor. 1296 En l'eue ki la met gisir, Mult poet veoir a son plaisir Des umbres as enemis: 1300 Diront li quanke il avront quis. Coe est la piere en tot le mont Par cui deiables plus respont. Ceste piere et sa nature De home mort ne tienent cure, 1304 Kar ki al cors la tocheroit, Trestotes ses vertuz perdroit. Iceste gemme et sa maniere 1308 Est apelee sainte piere ; Trestoz les morz het durement, Homes et bestes ensement.

LVII. Dionysias.

[N]oire piere est dionise, 1312 De gotes ruges est purprise. Ki a l'eue la tribleroit, Flairor de vin de li istroit; Et nekedent ceste flairor

Ja nus hoem ivre ne sera
Ki ceste piere flairé a.
Mult est de fiere nature

1320 Quant al vin tolt s'enivreüre; Quanke autre vin soloit ovrer, Par sa frairor fait arester.

LVIII. Chryselectrum.

[C]riselectre est une piere;

1324 D'orie color est sa lumiere.

Mais a l'electre est encline,

De sa color li est veisine.

Electre est faiz d'or e d'argent,

En blanchor a definement.

Criselectre en la matinee

Tote est fine et coloree;

Quant l'en l'esgarde ensore jor,

1332 D'autre nature est sa color.
Al feu est a demesure
Ravissable sa nature;
Solonc le feu ki la tendroit,

1336 Vers li la flambe tot saldroit, Et arderoit tot ensement Comme chandoille ki esprent.

LIX. Chrysoprasus.

[D]el crisopasse vos dirrons

1340 Tot çoe ke nos en sentirons.

En Ethyope vient la piere

Sule sanz autre maniere.

1320. seniureuere. 1327. Electres. 1329 est en la ; instead of matinee Pannier read marine. 1341. vienent.

Ceste piere et sa nature

- Troeve l'en par nuit oscure :
 Par nuit luist mult cler la piere,
 De jorz pert tote sa lumire ;
 La nuit luist, palist le jor.
- Tot çoe ke ceille nuit oscure

 Met ceste piere en troveüre.

LX. Exebenus.

[E]xebenos est blanche piere;

- Mult par est bele sa maniere.
 Li orfevre a lor plaisir
 En soloient lor or polir.
 Cil qui ont mal en lor ventrail,
- Par ceste garissent de mal, Mais que a l'eue et al vin Beüe soit chascun matin. Et cil qui hors del sen sera,
- 1360 Par iceste piere garra.Et ki piere a en la vessie,Ceste de garison l'afie.Et la femme qui mel va
- r364 Iceste pierre portera :
 Se l'a a un des flans liee
 Tost iert delivre et haitiee.

LXI. Paederos.

[U]ne gemme est pedoretés, 1368 D'ivoire a la color pres.

- Ne gete clarté, ne raïr, Mais as nerfs a mult grant mestier; Kar ki sor lui la portera,
- I372 Ja de ses nerfs ne contrara. Granz bontez a pedoretés; Ses forces durent tot adés.

1349. Tote coe, obcure. 1361. ueissie. 1365. Sele a anon d. 1369. Pannier read: Ne gete ne clarté ne raiz and assumed that two lines were missing, but there is no gap in the MS.

V. THE ALPHABETICAL LAPIDARY

This is the most comprehensive and in some respects the most interesting of the Anglo-Norman Lapidaries. As its title implies, the stones are described approximately in alphabetical order, an arrangement which, though not found in the Marbodean versions, is exemplified in the Latin Lapidary written early in the 13th century by Arnoldus Saxo 1, and in the derived lapidary given by Albertus Magnus in the second part of the second book of the *de rebus metallicis*.

Only one MS. (L) contains the complete text of the French Alphabetical Lapidary, but considerable portions are also preserved in M, and a few fragments in N. P. Meyer, to whom L alone was known, has given a careful edition of that MS. in *Romania*, XXXVIII, pp. 496-522. In view, however, of the importance of this lapidary and also because the variants of M are frequently preferable to those of L, it has seemed advisable to edit the text once more and to include it in the present collection. We have also embodied a few corrections suggested by W. Meyer-Lübke in *Zeitschr. f. rom. Phil.*, XXXV, 1911, p. 125.

P. Meyer has attempted to prove that the work belongs to the very early part of the twelfth century. There are some serious flaws in his arguments (as will be pointed out in the next chapter) but they do not invalidate his chief contention that the Alphabetical Lapidary was probably written by Philippe de Thaon. The antiquity of the Jesus MS., the language, style and versification (which P. Meyer has studied at some length) ²

2. Romania, XXXVIII, pp. 484 sq.

^{1.} V. Rose, Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, XVIII (2nd series, VI), 1875, p. 428 et sq. It does not, however, appear to be in any direct relation with the French poem.

render the authorship of Philippe very probable. Further evidence is afforded from the fact that the scribe of L has interpolated two lengthy passages from the last section of the Bestiaire, i.e. the description of the diamond (vv. 1-30 = Bestiaire, vv. 2953-76) and that of the beryl (vv. 225-96 = Bestiaire, vv. 3083-3122) which contains a few lines missing in MS. B.M. Cotton Nero A.V. of the Bestiaire.

Apart from these interpolations, the Alphabetical Lapidary cannot be brought into direct connection with any French or Anglo-Norman text. A considerable part of its content is based on the text of Damigeron 1, many of its chapters being directly translated from it. The sixteenth book, de gemmis, of Isidore's Etymologiae is the origin of a number of passages, though it appears that the author, unlike Marbode, did not directly consult Pliny. Marbode himself seems to be drawn on for a few details only, and even these cannot definitely be attributed to him.

Another authority (or authorities) was certainly consulted, but the texts have so far not been discovered. A 13th-century MS. in the British Museum (Arundel 342, fols. 71-78) has been justly recognized by P. Meyer to be not a source but an abbreviation in Latin of the Alphabetical Lapidary ². Another text that is in some relation with the Alphabetical Lapidary is known to us from excerpts preserved in a 12th-century MS. in the Bodleian (Digby 13) formerly belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury ³, which was written by several hands, but is undoubtedly a wholly English production. It contains (fols. 1-16) the Latin text of Marbode, up to the section de criselectro. Fols. 17-20 give short accounts of stones in Latin prose in an early 12th-century hand, followed by more of the same kind in a later hand of the 12th cen-

I. It is definitely with the text of Damigeron preserved in Hatton 76 (a MS. which must be almost contemporary with the poem) and Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873, that a connection can be traced, and not with the recension of it published by Abel from a 14th cetury MS. in the Bib. Nat. lat. 7418, fol. 11.

^{2.} Printed in full, Romania, XXXVIII, p. 538.

^{3.} M. R. James, Ancient Libraries of Canterbury and Dover, pp. 527, 551; Evans, op. cit., Appendix C.

tury on fol. 20-20 v. On fol. 21 is a description of the pearl in French written by another hand, of the second half of the century, which reproduces the text of the First A.-N. Prose Lapidary. On fol. 22 is a Latin poem in memory of William the Prior in yet another and slightly earlier handwriting. On fol. 23 the scribe of fol. 21 goes on to transcribe lengthy passages from Isidore de gemmis on the Apocalyptic stones.

There is undoubtedly a close connection between the lapidary on fols. 17-20 and the Alphabetical Lapidary, but its exact degree of relationship is somewhat difficult to establish. The text of the lapidary in Digby 13 is Latin, but a few words — Crisopas (fol. 18), Collire (fol. 18 v.), vermeile (fol. 19 v.) — suggest that it may be translated from a French text. At so early a date a prose text is most unlikely, and the probability is that the parts of Digby 13 that agree with the Alphabetical Lapidary are based on a version of it, perhaps from a better copy than L or M provides. In many ways it must be regarded as a piece of patch. work: in the first place it is far from complete; though it has sixty-three sections, only forty-seven stones are described, and these have little relation in order or arrangement with the Alphabetical Lapidary. Of the stones mentioned by Marbode, alectorias, emerald, sard, chrysolite, topaz, magnet, carbuncle, lyncurium, ceraunius, asbestos, sagda, chalazias, hexacontalithos, chelonitis, prasius, crystal, galactite, hyaenia, liparea, enhygros, iris, opal, apsyctos, chalcophonos, molochitis, diadochos, and chryselectrum are missing, and some of the more common of these must surely have found a place in the source of Digby 13, which included so many of the rarer stones.

Secondly, the resemblance is far from being uniformly close, and some sections differ entirely from the Alphabetical Lapidary¹, while others include consecutive and connected passages of which certain phrases only find a parallel in the French poem ².

I. E. g. (fol. 20 v.), Trissites lapis est admodum oculi, partim rubeus, partim viridis, partim albus, partim croceus, et valet contra iram '. Cf. Alph. Lap., LXXVIII.

^{2.} E. g. (fol. 20). 'Jaspidum quidam sunt virides, quidam albi, et quidam albi cum rubore interserto, quidam rubei, quidam crocei et virore interserto, quidam habent sculpturam militis armati, quidam virginis ad collum stolam habentis et ramum olive in manu tenentis, quidam leporis,

Thirdly, some stones are included which are not in the French poem — amethyst, *jacinctus grenatus* (jagonce grenas). Finally, in some passages which otherwise show a close resemblance it agrees in some details with other sources, and not with the Alphabetical Lapidary: for instance, it describes Orites as having white spots, thus agreeing with Damigeron and Marbode against the French poem, which gives 'neires tecches'.

It remains to enumerate the likenesses between the two. These in places are very close: the incorrect spellings Daphinion, Fumonius, Fedus, and Lelites are all to be found in both texts, and a study of the notes to the Alphabetical Lapidary will show how close is the relation of the subject matter in some chapters (e.g. Asterion, Beli Oculus, Coral II, 'Cymbra' (= ambergris: the lambra of Digby 13), Chimedia, Chalcedony, Lapis Lazuli, and many others). In one case a doubtful reading in Digby 13 (fol. 17 'cum cum uino') is interpreted in the two possible ways - ' cum vino ' and ' cum cumino ' - in different MSS. of the Alphabetical Lapidary. The Lapidary given in Digby 13 has obvious relations with Damigeron, particularly in so far as it deals with the few sigils it enumerates, and it also appears to be connected with an earlier scientific lapidary. It would be hazardous to attempt to define this other source more definitely in the present state of our knowledge.

It is therefore not surprising, even discounting the very plausible hypothesis that the author of the Alphabetical Lapidary drew upon yet another unknown source, that certain passages of his poem remain not accounted for. Some of them shew analogies with the lapidary included in the *de natura rerum*, which Thomas Cantimpratensis or Brabantinus (1201-1270) wrote about the middle of the 13th century 1, and he doubtless was able to draw upon this lost source, whatever it may have been.

quidam aquile, quidam ciconie : alii aliarum multarum maneriarum '. Cf. Alph. Lap., LI.

^{1.} This has not been published in a critical edition (see Steinschneider, Semitic Studies in memory of the Rev. A. Kohut, p. 57) and we have therefore used a MS. of it presented to St. Albans by Abbot John of Whethamsted, now in the Bodleian (Rawl. D. 358, pag. 81 et sqq.). Evans, op. cit., Appendix D.

THE ALPHABETICAL LAPIDARY

Liber de natura lapidum.

I. Adamas.

- Ço nus demustre l'aïmant :
 Deus ot en tere itel semblant
 Ki en la nuit done luur,
- 4 Ço est en nostre tenebrur.
 Adamas ad de fer culur
 Et de cristal la resplendur,
 Demustrance del Creatur
- 8 Qu'il nus traist d'enfern a luur :
 Si cum la pere trait le fer,
 E Jhesu Crist nus traist d'enfer.
 E Daniel en sun sermun
- Dit qu'il vit vestu un barun
 D'un vestement qu'ot num baldin,
 E ço est vestement de lin.
 De terre naist tel vestement,
- r6 Et iço fait entendement

 Que Deus prist incarnation

 Pur la nostre redemption.

 E ço que l'en trove adamant
- 20 De desur le munt d'Oriant,

r. Momits items I-III. 6. Lomits de. 8. L Quo il. 13. L quo ot. 20. L De sur.

Li monz demustre majesté
U Jhesu Crist serrat trové,
E Deus qui est e pere et filz
E Deus qui nos est Saint Espirz,
U seit de nos maintenement

Il seit de nos maintenement E il seit de nos fundament; C'est de adamas senefiance,

24

28 Ben voil qu'en aiez remenbrance. De li ne voil or plus traiter, D'autre pere voil comencer.

II. Achates.

Agathen est num d'une pere 32 Et si sacez qu'ele est mut chere, Et de tel colur la trovum Si cum est la pel del lion. Iceste pere ad vertu grant

36 Si cum trovum Evax disant, Ke, qui sur sei la porterat, De puinture le defendrat De scorpion et de serpent,

40 Par ceste est medicinement.
En estupes l'envolupez
Et pus en ewe le mettez,
E quant ele serra moillee,

Ferm seit sur la plaie liee, E le venim tot en trairat Et la dolur que i serrat. E, si vus volez autrement

48 Faire le medicinement, Triblez la ben e menusez E puis a beivre li donez, U vus en vin la sorderez

52 E sur la plaie la liez

24. L sainte e. 25. L maintement. 29. L ore. 31. L de pere. 33. L trouerum. 40. L omits ceste.

A icelui qui puint serra; En ceste manere garra. Ki ceste piere portera,

- 56 Ja rien nuisir ne li purra.
 Ben ert parlables e puissant,
 Aceptables, amonestant,
 Vertuos et ben colorez,
- 60 De Deu et d'omes ben amez. En ceste piere agathen Totes ces vertuz trove l'en; Deus les i mist verraiement
- 64 Pur la salu de tote gent.

 Ne voil or pluis de lu parler,
 D'un' altretele voil conter.

III. Achates II.

Agapis, Agathes, deus nons,
68 Une piere si apelons,
E ceste pere ad tel colur
E trestut autretel valur
Cume l'altre dunt ai parlé

72 Ici desus et demostré.
 D'iceste plus ne conterai,
 Mais d'une altre comencerai.

IV. Alectorias.

Alectoires est une piere,
76 Si est trovee en tel manere:
En gesir de coc la trovum
U el ventre de viel chapun
Quant il sunt de si grant eé

80 Que il aient seth anz passé. La grossur que la pere avra Del grant d'une feve serra,

57. L parlablis. 63. L uerraiment. 71. L Cum. 74. L daltre. 75. M Dlectorie. 77. M de cuz. 78. L U en gesir; M de un. 80. M Ke seth aunz eient trespasces. 81. L groisse, auera; M grossure. 82. L de une; M pere.

E s'ad semblance de cristax,

- 84 Issi cum dit li reis Evax, U de gutte d'ewe ad semblance; Retenez le pur remenbrance Ki ceste piere portera,
- 88 Ja nuls hom mal ne li fera; E ki en sa buche l'avrad, Ja nule sei ne li prendra; E hom ki od vin la bevra,
- 92 Se il la pere ad, si guarra; E homes fait forz et hardiz E poanz sur lur enemis. Ki la pere avrad en son elme,
- 96 Sin puet conquere un realme.
 De quancque il comencera
 Ses volentez acomplira.
 Ele fait homes amerus
- 100 E de luxurie vertuus.

 Seit hom u femme, ben plarra
 Qui ceste pere portera.

 A messagers ert hardemenz,
- To4 Fait les parler apertement :
 De tute rien les fait plaisir
 Del respundre e del oïr.
 Tel vertu ad alectorés,
- ro8 Si cum dit Crotoniatés Qui suvente feiz l'esprovad En batailles u la portad. Atant suffist de ceste pere,
- 112 Ore oez d'altre manere.

83. LM si ad. 84. L Si cum diseit; M euax ly roys. 85. M E de, omits ad. 88. L omits Ja; M hom luy forferat. 89-90. M omits these lines. 91. M ki la pere averat. 92. M Si oue vin la beit. 94. M sur ses. 95. M Ky cete pere ad. 98. L Sa volente. 101. M homme seit femme. 104. M parler hardiement. 106. M E del. 107. M ad lectories. 108. L toniates, M Issi, tromacies. 111. L Itant 112. L Or orez dun altre.

V. Assius lapis.

Asius est piere esprovee, En Alixandre est trovee. A medicine ad grant valur,

- E si est de blanche culur
 E legiere est cumme puncete :
 As mains aert cume pudrette,
 E neires teches ad en sum;
- Escherdos est cumme peissun.
 E si la volez essaier
 E od vostre langue leccher,
 Vus en avrez de seil savur;
- Iceste pere ad vertu grant,
 Si cum trovum Evax disant.
 La gutefestre nen avrad,
- 128 Ne poacre ne li prendra,
 E a mutes autres dolurs
 Ad ceste pere grant valur.
 E, se el est tres bien molue
- I32 E ele seit od vin beüe, Ja n'ert si grande l'enferté Que hom n'en vienge a santé. Itel vertu ad ceste pere,
- 136 Or escutez d'autre manere.

VI. Alabastron.

Alabaustre est une pere, Si est de mult tendre manere. Qui od aisil la sorderat

E puis a beivre la durrad,
 Del mal del piz senes guarra
 U d'un' altre enferté, si l'ad.

113. M omits items V-XIII. 119. L omits en. 123. L auerez. 124. L Ele. 130. L valurs. 131. L sel est. 138. L omits mult. 139. L sordrat.

Ne voil or plus de li traiter, 144 D'autre pere voil cumencer.

VII. Amistunte.

Amistunte est une piere, Si est de mult dure manere. Ki od fusil desur ferra,

E fu e flambe en volera
E estupes en esprendra
U secche tundre, se il l'a.
D'iceste pere suffist itant,

152 Or oez d'un altre semblant.

VIII. Asterites

Alerites est une piere, Enclos ad en sei sa lumere; Si est faite cume ço fust

Ja n'ert soleil ensi troblé
Que sur li ne gette clarté;
Si tost cum il la parcevra

160 Sur ceste piere raiera :Tut le mund enluminera,Pur ceste pere, qui l'avra.Asez ad en li de vertuz,

164 Si cume dist Tiberius.D'iceste ne voil plus traiter,D'altre pere voil comencer.

IX. Astrion.

Astrion est, ço dist Evax, 168 Piere semblable a cristax,

146. L omits mult. 149. L omits E. 150. L sil. 155. L cum. 160. L raira.
 162. L que il avra. 163. L omits de. 164. L cum.
 Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

E astrion est apelee Pur esteiles dum est nomee. Des esteiles prent sa luur 172 Et sa clarté e sa culur; Itel vertu ad ceste pere, Or dirrai d'un'autre manere.

X. Anthracitis.

Arachites est piere dure; 176 E si est de tele nature Qu'el resplendist cum fu ardant U cum escharbucle lusant; E blanches veines en li ad, 180 Meis, qui en fu la geterad, Altresi pale devendra Cum chose que morte serrad; Meis qui ceste piere prendra, 184 En sa main nue la tendra,

Sacez si forment s'en quira Que avis unques en guarra; Itant est ceste pere fere.

188 Or oez d'un'altre manere.

XI. Alabandica.

Alemandina est vaillante, Forment chaude et resplendisante. Ja n'ert ewe tant engelee, 192 S'ele i est, ne seit eschaufee; E qui lungement la i larra, Senz autre fu l'ewe buildra. D'iceste pere suffist itant, 196 Or oez d'un autre semblant.

176. L omits E. 177. L Quele. 180. L getrad. 182. L Cume. 185. L quirra. 195. L Dicest.

XII. Androdamas.

Aramanda veirement
Pere est itele cum argent,
Iceste nest en Ruge Mer;
200 E s'um la volt sur sei porter,
Ja mal corage nen avra
E tote ire surmuntera.
Itant suffist d'iceste pere,
204 Or oez d'un'altre manere.

XIII. Anancitis.

Anatida est une pere E si est de mole manere. A ceus qui ceste pere avrunt 208 Diable sovent apparrunt, Mais ja nuisir ne lur purrunt Et pur nïent les succriendrunt, Ke li diable tot ferunt 212 Quanque il lur comanderunt. Lur ovre n'ert ja lungement: Tel ert cume enchantement. E ben saciez sur ceste piere 216 U sur autre d'itel manere Oue li diables se seeit Quant Jhesu Crist tempter voleit. Ne voil or plus de li traiter, D'altres peres voil comencer. 220

> Or finent les peres par A, L'altre par B comencera.

XIV. Beryllus I.

Berillus est num d'une pere 224 Que est de diverse manere.

197. Corr. Androdamanta? 199. L Icest. 207. L A iceus. 208. L Dieble. 210. L nent. 212. L omits lur. 214. L cum. 221. L fenissent. 223. L de p.

Tel vertu ad la pere en sei Le rai del soleil trait a sei. E li rais est d'itel nature

- 228 Qu'il la tresperce sanz fraiture, E si est chaut de altre part, Que il esprent e bruille e art Estupes, tundre, drapelez,
- 232 Seches choses et estramés.
 Seignurs, aiez en remenbrance:
 Ceste pere ad senefiance.
 Iceste pere senefie
- 236 Sainte Iglise u sainte Marie.
 Par le soleil Deu entendum
 Et par le rai sun fil par nom,
 Ker, si cum li rais del soleil
- 240 A ceste piere est feel, Qu'il la tresperce sanz fraiture Ne qu'ele ne pert sa nature, Sachez que issi franchement
- 244 Que Jhesu Crist veraiement Si passa la Virge entresei Cum par mi la pere li rai. Virge conçut, virge enfanta,
- 248 Virge parmist e parmaindra, Ne la Virge ne li fist lai Plus que la pere fait al rai. Si fut Jhesu Crist filz et pere,
- 252 Sainte Marie fille e mere.
 Pur filz ne perdi nom de pere,
 N'ele pur fille nom de mere.
 Il la formad, el conçut lui
- 256 Et si fud pere e fil amdui;Issi fud Deus e fiz e pere,E la Virge fille e mere.Ne hom ne deit nïent duter,
- 260 Se il ne se volt forsener,

227. Lomits E. 228. L Que il. 229. LMN daltre. 230. L Quil, MN Kele. 232. L strames. 233. M follows a different version. 239. L cume. 242. L quel ne. 244. L omits Que; L veraiment. 255. L ele.

Qu'il n'ait en sei itel nature Cum ad par lui sa creature, Ço est a dire qu'il est bonté

- 264 Cum bons homes bons sunt par Deu E ne fait mie a merveiler, Quant nus poüm ço deraisner Que la pere ad tel nature
- Qu'el ne le rai nen ad leisure, Se Deus puet estre e filz et pere, Sainte Marie fille e mere, Quant Deus poet estre par raisun,
- 272 Qu'il n'ot en li corruptiun. De ço vunt Jueu mescreant Par tel mençunge affermant Se Deus fud filz e il fut pere,
- 276 Marie fud fille e sa mere, Tant par sunt yvre de folie Qu'il dient ço fud herisie : Taisent s'en li mastin glutun,
- 280 Ker il n'unt nïent de raisun; Ke cest essample que j'ai doné, Qui est prové e esprové Lur puet doner entendement,
- 284 Se Deus le volt, apertement, Qu'il n'at nient plus feble manere Que ad li soleil e la pere. E iço est tel argument
- 288 Que deivent saver tute gent : Ço que li rai, de l'autre part De la pere, esprent e art, Senefie que Damnedeu,
- 292 Puis que de la Virge fud né, Destruit nostre fragilité E nos confermat en bonté. Sainte est la pere e esprovee;
- 296 Atant est sa raisun finee.

263. il est] corr. il ait ? 268. L Quele. 270. L E s. 280. L naint. 282. L prouu; or corr. Qu'est porveü e e. ?

XV. Beryllus II.

Berillus est pere onorose E luisable e vertuose, E si trait un poi a verdor

300 E semblant est a uile entor, U aüsterole de mer Est painte en li pur demustrer, E desuz ses piez une beste,

304 Cornicula puet tres ben estre.
Se vus metez iceste pere
En un anel, qui tant est chere,
Desuz les genulz de la beste

308 Un poi de savine doit estre ; E savine est d'une herbe num ; En plusurs lius la trovet um. Or entendét a quei vaudra :

312 Qui ceste pere portera, Seit hom u femme qui l'avra, As esposailles que il fera: Jamais entre els ire n'avra.

316 Tant cum ceste pere durra
L'un d'eus l' altre si amera
Cume la vie que il ad;
E tuz homes surmunterat

320 Qui ceste pere porterat.
Se hom ad les oilz chacios
E pur sanc seient doleros,
U d'une autre enferté

Dum il se sente agravé,
Enz en l'ewe la deit tribler,
E od cele se deit laveir :
Senes guarrat del mal defors;

328 U beive la pur mal del cors, Ke ja nen avrat enferté, U ele tost ne seit sané.

300. L uil sentor. 305. L icest. 309. L sauin. 310. L trouerum. 312. L portra. 317. L omits l'. 318. L quil. 323. L dun.

E, s'il la beit, si ruttera
332 E de tute enferté guarra.
Itel vertu ad ceste pere,
Or voil dire d'altre manere.

XVI. Herillicus.

Berilica est une piere
336 De freide et de seche manere;
E cil qui le corpus avra,
Se il la beit, senes guarra;
E se il ad mal en la teste,

Que ses chevols ne pussent crestre,
Od ewe la deit l'en tribler
Et d'icele sun chef laver :
Ja puis dolur en chef n'avra,

344 Ne ja puis peil ne li charra. Ne voil or plus de li parler, D'autre pere voil demustrer.

XVII. Beli oculus.

Belloculus est une pere,
348 Si trait a blanchur sa manere.
Une purnele en li est,
Entur cele un neir cerne est:
A or resemble la resplendur

352 Qui ad en ceste pere entur.

Belliculus pur ço ad num

Ke en bataille esprove l'um.

Ja nule rien ne lui nuira

356 Qui ceste pere portera:
Itel vertu ad ceste pere.
Oez avant d'altre manere.
Or finent les peres del B,

360 Si comencent celes del C.

335. M omits item XVI-XIX. 339. L sil. 341. L le deit. 359. L Ore. 360. L cels.

XVIII. Coralium.

Corallus est pere durable E mut ad vertu acceptable. Ele destruit enchantement,

- 364 Sunge e escharnissement; Ja hom ire vers lui n'avrad Qui ceste pere portera. En li ad cest num enbrevé:
- 368 Noctiluca, ço est Achaté; En li est painte veirement Gorgon, qui fud une serpent. Ki de ceste pere est garni,
- Ja nel suzprendra enemi,
 Ne ja fuildre nel tocherad
 Qui ceste pere portera;
 Ja n'ert vencuz, ja n'ert navrez,
- 376 Totes fera ses volentez.

 En bataille e en estur

 Ja pur ren n'avra cis poür.

 E estre iço vertu ad grant,
- 380 Si cum trovum Evax disant : Se ele est ben menu triblee Puis seit od semence mellee, N'i remaindrat neif ne gelee,
- 384 Ne tempeste n'i ert getee. S'el est semee entre olivers, En vignes u entre pumers, Venz ne fuildre mal n'i fera,
- 388 Ne ja tempeste n'i carra, Ne ja encumbrer n'i vendra En la maison u el serra. Itels vertuz, ités valurs
- 392 Ad ceste pere nuiz et jors, Que Deus i mist veraiement Pur la salu de tote gent.

364. L escharnisment. 367. L omits cest. 377. L omits second en. 378. L omits cis. 381. L Se le. 387. L ne li f. 390. L ele. 393. L veraiment.

Ne voil or plus de li traiter, 396 D'autre pere voil comencer.

XIX. Capnitis.

Caprates est nom d'une pere, Isi est d'un' itel manere Cume se ele fust cristal,

- 400 Mais mut est diverse a cristal.
 Qui ceste pere portera
 A Deu e as homes plaira,
 E si li ert defendement
- 404 Encuntre tut enchantement, Et parlables et bel serra, Ne ja hom mal ne li voldra. En ceste pere ad vertu plus,
- 408 Ke, si hom est ydropicus —
 Iço est un mal que hom ad,
 Cům il plus beit et plus sei ad —
 E al senestre braz la lit,
- 412 Senes garra, cum Evax dit. Itel vertu ad ceste pere, Mais or dirrai d'autre manere.

XX. Ceraunius.

Ceraunius est une pere
416 Si est faite en tel manere:
Quant il tone majestement
E pluie se melle od le vent,
Li vent funt la pluie endurcir

420 E en galeste devenir
Auques trenchante et quarree,
Cume saiete barbelee.
Iceste neist al firmament

397. L de p. 399. L Cum sele. 401. L portra. 402. L omits as. 406. L ja nul hom. 416. ME si, itel. 417. M tunez meyement. 419. M la pere. 421. M Ele est t. 423. L Icest; M Ice nest en f.

- Par grant vertu d'iloc descent :

 Ço qu'ele conseut art e fent ;

 E s'est hom que la voille querre,
- 428 Nef pez la poet trover en tere. Ceste pere est fuldre apelee; D'iloc a neof jurz ert trovee Que ele chet del firmament,
- 432 Issi cum dient mainte gent;
 E hom qui ceste pere avra
 E chastement la portera,
 Ja fudre mal ne li fera
- 436 N'a la maisun u il serra,
 Ne ja en mer nen ert dampnez
 Par fudre ne par tempestez;
 Vertuz de peres e tençons
- 440 Surmunterat et achaisuns, E li songes qu'il sungera Trestut a ben li turnera, Ne ja ne li mesavendra
- 444 Qui ceste pere portera. Tel vertu ad ceraunius, Issi cum dit Tyberius.

XXI. Chelonitis.

Ceronites est une pere,
448 Si est de divine manere;
E quant hom la deit manier,
Laver se deit, ses mains seccher,
E sa buche deit ben laver,

452 Suz la langue la deit poser :

426. M Kil consiut art et defend. 430. M est. 431. L Quele, M Kele. 434. L E cointement. 436. L Na maisun ne liu u serra; M Ne la. 437. L dapnez. 438. L Pur, pur. 440. M a chescuns. 441. L E les. 443. M E ia. 445. M cerannus. 446. L Si cum. 447. M omits this item.

Itant lunges cum i serra, Trestut ert veir que il dirra. Quant la lune reprent lumere,

- 456 Tut cel jur ad vertu la pere, Ço est quant l'en dit qu'est novele, Quant l'en la veit petite et bele; E as autres jurz del creissant,
- 460 Des l'ore del soleil levant Tresque la siste hore del jur, Ad la pere ceste valur; E quant la lune ad quinze jorz
- 464 Trestut cel jor rat tel valur.

 Mais quant la lune est en decurs,
 N'ad nïent de vertu le jor,
 Ne mais de l'albe apparissant
- Entresque al soleil levant.
 E ceste piere est trovee
 En Inde, en icele contree,
 Enz es ollez des limaçons;
- 472 D'icele terre les pernuns. E n'en alez nïent dutant, En ceste pere ad vertu grant : Se vus la volez essaier,
- 476 Metez la en un encenser Ki tut seit plain de fu ardant, Ja n'en muera sun semblant, Ne ja de ren ne malmettra.
- 480 Itel vertu ceste pere ad.

XXII. Chelidonius.

Chelidonius est un num
De une pere que nus trovum
As arundels en lur gesir;
484 E mut par fait ben a plaisir.

453. L il s. 468. L Entreisque. 471. L En ces o. 481. M Cheridonie. 483. M Es. 484. M mult fet a priser.

De dous maneres est la pere, Et ben saciez que mut est chere; L'une est neire, l'autre est russe.

- 488 E tel vertu ad en la russe :
 A langoros done sancté,
 A lunager e forsené.
 En un net linge drapelet
- 492 Iluoc la liet l'en e met.
 Quant l'en la lie tres ben ferm
 Al senestre braz de l'enferm,
 De la dolur senes garra
- 496 Par la vertu que la pere ad.
 Cil qui la porte est bien parlable
 E amoros e covenable.
 Tel vertu ad la russe pere,
- 500 E la neire ad autre manere : El ad tutes celes vertuz, E ensurquetut asez plus, Ker ki sur sei la portera
- 504 A tote gent tres bien plairat, Ses volentez acomplirat De quanque il comencera. S'hom ad as oilz enfermeté,
- 508 Par ceste pere avrat santé. Si ele est bien menu triblee E puis od ewe seit mellee, Qui d'icele se lavera,
- 512 Del mal des oilz senes garra.
 Se hom ad fevre tercenal
 U seconde u chascunjornal,
 E ait la pere net e bel,
- 516 En un vermeil linge drapel,

486. M ele est mult. 487. M lautre r. 488. L omits E; M omits en. 490. M A malages a. 491. M omits net. 493. M trop ferm. 494. M braz senestre. 495. M sempre. 497. M omits bien. 499. M ruge. 501. L tuz ices, M tutes cete. 502. M E surketut. 503. M Ki cete pere sur sey ad. 504. M omits tres. 506. M De co ke il. 507. L Se hom, M Si hom. 509. L Sel est tres bien; LM trible. 510. M medle. 511. M Ky de cele sen lauerat. 512. M sempres. 513-4. L Se hom ad fevre chascun jornal U seconde U tercional. 515. M E ad.

Par la vertu que la pere ad De fievre e des humurs garra. E si devez tres bien saveir,

- 520 Verraiement creire pur veir, Femme qui de son ventre vad Et sur sei ceste pere avra, Ignelepas deliverat,
- 524 S'ele a deliverer en ad. E qui les arundels prendra, Que pere e mere nel savra, Asez vertuz avrunt les peres
- 528 De mut autres plusurs maneres; E si sachez, ben voil nuncier, Terre ne deivent atocher Li arundel en verité
- 532 Devant ço que seient tué U qu'en seient prises les peres. Atant suffist de lur maneres.

XXIII. Chrysolithus. *

- Crisolitus est nom de pere
 536 De mut reluisante manere;
 Semblable est a or la purnele,
 Issi cum ce fust estencele,
 E pur reliques est tenue
- 540 La u el' est ben coneüe, Ker ceste pere ad valur Encuntre nocturnel poür. Qui ceste pere portera,
- 544 Ja fantosme ne li nuira; E si ceste pere est perciee E al senestre braz lice,

518. M De feueres et de mors garrad. 520. L Verraiment, M Verrement. 521. L irad. 522. M la pere. 526. M ne mere. 527 L omits vertuz. 528. M De plusurs a.; LM autre. 529. M E si le uus uoil. 530. L A terre, tocher. 531. M Ki. 532. M Einz kil seient; L seint. 533. L E. 534. L Itant. 535. M omits this item; L Grisolitus.

E il i ait seies d'asnon
548 Mises entur e envirun,
Tut les diables veinterat;
Itel vertu ceste pere ad.

XXIV. Corneolus.

Cornil est pere covenable

E mut ad vertu acceptable.

Tel colur ad la pere dure

Cum est de charn la laveüre.

Qui a sun col pendue l'ad

556 U en sun dei la porterat, Trestute ire refrenerat, Totes tençons surmunterad, E sancfuison estanchera

560 En quel membre que il serra.
A la femme maïsmement
Sera il pur estanchement.
Itant suffist d'iceste piere,

564 Or dirrai d'un'autre manere.

XXV. Crystallus.

Cristallus est de piere nom U nos tel vertu entendum, Ke, s'ele est tres ben molue

568 E ele seit od mel beüe, Mut grant plenté de lait avra La feme qui la bevera. Pur ço qu'ele ait foüné

572 Senes avra de lait plenté. Tel vertu ad iceste pere, Or dirrai d'un'autre manere.

547. L sei dasnon. 551. M Corneline. 554. M omits la. 555. M col la porterad. 556. M U a sun dey pendue lad. 557. L Trestut; M Tretutes ires. 558. M Tute ses enimis s. 559. M E curs de sanc. 561. M E la, meyement; L maisment. 562. M Serra ele e. 563-4. M omits these lines. 565. M omits this item. 570. L bevra. 573. L ceste.

XXVI. Coralium II.

- Corallus est nom d'une pere E si est d'une autre manere Que cele dunt jo ai traitét La desus e esclariét, E, issi cum dit Galienus,
- 580 Iceste pere corallus
 Garist des oilz tote dolur
 E si chace la tenebrur.
 E si hom ad la dent dolur,
- 584 Par ceste pere avrat valur; E se il ad les denz purries U se eles sunt enruissies, Quele qu'il ait enfermeté,
- 588 Par ceste pere avra santé. Se il la volt tres bien bruiller E ensemble od vin meller, Se il en volt ses denz froter
- U od ewe ses oilz laver,
 Ja puis mal as denz nen avra
 N'as oilz dolur ne li prendra;
 Et femme qui ceste bevra,
- 596 De fluxu sanguinis guarra; Ço est mut grant enfermeté, Dunt Deus guarist par sa bunté Une femme verraiement
- 600 Qui atochat sun vestement;
 Par la creance que ele ot
 Senes garist si cum li plot.
 E ceste pere corallus
- 604 Encor ad en sei vertu plus :

575. M coral; L de pere. 576. L dun. 577. L omits jo. 578. L esclairet, M eschariez, and omits e. 579. L E si. 580. M est curallus. 581. L totes dolurs. 582. L E si en. 585. M omits il. 586. M U ele li seient. 587. L Quele que il ait enferte. 590. L a comin; M oue vin meddler. 593. L navra, M nauerad. 594. M Ne as eulz mal ne p. 595. M E si femme est ky la beyuerad; L cest. 598. L guari. 601. L quele. 602. M Si garist (L gari) cum deus en plout. 604. L omits en.

S'hom ad plaie qui volt seigner Que l'en ne puisse estancher, Ja gute de sanc n'en istrat

608 Si tost cum i atocherat.

E si ceste pere est percee

E hom l'ait a son col liee,

Ja le corpuls icil n'avra

612 Tant lunges cum la portera. Ne voil or plus de li traiter, D'autre pere voil comencer.

XXVII. Ambra.

Cymbra est d'une pere num,
616 E si est d'un marin peissun,
U ele naist as funz de mer,
Quant flot retrait l'em poet trover,
U ele naist de la balaine,

620 E par la vertu de s'alaine.
Blanche est e seche ceste pere
E si est de sainte manere:
Le ventrail conferme del cors,

624 Les menbres dedenz et defors, Le sens aferme en bonté, De tute ren le fait sané; Les homes fait rejovener

628 E eschaufer e eslecer.
Ja nuls hom ne enviellira
Qui ceste pere portera,
Ne ja freidur ne li prendra

632 Ne ire ne mal nen avra; E toz jurs joie od sei avra Qui ceste pere portera.

605. L Sest p. uneis [= uverte?]. 608. M cum il la cotherad. 609. M omits E. 611. L le mal de corpos navra; M quorpuls. 612 M Itaunt cum. 614. M Kar dautre ouil. 616. L E si naist. 617. M Ele nest enz el funz. 618. L la poez; M la tret lem. 619. M Icele nest. 621. L Blanc. 622. M Si e de roiste m. 624. L menbris. 625. M Le sen conferme. 626. L sene. 627-8. M omits these lines. 629. L ne viellira, L nen ueillerad. 631. L Ne freidure nen p. 633. L Toz jurs od sei joie; L E tute iuz.

D'itel vertu est ceste pere, 636 Mais or dirrai d'autre manere.

XXVIII. Cinaedia.

Chimedia est de pere nom; Trovee est en chef de peisson. Quele manere qu'el serra

Un poi lunge la trovera;Ki en sa buche la tendra,Ço qu'il voldra divinera,Ne ja tempeste n'avendra

644 U iceste pere serra, Ne ja ne li mesavendra Ne ja desconfés ne murra. Pur sainte pere la tenum.

648 Atant fine ceste raison.

XXIX. Camaeus.

Cachmahief est de pere nom:
Blanche est en mi, bleue envirun.
Qui ceste pere portera,
652 Mut forment tencer n'osera;
En bataille tost ert honi,
Pur ço di hom en seit garni.

XXX. Calchedonius.

Calcedoine est percie en l'ur;

De cristal manere ad colur.

Tute achaisun surmuntera

Qui ceste pere portera,

Nen ardrat ne ne neiera,

660 Ne ja pur arme ne murra

636. M Ore diray. 637. M Chimedea. 638. M omits en. 639. L De quele, quele; M kele. 641. L E ki. 644. M La u cete. 646. M omits ja. 649. M omits this item. 650. L Blanch. 657. LM Tut; M a chascun. 659. LM omit second ne; L neira.

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

Ne enpuisuné ne sera Ne tempeste ne li nuira. Tels vertuz avra veirement 664 Qui la portera chastement.

XXXI. Collyria.

Collire est nom d'une pere E si est d'une tel manere : Ke iceste pere collire

668 El est semblable a saphire, E si est blanche en luur, Tel ad cumme de mer colur; E qui iceste pere avra

672 E a sun col la portera, Ja de seignur maugré n'avra Ne nuile rien ne li nuira, Ses volentez acomplira

676 De quancque il commencera. Tel vertu unt pieres de C, Ore cumencent pieres del D.

XXXII. Diadochos.

Diadocos ço est un num
680 D'une pere de tel façun
Cumme beril, en verité;
Mut par est el de grant bonté.
Nule pere n'est tant vaillante

684 Ne tant bone ne tant puissante Pur devinales deviner Ne pur fantosmes demustrer.

661. M nen serrat. 662. M nuiserat. 663. L Ces. 665. LM omit nom d'. 666. L dun itel. 667. L Icest, M Ky icete. 668. M omits El. 669. L E sel est blanchete en lor. 672. M omits E. 673. L Ja ire de seignur n. 674. M omits second ne. 675. M aemplirat. 677-8. M omits these lines. 679. M omits this item. 680. L Dun. 682. L omits el. 686. L fantosme.

- Qui en sa buche la tendra,
- 688 Tant cum i ert devinera, Mais ewe freide i ad mester Pur ceste pere refreider. Soventefeiz en deit supeir
- 692 E escopir e resupeir,
 Kar autrement eschaufereit
 La pere e sa buche ardreit.
 Encor a tel vertu la pere
- 696 E si ad si forte manere,
 Ja ne voldra cel nom nomer
 De diable ne apeler
 Ou'il nel face d'enfer issir
- 700 E tresque devant lui venir.
 Si tost cum il le numera
 Devant lui lues s'aparira
 E ses cumandemenz fera,
- 704 Si que ja mal ne li fera.
 E si vus voil tres ben nuncier:
 A mort hume ne doit tucher,
 Ker, s'ele i tuche, li mort levera,
- 708 Par sei meïsme estera;
 Mais il ne purra nent aler
 Ne nient veer ne nent parler;
 E, si tost cum s'esluingnera
- 712 Li hom qui ceste pere avra, Li morz hom dunt trebucherat Quant la pere luing lui serra. E si sacez pur verité
- 716 Que ceste pere ad grant bonté. Ke ja hom murir ne purra Tant cum sur sei la porterat, Mais il purrat itant languir
- 720 Que meuz li vendreit a murir. Quant hom voldra del secle aler, A sun ami la deit doner,

699. L ne f. 702. L omits lues. 703. L fra. 707. Suppress Ker and ele? 713. L omits dunt. 714. L luig.

Qu'il l'ait salve en tutes maneres,

- 724 En oreisuns e en preieres;
 Kar tel vertu la pere avra
 Tant cum ele unques durra.
 Chastement la deit hom porter
- 728 E mut nettement conreer, Ker mut est sainte ceste pere; Itant suffist de sa manere.

XXXIII. Dapheion.

Daphinion est pere divine,
732 Si est vaillant a medicine.
Ne ja d'ewe nul mal n'avra
Qui ceste pere portera;

Ja diable ne li nuira

736 Ne fluxum sanguinis n'avra; Ja ydropicus ne sera Qui ceste pere portera. Sainte la pere est esprovee;

740 Atant est sa raison finee.

XXXIV. Dionysias.

Dionisia est un nom D'une pere que nos trovum. Ceste pere est neire trovee,

- 744 De russes teches et meillee. S'el est en ewe ben triblee Et ele seit od vin mellee, Li vins avra meillor savor
- 748 Et si avra mut bon' odor. Sain ert le vin et bon serra, Ne ja home n'enivrera.

727. L omits hom. 731. M Dapimon; L pere est. 733. L Ja dewe nul mal avra; M Ne ia cil mal. 735. M Ne diable luy. 739. L Sainte est la pere e e. 741. M omits items XXXIV-XXXV. L Diosia. 744. L est meille. 745. L omits ben.

Itant suffist d'iceste pere, 752 Or oez d'un' altre manere.

XXXV. Dracontites.

Draconitides ço est un nom De pere qui vient de dragon; Draconitides est nomee

- 756 Pur le dragon dunt est trovee; Escharboucle ad nom en franceis, Pur sa clarté l'aiment li rais. Enchanteurs, par lur reisuns,
- 760 Issi enchantent les draguns, Que il les funt ben endormir, Puis lur vunt lur testes tolir. Quant les testes lur unt trenchees
- 764 Dunc unt les peres desraisnees. Pur sa clarté fait a preiser; A plusurs reis la vendent cher. Tel vertu unt peres del D,
- 768 Ore commencent peres par E.

XXXVI. Aetites.

Etites est nom d'une pere Que mult est preciose et chere, Que Deus ad fet verraiement

- 772 Pur grace, pur salut de gent. Si est de merveille manere, Et si est d'asprece lumere. Un'autre pere en est deceinte
- 776 Cume se ele fust ençainte. Etites est escrit cest nom En li, pur ço ensi ad num.

751. L icest. 759. L reisun. 769. L de pere. 771. L Q. deus fist verraiment. 772. M Pur la salu de tute g. 773. M merueiluse. 774. M Si est dasprece li mere; L aspreice. 775. L pere est de li encainte; M U autre. 776. L Cume sele. 777. M Echites, co nun. 778. M e pur co ad si nun.

- L'aigle l'ad trové en Orient,
- 780 Mangé l'ad pur defendement, Kar ja ne li mesavendra Tant cume en sun cors l'avra : E chascun an qu'il feit son ni,
- 784 Dedenz la met, qu'il seit garni : A son ni est defendement D'autres oiseas verraiement. Ceste pere li ad tel oes,
- 788 Ses oiseus garde e ses oes, D'iço sert l'egle veirement. E tel mester ad a la gent : Qui ceste pere portera,
- 792 A Deu e a homes plaira, Ses volentez acomplira Si que ja rien ne li nuira, E estre ico liéd le ferad
- 796 E sa richeise li crestrat.

 Seit hom u femme qui l'avra
 E sorcerie succrendra,
 S'il la succrient en son manger
- 800 Que l'en le voille enginner, Mette la pere en son manger, Face le a celui manger Ki le manger li porterat:
- 804 Se il le het, senes verrat
 Qu'il ne purrat le col passer,
 Ja tant ne s'en voldrat pener;
 E si il puet le col passer,
- 808 Seürement le pot user. Encor ad en li tel vertu, Si cume il est ben coneü:

779. L la trove. 780. L Manguet la, M Mangue lad. 782. L cum. 783. M Chescun an cil; L que il. 784. L Dedent lamet; M il met. 785. M En sun. 787. L eos; M si ad de lues. 789. M De co, verayement. 790. M E del. 792. M e as. 793. M aemplirat. 794. M ren luy ennuyrad. 798. M A s. se crendrad. 799. L Si la; M Si il se crent de. 800-1. M omits these lines. 804. M Si il eit cupes sempres le. 806. M Ja ne se uoudra taunt. 807. L E sil en. 810. M ben entenduz.

Ja ire de seignor n'avra

- 812 Qui ceste pere portera, E feme qui del ventre vat, Se l'ad, senes delivrerad. Qui al senestre braz l'avrad,
- 816 Ja sis enfes ne perirat;
 E s'autre femme le volt perir,
 Issi hom la purra garir:
 Sur la femme la deit lier,
- 820 A sa quisse e sur son iller;
 E issi faitement garra
 Par la vertu que la pere ad.
 Ço dit Evax en sun sermun;
- 824 Atant fine ceste raisun.

XXXVII. Heliotropium.

Eleütropius est nom D'une pere de tel façon : Cum esmaraude est [sa] façon,

- 828 Sanglentes veines i trovum.

 Ele est trovee en Egipte,
 U en Libie u en Cypre,
 E mult est sainte e esprovee.
- 832 Al chef de l'asne est formee, E quant la pere ert parcreüe, E l'asne perdra sa v[e]üe, Ke cumme la pere creistrat,
- 836 E sa veüe enpirerat.Ki la pere beneïstra,E de part Deu la conjur[r]a,Iceste pere ad vertu grant,
- 840 Si cum trovum Evax disant:

813. M Femme ke de sun ; L ira. 814. M Si ele lad sempres 815. M el senestre, lad. 817. LM E si autre ; M en uoult. 818. LM omit hom ; M cum lem purra. 819. M Pur sa f. ; L le deit. 820. M Sur sa q. u a sun. 821. L Issi f. ; M Esi f. 822. M omits second la. 824. M finit. M ends here. 832. L fermee. 835. L la parcreisterat.

Kin voldra faire esperiment, Mette la en bacin d'argent Ki ben seit d'ewe plain rasé,

- 844 Al rai del soleil seit posé. Li rais ki desur li luirat Arere li resortirat E sanglente colur prendra;
- 848 De tut en tut s'oscurerat.
 Un tel miracle [i] verra
 Que le bacin escumerad
 E l'ewe truble s'en istrat
- 852 E desus l'ew[e] tunnerat, Soventefeiz esclairira, Pluies et tempestes fera. Cil qui iluec entur serront
- 856 Mult grant poür [lors?] en avront
 Mult forment s'esmerveilleront
 Des miracles qu[e] il verront.
 Qui ceste pere portera,
- 860 Soventefeiz divinera Ét sa veüe esclairera, Ne ja sun cors n'engrotera. E de galniz[e] en garra
- 864 Qui la laveüre bevrad.
 Femme enceinte delivrera
 E les dolurs oblierat,
 Ne ja venim ne li nuirat,
- 868 Ne ja enginét ne serra.

 Qui de par Deu la conjurra
 Ses volentez acomplira,
 Que nïent veable sera,
- 872 Ne ja nuls hom nel conuistra.
 De tant lunges cum il voldra,
 A nul home ne se parra.
 Et ço [nus] dit Tyberius
- 876 Ke ceste pere ad vertu plus:

El(e) fait pluver e esclairer
E le soleil sovent raier.
Itel vertu ad ceste pere,
880 Mais or oez d'un'autre chere.

XXXVIII. Hephaestitis.

Epitites est une pere, Luisante est de ruge manere. Al temple Damnedeu est trovee,

884 A Corinthe en la contree.
En ceste pere ad vertu grant,
Si cum trovum Evax disant.
S'el est mise en ewe buillante.

888 Refreidirat senz demorance:
Ja pur venim mal n[en] avrad
Ki ceste pere porterat.
Se l'en la met sur forsené,

892 Ignelepas avrad santé. Si hom ne poet a femme gesir Ne ses volentez aconplir, Qui sur les reins la liera

896 Ses volentez aemplira; E femme qui sur sei l'avra, Quant ele de sun ventre ira, Ignelepas delivrerat,

900 Si ele a deliverer en ad ;
 Ne ja tempeste ne carra
 U iceste pere serat.
 Aüsteroles e vermine

904 Destruit, tel est sa medicine.
Si hom la tient en sa main destre —
Qu'il ne la deit od la senestre —
Encuntre le rai del soleil,

908 Rais eisir en purrat v[e]eir

882. L est et de. 884. L U c. la c. 888. L demoranz. 897. L quo. 906. la deit] P. Meyer corr. l'adeist ? 908. L Nuls or Mils ?

Si que fu en degutera.

Qui ço verrad poür avrad.

Ki al senestre braz l'avra,

Ja nule ren ne li nuira.

Tel vertu ad la sainte pere,

Or voil dire d'autre manere.

XXXIX. Exebenus.

Exebenius est un nom 916 D'une pere que nus trovum. Blanche est la pere, espiritable, E mult ad vertu cuvenable. Li orfevres en lur mester 920 Od l'or la funt pur esclairer. La pere est sainte e divine; Mut par est bone medicine. S'el est en ewe ben triblee 924 U ben menu od vin soldee, E puis a beivre seit donee A femme qui seit forsenee, Tantost vendrat en sa santé 928 Cum le col li avra passé. Ne voil or plus de li traiter, D'autre pere voil comencer.

XL. Haematitis.

Ematites pere est divine,

932 Granz vertuz ad [a] medicine.
Deus les i mist veraiement
Pur la salu de tute gent.
Neire est cum fer e oscure,

936 Veines ad en li [com] purpure.
Qui ceste pere portera,
Mult grant aïe li fera:

917. P. Meyer read esparitable, 926. L quo. 928. L Cume. 931. pere] L par. 932. L Grant vertu. 933. L veirement.

Halegre sera de sun cors

- 940 A tuz jurz dedenz e defors.
 Se est triblee ceste gemme
 E ben la beive od lait de femme,
 Del primer enfant qu'ele avra —
- 944 Ensurquetut malle sera —
 Ja n'avra si grant enferté
 Que il ne turge a santé,
 E de la piere [ben ?] garra,
- 948 E de l'urine, se il l'ad. U que unques dolur avra, Ki od le lait se lavera, Senes la dolur s'en ira,
- 952 E sa santé repairera
 E la puinture del serpent
 Guarra par son eslavement;
 E s[e] el[e] est od miel triblee
- 956 E sur la plaie seit posee Qu'aspis fera, cel verm pullent, Ço ert [bon] medicinement; Senes guarra de la puinture:
- 960 Ceste pere est de tel nature. En Ethiope est trovee, U en Aufriche la contree. Les peres de E finent senz bef,
- 964 Or comencent les peres de F.

XLI. Phrygius lapis.

Frigius est num d'un[e] pere, E si est de neire manere. Vaines [i] ad d'autres colurs;

968 A medicine ad valurs. Ki od savine la bevra, De la gutefestre garra;

942. L beivre. 943. L primerain. 946. L Quel ne. 963. L del E. 964. L del F.

Ne ja poacre nen avra
972 Ki ceste pere portera.
Itel vertu ad ceste pere.
Or[e] dirrai d'autre manere.

XLII. Phoenicitis.

Fenicites est une pere,

976 Si est de merveille manere.

Ki en la senestre main l'ad —

Itel vertu la piere avrad —

Dolur ne ire n[en] avra,

980 Ne ja mal' ovre ne fera.

Ne voil or plus de li traiter,

XLIII. Memnonius.

D'autre pere voil comencer.

Fumonius est une pere
984 Qui mult est de sainte manere.
Mut par ad en li grant vertuz,
Issi cum dit Tyberius.
Ki ceste pere portera,

988 Ja venim mal ne li fera, Langur ne crieme nen avra; Ja nule rien ne li nuira; Ses volentez ademplira

992 Del bien que il comencera, Ne ja en mer ne nei[e]ra, Ne ire de seignur n'avra, Ne ja pur nul fu nen ardra,

996 Ne ja plaie ne recevrat.

Tel vertu ad fumonius,
Issi cum dit Tyberius.

XLIV. Medus.

Fedus [ço] est pere divine; 1000 Mult est bone a medicine.

Ki ceste pere triblera E come pudre la fera, Od lait de feme la bevra,

- Del primer malle qu'ele avra, Se hom est des oilz avoeglez E puis seit od iço lavez, Sa veüe repairera
- 1008 Si tost cumme il s'en lavera. E s[e] il ad le mal del piz, Beive la od lait de berbiz Ke seit del primerain aignel
- 1012 Ki masle seit, de blanche pel.
 S'il poacre ad si garra,
 O d'autre enfermeté si l'ad.
 Petit et petit en deit beivre,
- Oue sis pumuns ne s'en deseivre.
 Se par mesure n'en beveit,
 Senes sun pumon vomireit.
 Un fluvie est d'autre cuntree
- Io20 U ceste pere est trovee, Issi cum dient Sazarin (sic); Icist fluvies ad nun Fasin. Mires la tienent pur mescine.
- Or fenisent les peres de F.

 Et cumencent de G senz bef.

XLV. Gagatromaeus.

- Gagatromeos ceste pere

 1028 Ele est tute de tel manere
 Cume chevroil, issi cum dit
 Li reis Evax en sun escrit.
 Ki ceste pere ad pur escut
- Io32 Ja pur hume n[en] iert vencut.

 Ceste pere Hercules porta;

 Pur ço tute gent surmunta.

1025. L peris.

Atant fine ceste raison, 1036 D'autre pere cumencerum.

XLVI. Galactites.

Galatides ço est une pere Nuns ad de diverse manere. Alquant l'apelent mantiten

Io40 E alquant legraciten,[Li] Egipcien smaragon,Esi l'apelent par raison;Solonc alquant galbanicen,

Co dit Sistodenes li maistre,
Unc meillor pere ne pot naistre;
Icist l'apela litargun

1048 Que nus obliance apelum, Kar trestut mal obliera Qui ceste pere portera. Ses volentez aemplirat

De quanque il faire voldrat.Nule pere n'at vertu plus,Issi cum dit Tyberius.Sur tutes peres la loerent

ro56 Philosophe quant la troverent.

Ki ceste pere lecherat,
Savor de miel concevra;
E ki la pere triblera,

Blanche cume lait devendra;
E la femme ki la bevra,
Puis qu'ele bainee serra,
Tant grant plenté de lait avra

Due la mamele l'en corrat.

Beivre la deit aprés son baing,
Od ewe vive [e] senz pain;
E si ceste pere est perciee

1068 E femme l'ait al col liee

1040. Corr. leografiten or leucografiten? 1058. Corr. concevera?

En un fil de laine deugie[e] De berbiz que seit enpregniee, Ignelepas enfanterat

E ses dolurs oblierat;
E autretel ben li ferat
Cum a celui qui la bevra.
E si ses berbiz sunt sechees,

1076 U ruinnoses u empirees,
Si tost cum la pere bevrunt,
[Lor?] lait senes recovrerunt.
Et ki les berbiz lavera

1080 Ainz que li soleil levera, Senes de la ruinne garrunt, Del lireclouc se il l'unt; E si ringen i est escrit,

Io84 Issi cum li reis Evax dit,
De Damnedeu amé serra
Et de tute gent, qui l'avra;
Ja ire de signur n'avra,

I088 Ses volentez aemplira;
E ki as denz la tuchera,
Jamais [la] dent dolur n'avra,
Envire mal ne li fera,

Ne ja enfant ne megrira
Qui a son col la portera,
Ne ja poür ne li prendra:

Femme que enfanter ne puisse, Lit la a la senestre quisse Od un fil de laine delgie[e]

Ignelepas delivrerad
E ses dolurs oblierad.
E si est un fluvie Nilus

1104 E un autre Acaleüs

U ceste pere est trovee. Atant est sa raisun finee.

XLVII. Gagates.

Gagates est nom d'une pere,

1108 Color ad de neire manere;

Et ben sachez de ceste pere

Qu[e] el est seche et legiere.

Ceste pere ad plusurs vertuz,

III2 Issi cum dit Tiberius.
Si les denz locent a la gent,
Garrunt par cest enseignement :
Ceste pere menu triblez

Senes tutes s'afermerunt,
Ja puis dolur ne sentirunt.
E se femme est menstruata,

Par iceste piere garrat
Si que puis dolur n[en] avra.
Se la pere est sur carbuns mise

De la fum[e]e kin istrat
E qui al cors li entrera,
S'el est de dras acovetee,

Sa santéd avra recovree.
Si la deit l'en mediciner
Cum hom qui se voille estuver.
E se hom veot serf achater

Si le puet ben espermenter, Se il est lunages u guttus, U se il est palazinus : Si tost cum le fum sentira,

II36 Ignelepas trebuchera, E, s'il chet, ben poez plevir Que il n'est pruz a retenir.

1107. L de p. 1131. L serve. 1135. L le f. le s.

Ja dedenz le cors freit n'avra

- 1140 Ki la fumee sentira,
 Ne ja serpent n'apresmera
 U [i]ceste pere sera.
 Si ceste pere est eschaufee
- Et puis en ewe seit getee, E ki pus cele ewe prendra E treis jurz a jeün bevra, Femme qui ençainte sera,
- II48 Ignelepas delivrera.
 S'el est pucele qui bevra,
 Altre signe demustr[er]a.
 U que cest[e] pere serra,
- II52 Ja diable mal n'i fera, E estre iço enchantement Tut destruira apertement; Ne ja n'iert si fort ser[e]üre
- Oue il ne puisse defermer,
 Buies fruissir e desserer
 Od une herbe que i metum.
- 1160 Atant fine ceste raison.

XLVIII. Chalazias.

Galacias est une pere Cume gresille est sa manere. Si est dure galatias

- Oue tant est freide e engelee
 Que ja pur fu n'iert eschaufee.
 Autre vertu i puet aveir,
- Les peres de *G* finissum. E celes de *H* cumencerum.

1156. L forte.

XLIX. Hyaenia.

Hyenia ço est une pere

I172 Ki est trovee en tel manere,
E dedenz les oilz la trovum
D'une beste, hyenie ad num.
S'ele est en buche a home mise

II76 Et desuz sa langue asise,
Ignelepas pronuncera
Iço que a venir serra.
Ja rien ne li ert demandé

1180 Que il n'en die verité, Tant est ceste pere divine. Atant iceste raisun fine.

L. Herinaceus lapis.

Herimachius ço est un nom 1184 D'une pere que nus trovum. E si ad [en] sei tel colur Cum est la maile del ostur. En li puet aver grant bonté,

1188 Mais jo n'en sai la verité.

Atant fine ceste raisun

Des peres de H que nus trovun.

Atant lur resun fine ici,

1192 Or cumencent les peres de I.

LI. Jaspis.

Jaspis est pere esprovee,
E si est en mainte contree.
Seze maneres en trovum

1196 Que nus tutes jaspes numum,
E si sunt de mutes colurs,
E en sei ad mut grant valurs:

1171. L Hyema. 1174. L hyeme. 1179. L demandee. 1192. L peris del I.

S'eles sunt chastement portees,

- Ja la fevre ne li prendra

 Ki veire creance avra.

 Jaspis, quant est verte trovee,
- I204 Calcedone est apele[e].Ki saintement la portera,Ja d'ewe nuite mal n'avra.Estre iço, si ad esprovance,
- En nule ewe ne nei[e]ra

 Ne fantosme ne li nuira.

 Bels ert, de fei poest[e]ïs,
- En la pere deit l'en tailler
 Un tres bien armé chevaler,
 En guise del deu de bataille
- Ki Mars ot nom senz controvaille,[E] une virgine bien vestue,Od une stole al col pendue,En sa main tinge un oliver;
- Ço deit l'en en li entailler.S'el est issi en verité,Pardurable i ert saint[e]é.E or oez de jaspide
- Pur quei cest nom li fud duné:

 Yas en griu, c'est vert en franceis,

 E pinasun geme est a reis;

 Iço que jaspis apelum
- Ne voil or plus de li traiter,
 D'autre pere voil comencer.

LII. Hyacinthus I.

Jacinctus est de pere nom, 1232 De treis maneres la trovum:

1199. L Se els ch. 1218. L U une. 1231. L nom de pere.

- Grain ad en l'une, en l'autre vaines, E la tierce manere est plaine. E cele qui ad les techetes
- Γ[ο] est la mieldre des peretes,
 Kar ki juste fu la mettra
 Et puis desur [li] sufflera,
 Cum plusurs feiz i sufflera,
- La pere plus enrugira.S'alcune chose i est peinteLa flambe del fu seit esteinte,E la pere eschaufera
- I244 E le fu i desteind[e]ra.
 Les vainoses e plaines peres
 Ne sunt mie de tels maneres:
 Els ne poent nent fu suffrir
- 1248 Ne gaires chalur retenir,
 Mais en la techee est chalur
 E en la veinose est freidur
 E [en] la plaine veirement
- E Aristotle dit pur veir
 Que ces peres poent valeir
 Pur destruire ire et felun
- 1256 E pur estancher sancfusun.
 Percee l'ait al col pendue
 U liee a sa char nue;
 Ja pur tempeste mal n'avra
- I260 Tant cum la pere portera.
 Itel vertu ad ceste pere,
 Or voil dire d'autre manere.

LIII. Hyacinthus II.

Jacinctus [ço] est une pere
1264 E si est de bloie manere.
Pur espeisse n'est obscuree;
Cum[e] purpre est coluree.

1240. L E la. 1245. L e les p. 1252. A line missing.

N'est pas clere üelement :

Devant l'en l'esgarde apertement, Devant les oilz vait tresvasant, Si se mue en divers semblant. Ki en sa buche la metra

1272 Cum plus i ert refreid[i]ra.

Mut par est dure a entailler,

E Adam i fud peint premer.

En li puet aver grant bonté,

1276 Mais jo n'en sai la verité.

Atant fine ceste raisun,
D'un'autre pere començum.

LIV. Iris.

Iris est pere esprovee

1280 Ke l'en trove en Mer Bete[e].

Yrim l'arc del cel apelom

Que nus contre pluie veum;

Pur ço ad num yris la pere

Qu'el ad en sai itel manere :
Quant li soleilz raie sur lie
Une [re]splendur ist de lie
Cum de l'arc del cel par rasun,

Et pur ço Yris ad [a] num.
En li puet aveir medicine,
Mais je ne sai cum el define;
Pur ço n'e[n] voil or plus traiter,

1292 D'autre pere voil comencer.

LV. Hyacinthizon.

Jacinctizonta est un nom
D'une pere que nus trovum,
Ke est semblable a cristax,
1296 Si cum[e] dit li reis Evax.

1269. L tresvsaant, corr. trespassant? 1272. L Cume. 1290. L ele. 1291. L ore. 1293. P. Meyer read Jacractizonta.

Ceste pere devient oscure Quant ele tuche a chevelure. Vertu i ad, mais [jeo] nel sai.

1300 Atant ceste raisun larrai.
Atant peres del I finum,
E cel[e]s de L cumencerum.
En K ne puis nule trover,
1304 Ad L m'estuet trespasser.

LVI. Lychnites.

Letites est pere divine; Tel colur ad cume verine. Est[r]ie mal ne li fera

1308 Ki a sun col la portera, Ne ja tristesce nen avra. Qui a sun col la portera, Soventefeiz devinera;

Et si femme ad le sancfuisun, Eisi [en?] garra par raisun: En un net linge drapelet

I316 Al vot la lie l'en e met,
U al nu frunt la deit lier
De la femme pur estancher.
Ki ceste pere portera,

I320 Ja langurus ne devendra, Ne vermine ne remandra En liu u ele atochera; E se alcune vile art

E hom qui l'ait alt cele part, Cum plus del fu aprismera Petit et petit desteindra, Ke ja fu ardeir ne purra

1328 La u ceste pere serra,Tant grant vertu ad ceste pere.Or voil dire d'autre manere.

1298. L Q. la t. 1316. L le lie. 1326. L se d.

LVII. Lyncurium I.

Liguros pere est veirement,
1332 A maison est defendement.
Tant cum ceste pere i serra
Nule rien n'i mesavendra,
E femme ki del ventre ira

Ignelepas delivrera;E qui le mal le rei avra,Se od vin la beit, si en garra.Ne voil or plus de li traiter,

1340 D'autre pere voil comencer.

LVIII. Lyncurium II.

Lincis ço est num d'une pere :
De date est de luve cervere ;
E ki ceste pere bevrat,

1344 Del mal del ventre si garrat.
Se hom ad en sei la cursun,
Si en garra par tel raisun.

Itant suffist de ceste pere, 1348 Ore voil dire d'autre manere.

LIX. Lithargyrum.

Litigerus est une pere, Si est faite en tel manere : D'escume de plum et d'argent,

1352 Si est faite ensi faitement.
Ceste pere ad freide nature,
Tres bien guarist sursaneüre.
Ki a plaie la liera,

1356 Ignelepas si [s'en] quira Ne ja frunce n'i remaindra Ne purreture n'i serra.

1331. L est pere. 1333. L iceste. 1339. L ore. 1341. L de p. 1352. L faiterement. 1356. L si quirera.

Si est ceste pere provee; 1360 Atant est sa raisun finee.

LX. Lupi dens (Odontelicius).

Lantelius est une pere
Ki a en sei forte manere.
Profitable est a porter

1364 As homes qui volent rober,
E bone est a oiselurs
E profitable a veneürs.
Atant fine ceste raisun,

1368 D'un'autre pere començum.

LXI. Lapis lazuli.

Lasulius est pere de Frise,
E si est de mut tendre guise.
S'el est mise od uignement,
1372 El ert pur medicinement.
Ki la bevra od le copel
De la rose, qui mult est bel,
De quartaine fevre garra
1376 U de fadur de cuer, s'il l'ad.
Les peres de L finissum
E celes de M començum.

LXII. Magnes.

Magnes est pere esprovee,

1380 En le flum Jordan est trovee,
E tel colur ad cume fer,
E ensemble od sei trait le fer.
Ki ceste pere poet trover,

1384 Sa femme en purra esprover,
S'ele ad nule druerie
U si ele ad feit folie.

1376. L chuer.

Ki desur le chef li metra

1388 Endementers qu'el dormira,
Ignelepas demonstrera
La contenance qu'el fait ad:
As denz lores se turnerat,

S'el[e] chaste vie menat; S'ele ad puterie menee, Ignelepas s'iert enversee. Tel cuntenance demerra

I396 Endementers qu'el dormira.

Ja mari qui la portera

A sa femme mal ne voldra

Tant cum el fei li portera

I400 E el chastement errera, N'el [n'] avra ire a sum mari, Mais tuz tens serrunt bon ami. Encor ad ele autre bonté:

Homes fait parlables e guerris,
Vertuos sur lur enemis.
Ydropicus qui la bevra,

Ignelepas [si] en garra,
E del felun tot ensement
Garrat par cest enseignement.
E ki par treiz feiz la bevra,

1412 Ses genitaires pissera.
Femme baraine devendra
Magnete qui treiz feiz bevra.
E se leires la puet aveir,

Iço sacez que ço est veir,
Il en purra gent enginner,
Lur maisuns rober e bruiser.
S'il met la pere en vis carbuns

1420 De quatre pars de lur maisuns,Cil qui de la maisun serraE sur les carbuns gardera,

1388. L ele. 1390. L ele ; so 1399, 1400. 1404. A line missing. 1404-5. Corr. Cele pere fait de verté Homes parlables e.g. 1406. L E v. 1410. L ceste. 1419. L vif.

Il s'escriera tut premer

1424 Que la maisun volt trebucher; A ses compaignons criera: "Fuions, fuions, ker ja carra!" Itant erent espoünté,

Tu[i]t s'en fuirunt cume desvé,
Et li lerres aprof vendra
Ki lur maisun lur robera
Par solement ceste achaisun.

1432 Atant fine ceste raisun.

LXIII. Melas

Melas pere est de grant vertu, Issi cum il est coneü. Od beneïçun mult valdrat.

I436 Qui ceste pere porterad, Ses volentez aemplirad Del bien qu[e] il comencerat; De tute rien paisif serrad;

1440 De diables le defendrat;
Nule manere d'enferté
N'avrat en sun cors poesté.
Et quant la lune est en decurs

Dunt a la pere tels vertuz,
E quant la lune est en creissant
Dunt n'en ad el ne tant ne quant.
Itant suffist de ceste pere,

1448 Or voil dire d'autre manere.

LXIV. Macedonius lapis.

Macedonius ço est un nom
D'une pere que nus trovum.
Tel vertu ad la pere en sei

Qu'une autre pere naist de sei.

1433. L est p. 1446. L ele. 1451. L Itel. 1452. L Que un.

Ja femme ne travillera
De sun ventre qui ceste avra.
Or finissent les peres de M,
1456 E les peres comencent de N.

LXV. Hieracitis.

Niger est d'une pere nom Que alquant nument *gelaticum*. Mult est bone pur diviner.

1460 Qui si se voldra conreer, Sa buche deit ben conreer E desus sa langue poser, En cire od miel envoluper,

I464 E dunc s'irad tut deviner Iço que hom purpensera Ki a lui mal faire voldra, Ne ja escundit ne sera

1468 De rien que il demanderat.

Amurus est hom qui la porte
E mult li fait sa vertu fort[e].
E si hom la volt essaier,

I472 Desur ses reins la deit lier, Ne ja femme n'escondira Chose qu[e] il demand[e]ra; Ki a sa char nue l'avra,

Pollucion en getera,
E tantes feiz cum il voldra
Od sa femme gesir purra,
E tantes feiz i puet joer

I480 Qu[e] il rendrat le sanc [tut] cler.
E si vulez faire autrement
De ceste pere esprovement,
Lait e mel ensemble mellez

E icel home bien en luez,Ki ceste pere portera:Ja musche sur lui ne serra.

1461. Corr. deit il ben laver? 1469. L li hom. 1473. L ne lesc. 1475. L E qui. 1478. L Ad. 1483. L melle. 1484. L en luet.

La pere de N fenissum 1488 E les peres de O cumençum.

LXVI. Oritis.

Oristes est [pere] esprovee;
De treis maneres est trovee:
Une est neire, l'autre est verte;

Neires tecches ad en la verte.Ki ceste pere portera,Ja pur beste mal n[en] avra,Tutes bestes surmuntera,

r496 Puinture mal ne li fera.

Ki ceste pere volt prover,

En fu ardant la deit getter;

Ensemble od lui s'i gete peres

De mut autres dures maneres :
Les peres arses trovera
E oristes mal n[en] avra.
Ki itel pere puet trover,

1504 Mult forment la deit honorer, Ker ja, tant cum sur lui l'avra, En nuil peril ne perira, Ne ja poür ne li prendra

Encor ad la tierce manere,

Que l'en trove en ceste pere :

Cum a[le]mele est sa manere,

De l'autre part plaine et legiere, De l'autre part ad brozimez, Cume ço fuissent [clo] cloez. Ja nul enfant n'engendr[er]a

1516 Qui ceste pere portera,Ne ja femme ne concevra,Se ceste pere sur sei ad.Se femme ençainte sur sei l'ad,

1520 Voille u nun, l'enfant larra,

1510. L lenla t. en ceste manere.

Tant barhaine [est] iceste pere. Itant suffist de sa manere.

LXVII. Opalus.

Optalius ço est un num

1524 De pere de bone façon,
Ke ja mal as oilz nen avra
Ki ceste pere portera,
Ne ja nen ert prové larun

Ki la pere ad a cumpaignun.Ja nel purrat lien tenir,De tuz fera a sun plaisir.D'iceste pere atant laisum,

1532 D'un' autre pere començum.

LXVIII. Obsianus.

Obsianus ço est une pere, Mult ad vertuose manere. Ki ceste pere portera,

I536 Ja sunge mal ne li fera : Ignelepas que il l'orta, Senz mençunge si l'espondra ; Ne [nus] hom que il maldira

Ja lungement puis ne vivra.Ki le soleil i enz peindraU la lune i entaillera,Ja de male mort ne murra;

1544 Itant suffist de li ki l'ad.

LXIX. Onyx.

Onix c'est [d'une] pere nom;
De cinc maneres le trovum:
Faite cume ungle de main
U cume pulcer de vilain.

1545. L p. de n.

En Inde ad d'ewe colur E blanches tecches ad en l'or. En Arabie est neire trovee,

1552 De blanches teches mes listee, E blanche en mi, bleuie envirun; Mainte en est de tel façon. Ki ceste pere portera,

1556 Mult forment tençonos sera, E li premers nafré sera En la bataille u il serat. Pur ço di n'est pruz a porter.

1560 Atant voil ma raison finer.

LXX. Onichinus.

Onchinius est une pere Qui est de mut forte manere. Totes merveilles songera

1564 Qui ceste pere portera, E tençonus tuz tens serra, [Ne] ja leesce nen avra. Si cumme pudre est triblee

1568 Et en buche a chen seit getee, Issi forment escumera Cum un ver qui combatud s'at. Atant les peres de O finum

1572 Et cel[e]s de P cumençum.

LXXI. Pantheros.

Panteros est de pere nom E d'une beste que nus trovum ; E ben sacez que ceste pere Ad colur de mute manere;

1576 Pur la beste est issi nomee Ki od plusurs colurs est nee.

1550. L tecchis. 1552. L techis. 1559. L co le di. 1572. L cumencerum.

Bon est a veer par matin

1580 Pur surmunter malveis veisin.

Tel sant[e]é en la pere ad:

N'ert vencu qui la portera.

Itant suffist de ceste pere,

Or voil dire d'autre manere.

LXXII. Pyrites I.

Pyrites est de pere nom,
Pur medicine la tenum.
Ki ceste pere triblera

1588 E od ewe la mellerat
E puis ses oilz en lavera,
S'il i ad mal, senes garra.
Se hom la beit qui ait la corance,
1592 Senes garra senz demurance.
D'icest[e] pere atant finum,
D'un'autre pere començum.

LXXIII. Pyrites II.

Pyrites est num d'une pere

Ki ad en sei itel manere:

Ki od sun dei la froterat,

Cum[e] de fu si s'en ardrat.

Piere de gaiet l'apelum,

Sulunc asquanz issi ad num;

E quant est froté li gaiet,

Si trait [a] sei straim et paillet.

LXXIV. Drosolithus.

Proselitus [ço] est un num
1604 De une pere que nus trovum.
Ki encontre fu la tendra,
Ignelepas tressuiera.

En li autre vertu ne sai,
1608 Pur ço ceste raison lairrai.
Les peres de P fenissum,
Celes de S comencerum,
Mais deus lettres i tressallum,

Que jo ne puis pere tant querre Que comence par Q ne R.

LXXV. Selenitis.

Silenites pere est divine

1616 Ki ad en sei grant medicine.

Langur ne gute nen avra

Qui ceste pere portera.

Ceste pere, quant est trovee,

1620 Cum[e] yaspe est culuree.
E[n] ceste pere ad vertu grant,
Si cum trovum Evax disant.
Cest[e] pere creist et descreist

1624 Quan[t] la lune creist et descreist,Itant est sainte ceste pere.Or voil dire d'autre manere.

LXXVI. Sapphirus.

Saphirus est de pere nom,

1628 Sulunc asquanz sirtem a num;
En Libie naist en la contree
Entre granz roches est trovee.

Illuec la gette funz de mer;

1632 Quant il retrait la puet trover. Ceste pere est defendement Encuntre tut encumbrement. Ki chastement la portera

1636 Pur prophete tenu serra.

1614. L ne par R. 1630. L grant, 1631. funz] corr. floz ?

Ki ceste pere ad a baillir, Ja prisun nel purrad tenir. Ja n'ert si forte sereüre

1640 Ne chaaine ne lieüre Que il ne pusse depecer, Se il i volt ben atocher. Ja hom ne li purra nuisir

1644 Ne ultre sun peis retenir, E par amistez [il] fera Tut ço que il faire voldra. Les peres de S fenissum,

1648 Celes de T comencerum.

LXXVII. Tecolithus.

Tegolitus ço est un num D'une pere de tel façun Cume grain d'olive en verté,

1652 Et si est de mult grant bonté. Ki od ewe ceste bevra, Del mal des rains [senes] garra. Ja n'ert tant greve l'enferté

Dun il ne turge a santé, E s'il ad mal en la vessie, Senes garra par tel baillie. Atant fine ceste raisun,

1660 D'un' autre piere començom.

LXXVIII. Chrysitis.

Trisites est nun d'une pere, Cum l'arc del cel est sa manere : Ruge est e verte e inde e blanche;

1664 Grant vertu [i] ad senz dutance :Ki en sun dei la portera,Ja ire mal ne li fera.

1661. L de p. 1662. L Cume. Anglo-Norman Lapidaries. Autres vertuz i puet aveir,

1668 Mais jo n'e[n] sai dire le veir,
Ne mais iço que ai trové
E essaiét et demustré,
E autretant [cum] Evax dit,

1672 Li reis d'Arrabe en sun escrit.

Or finent les peres de T, Ensurquetut nostre ABC. Nepurquant l'um puet trover peres

De mut autre[s] plusurs maneres

Dun jo n'ai [pas] ici parlé,

Ke jo n'en sai la verité;

Mais icestes unt vertu grant,

1680 D'iço trai Evax a garant;S'eles sunt chastement portees,Beneïttes e consegrees.

Dirrunt cil qui nes conuistrunt:

"Puet cel estre que fables sunt?"

Ne que avreie dunt penser

Quant jo les vei desespereir?

Mais, s'il se volunt purpenser

1688 Et les peres espermenter, Lur creatur aürerunt Pur les miracles qu'il verrunt, Que il posa pur tote gent

1692 As peres medicinement;
Ensurquetut quatre maneres
Mustrat medicine des peres:
Pur le tocher, pur le porter,

r696 Pur le beivre, pur l'esguarder. Ces quatre maneres posad Deus, grant signifiance [i] ad; E ço dirrai en l'autre livre,

1700 Se Jhesu Christ me leisse vivre,

1672. L danube ; P. Meyer corr. de Nube ? 1683. L conuisterunt. 1686. L desespereir les vei. 1690. L quo il. 1697. L iposad.

Kar ço ert tut allegorie De Jhesu Crist le fiz Marie. Tut ço serra divinité

1704 Qu'en l'autre livre ert demustré; E al prologe musterum De qui auctorité traitum. E Deus m'aït al comencer

E al finer et al traiter!
Ci fine li livre terrestre
E [si] comence li celestre.

VI. THE APOCALYPTIC LAPIDARY

This Lapidary has been preserved in two MSS. (M and N) of the thirteenth and fourteenth century respectively. The text, however, is certainly much older and probably dates from the early part of the twelfth century. It will be remembered that in one of the three MSS.in which the *Bestiaire* of Philippe de Thaon has been preserved (B.M. Cotton, Nero A.V.); the bestiary proper is immediately followed by a short lapidary. The verse which in the first part has six syllables is at that point lengthened to eight, but the work is undoubtedly by Philippe throughout, for at the end of the bestiary he warns the reader:

Or voil [je] mun metre müer Pur ma raisun mielz ordener (vv. 2889-90).

After these two lines there is a lacuna in the MS., due to the loss of a leaf. The concluding section consists of three items: (i) a description of the diamond (incomplete at the beginning), vv. 2891-2976, (2) an account of the twelve Apocalyptic stones, vv. 2977-3004, (3) a long chapter dealing with the pearl (union) and the beryl, vv. 3015-3168. The second item, the account of the Apocalyptic stones, is very brief. It is little more than a bare enumeration, based on Hrabanus Maurus, de universo, XVII cap. VIII (Migne, III, p. 470). The reason given for this brevity is that the author had already treated the theme in another book:

Ki plus volt saveir de cez pieres, [De] lur vertuz e lur manieres, Si alt lire le Lapidaire Ki est [ja] estrait de gramaire (vv. 3005-08).

These lines have, it is true, been variously interpreted. G. Paris ¹, saw in them an allusion to the First French Version of

I. Cf. Pannier, op. cit., p. VIII.

Marbode's poem and the evidence of its great antiquity. P. Meyer, on the other hand, argued that they refer to the Alphabetical Lapidary (loc. cit., p. 483). Both would seem to have been mistaken. We have already endeavoured to show (p. 24) that the First French Version is not the work of Philippe de Thaon, but even less will P. Meyer's conclusions bear examination. If the quotation is read with its context, it becomes evident that ' Ki plus volt saveir de cez pieres' refers to the twelve Apocalyptic stones which Philippe has just enumerated. But the Alphabetical Lapidary omits six of these stones: emerald, sardonyx, sard, topaz, chrysoprase and amethyst. On the other hand the text preserved in MSS. M and N contains these twelve stones in exactly the same order as in the Bestiaire 1. When Philippe de Thaon later selects one of these stones (beryl) for special treatment, he describes its physical properties (vv. 3083-90) in the exact words of the version MN. In addition to the twelve stones he mentions the diamond and the pearl (union), which may also be considered Apocalyptic on the ground of the foundations of adamant and the gates of pearl of the Heavenly City. The same stones are added to the Apocalyptic Lapidary (MS. M) and the similarity of the descriptions is again very striking 2. We may therefore reasonably conclude that the Apocalyptic Lapidary is by Philippe de Thaon and that it was written before 1130. It does not follow, however, that the Alphabetical Lapidary is not his work also. Indeed, it seems likely enough that both are by the same author. The style is equally bad in both and as monotonous as in the signed works of Philippe. Moreover there is in addition some valuable internal evidence. The Alphabetical Lapidary has an explicit which clearly served as an introduction to another lapidary:

> Ensurquetut quatre maneres Mustrat medicine des peres :

2. See especially note to XV.

^{1.} All the Apocalyptic stones are found in Marbode, but jacinth is placed before chrysoprase, and the descriptions do not always agree with the summary of Philippe de Thaon.

Pur le tocher, pur le porter, Pur le beivre, pur l'esguarder. Ces quatre maneres posad Deus, grant signifiance [i] ad; E co dirrai en l'autre livre, Se Jhesu Christ me leisse vivre, Kar ço ert tut allegorie De Jhesu Crist le fiz Marie. Tut ço serra divinité Qu'en l'autre livre ert demustré; E al prologe musterum De qui auctorité traitum. E Deus m'aït al comencer E al finer et al traiter! Ci fine li livre terrestre E [si] comence li celestre. (vv. 1693-1710)

This second lapidary (omitted by the scribe of L) was obviously called 'celestre'; because it described the twelve stones of the Heavenly City (i.e. the Apocalyptic stones). The description was to be chiefly of their medicinal (or magical) properties, but divinity (i.e. the Christian virtues symbolized by the stones) was also to receive due consideration. These conditions are exactly fulfilled by the version MN. Moreover in both MSS. the Apocalyptic Lapidary is immediately followed by a fragment of the Alphabetical Lapidary, clear evidence that originally the two texts were as closely linked up with each other as they undoubtedly were in the source of L.

A comparison of the Alphabetical and Apocalyptic Lapidaries with the First French Version has forced upon us the conviction that the latter could not be by the same author as the other two (p. 26). Not only is the difference of style very marked, but also there is not the slightest indication that the content of the two lapidaries was known to the author of the other, or vice versa. They stand absolutely independent and unconnected. Not so the Alphabetical and Apocalyptic Lapidaries: both form and substance point to a common authorship. The texts are never contradictory but generally complete each other admirably. For

example, of jaspers Alph. Lap. LI simply states that they are de mutes colurs and proceeds to enumerate their prophylactic properties against fever, dropsy, drowning, and phantoms. Apoc. Lap. II describes the colouring in detail and dwells on the spiritual blessings which the stone is said to bestow: faith, love, almsgiving, fasting, subjection of the flesh, chastity, humility. The owner shall not die unconfessed, neither shall he, while alive, have evil desires, suffer or practice deceit, incur the wrathof his lord or utter false judgement. When the writer further remarks that the stone also prevents conception, he is careful to add that this is a vertu seculer and not one of the spiritual properties. Of chalcedony Alph. Lap. XXX says that it affords protection against bodily harm from fire, water, arms or tempest, while Apoc. Lap. IV adds that the owner will find favour in the sight of God and men, abide in love, humility and charity, be wise of speech and well-behaved, but that the stone will tolerate neither false judgement nor sadness. The comparison of Alph. Lap. LXXVI and Apoc. Lap. III (sapphire), Alph. Lap. XXIII and Apoc. Lap. VIII (chrysolite) leads to similar conclusions. Moreover it may have been with the conscious object of avoiding duplication that six of the Apocalyptic stones were omitted altogether from the Alphabetical Lapidary. Any small discrepancies which exist between the two versions are probably the result of contamination, for the text of the Apocalyptic Lapidary appears to have been considerably mangled by successive copyists; among other things it was shorn of its prologue. The chapter devoted to crystal (given only by MS. N) is doubtless included on the ground of the 'crystal sea'; it may be a late addition due to the desire of some clerical scribe to make the lapidary complete.

In commenting on the passage which we have quoted above, P. Meyer remarked: 'Ce lapidaire céleste fut-il jamais achevé? Nous n'avons, jusqu'à présent, aucun moyen de le savoir. S'il n'existe plus la perte n'est pas grande'. From a literary point of view the pessimism of the scholar has proved to be well founded. It can hardly be denied that the Apocalyptic Lapidary shows us Philippe de Thaon at his worst. The curative properties of stones are expressed almost invariably in the same stereo-

typed phrases, and the strings of lines rhyming in -at, which recur in nearly every chapter and extend once to 14 lines (vv. 264-77), twice to 8 (vv. 186-93, 202-09); four times to 6, etc., must have irritated even the uncritical reader of the twelfth century. It is probable that some of these rhapsodies are interpolations, especially when they are given by one MS. only, but they are almost as conspicuous in the Alphabetical Lapidary. The versification, if inartistic, is on the whole quite regular. Apart from the tirades already referred to, the octosyllabic couplet is the rule, and only five defective lines are common to both MSS. (vv. 142, 174, 194, 211 and 249). They can easily be corrected and should not be imputed to the author. The sounds ei and oi on the one hand, and e: ie on the other, are always kept distinct and not confused in rhymes — verité: prisé (= prisié) 82-83 belongs to spurious lines contained in one MS. only, and enginez, which in v. 278 rhymes with enpruvez, belongs to enginer (< engin) rather than to engignier. Occasionally the same word occurs in two consecutive rhymes, e.g. jaspe 24-25, avrat 33-34, blaunche 104-5, blanc 116-17, sey 154-55, or even four times in succession, e.g. culur 9-13. Weak rhymes are fairly numerous, e.g. nun: avum 100-01, mundes: ungles, 112-13, semblaunt: sang 220-21, face: sache 246-47.

A slight further relation is established by the fact that both the short symbolical lapidary given in the *Bestiaire* and the majority of the descriptions of the stones in the Apocalyptic Lapidary are derived from the lapidary given by Hrabanus Maurus. The source of the account of the properties of the gems has not been identified, and may possibly be lost. There is obviously some relation between it and parts of Digby 13, which, as we have seen, also represents one of the sources of the Alphabetical Lapidary.

THE APOCALYPTIC LAPIDARY

*Coment hom deit conustre peres preçouses et de lors color et de lor vertues.

I. Crystallus

I *Cristals ad tel nature en soy:

*Le rai del soleil trait a sey,

*Qe le tresperce santz frainture;

*Car li rais est de tel nature,

5 *Qe issi cler est d'autre part

*Q'il esprent et broile et art

*Estupes, tondre et drapelez,

*Sechies choses et estramez.

II. Jaspis

Ascune jaspe ad vert colur

To Com s'ele fust teinte a flur;
Ascunes unt crasse colur,
Esmeraude d'ewe colur;
Ascunes unt blanche colur
Entremedlee de rojur.

Et ki jaspe verte avrat Et chastement la porterat, Sa veüe en amenderat, Ne fantesme nel surprendrat, Ne malveys sunge ne verrat,

20 A Dieu et a hummes plerrat,

 $\it Note$: Lines preceded by an asterisk were probably interpolated. $\it L$ and $\it M$ omit the rubric.

I. L follows a different version; M omits this item; N Cristal had tele. 2. N La rai du soleil. 3. N la. 4. N Car ele est, tele. 7. N drapeles. 8. N estrames. 9. L follows a different version; M omits this item; N Ascuns, had verte colour. 10. N Come il fuissent, flour. 11. N Ascons, colour (and again in 12 and 13). 13. N Ascuns. 14. N Entremedles, rougur. 15. N omits Et. 17. N voue en ameilorat. 18. N ne susprendrat. 19. N malveyse. 20. N pleyserat.

Et sa richesse lui crestrat, Foy et amur en luy avrat, Ne ja desconfiz ne murrat: Tele vertu ad verte jaspe.

- 25 E la blanche vermeyle jaspe Amende a humme sa colur, Pener ses vout pur Dieu amur, Amoyne fere et jeüner, Son corps travayler et pener.
- Qi ceste pere porterat;
 Ne ja enginé ne serrat,
 Ne ire de seignur n'avrat.
 E hom qui ceste pere avrat,
- 35 Faus jugement ne jugerat;
 E si il le fet a escient,
 La pere perdra a present;
 Car la pere ad tel valur
 Que ne vielt estre ou tricheür.
- Cum s'ele fust teinte de flur, Et jaune jaspe est apelee, Sa vertu est bien esprovee. Chastes et humbles en serrat
- Qui ceste pere porterat;
 E ains unkes ne concevrat
 Femme qui sur lui la avrat.
 Itel vertu unt seculer
 Dreites jaspes qui pout truver.

24. N vertue had. 26. N E amende a hom. 27. N Penir (and again 29), se vout. 28. N jeunir. 30. N male, averat. 33. N ne avrat. 34. N home, auvrat. 35. N Nul faus j. jugerat. 36. N Si il fest ascient. 37. N Sa pere perdera presentement. 38. N had. 39. N trichour. 41. N cele fust teint. 42. N Verte et jaune, apele. 43. N vertue, esprove. 44. N Chastes humblis. 45. N Qui la p. 46. N unkes comseyverat. 47. N que. 48. N vertue unt seculer.

III. Sapphirus

50 Saphirs est pere en verité Ke ne deit estre rebuté. D'itel manere est sa culur, Cum li cels est saunz tenebrur. Ky ceste pere porterat,

Ja ire de seingnur n'avrat, Ne ja nen ert desconseillez, Ne trahiz, ne a mal jugiez. Ki chastement la porterat, Ja luy rien ne mesavendrad.

IV. Chalcedonius

60 *Calcedoine est une pere

*De mult preciuse manere.

Calcedoine ad tel culur,

Cum feu de suphre en tenebrur.

E ki calcedoine avrat,

65 E chastement la porterat,
A Dieu et a hommes plerrat,
E en grant amur parmeindrat.
Si femme l'ad quant prent seingnur,
Tuz jurs entre eus avrad amur;

70 Fey garderunt, humilité, E parmeindrunt en charité. Ky la porte est ben parlable, Et amerus et cuvenable; E si il fet faus jugement,

75 La pere perdrat a present.
Tel vertu ad del creatur,
Ke ne poet estre ou tristur.

50. L follows a different version; M saphir; N omits 50-51. 52. N Saphir est de tele c. 54. M cete. 55. M nauerat. 56. N ne ert. 57. M trahi, jugez; N treyt a mal ne jugiez. 59. M Ja luy ne ren m.; N Ja nul rien. 60. L follows a different version; N omits 60-61. 64. M auerat; N Qui c. en averat. 65. M omits E; N omits this line. 66. M deu; N et hommes pleiserat. 69. M auerad. 70. M humilitez; N et. humilite. 71. M charitez. 72. N y ert p. 75. N II le perdrat presentement 77. M Kele ne; M N oue; N trestour.

Itel vertu calcedoine ad:
Ki a launge la freierad,
A soy tret paille et estramet,
Cume si fust pere de geet.

V. Smaragdus

*Esmeraude est en verité *Une pere mult prisé. Esmeraude est de tel culur,

85 K'el surmunte tute verdur; E l'eyr ki entur luy serat, De sa culur enverdirat. Iceste pere ad vertu grant, Isi cum nus troyum lisaunt.

90 Ki chastement la porterad, A Dieu et a la gent plarrat; E sa veüe amenderad, Fey et amur et joie avrat, Nen ert trahiz, n'empoisonez,

95 Ne de traïsun apelez. Si a scient fet faus jugement, La pere perdrat a present.

VI. Sardonyx

Sardonix, si cum mei est vis,
Est bone pere vus promys,
100 E sardonix est fet ço nun
De nun de deus peres k'avum:
De sarde et onix en verté,
Cest nun sardonix est trové.

78. N Tele vertue. 79. M la refreirad; N Qi a sa lange la frerrat. 80. M trarra, estrament. 81. M fu; N cco fust. 82. L omits this item. N omits 82-83. 84. M ad une tel. 85. MN Kele. 88-89. N omits these lines. 88. M Icete. 89. M en lisaunt. 91. M deu; N et homme pleiserat. 92. M Ele, amendrad. 94. M Nert trahit nempoisonet; N Ne ert. 96. N Sil fait. 97. M omits pere; N presentement. 98. L omits this item; N omits 98-101. 102. M et de onix enundez; N et onix en verite. 103. M E nun, trovez;

Sardine est ruge et onix blaunche,
E sardonix vermeille et blaunche;
E pur ço ad d'ambure nun,
K'ele ad en sei tele façun.
E ben sachiez de celes peres,
K'eles sunt de plusurs maneres.

Cum ruge tere tut entur,

E asquauntes ky sunt plus mundes
Cum li sans de meyns est par ungles.

Asquauntes unt treble culur,

De neir de blaunc et de rujur.

Desus le neir en mi le blanc,
Li ruges est desus le blaunc.
Itel vertu ceste pere ad:
Ki chastement la porterat

Ja enimis surmunterat,
Ja enimis ne luy nuyrad;
Humbles, chastes et lez serrad,
E sa richesce luy crestrat.

VII. Sardius

Sardine est vermeile tute

Cum si ço fust sanguine gute.

Ki chastement la porterat,

En fey et verité meindrad,

E sa culur amenderat,

E sa richesce luy crestrat;

Pur amur Dieu travailerat,

E sun cors forment penerat;

plusure. 110. Nomits Ke. 112. Nomits E. 113. M sang; N Qe li pauns par mains des angles. 114. N tremble. 115. M neir et de, rugur; Nomits et. 117. Nomits this line. 118. M icete p.; N vertue ad ceste pere. 121. M Ja eniurre luy; N James enemi lui enoierat. 122. MN Humbles et c. 123. Nomits this line. 124. Lomits this item; M Sardins est vermail. 125. M de sang gute; N Com ce fut. 127. MN et en verite. 129. Nomits luy. 130-131. N inverts the order. 130. M deu; N Dieu amur. 131. M forement; N mult p.

Mult meindra en humilitez, De Dieu et hommes ert amez.

VIII. Chrysolithus

Crisolites ad tel bealté

Come le or bien esmeré;
E si ad tele resplendisur,
Estenceles cum feu entur.
Ki chastement la porterat,
A Dieu e a hommes plarrat;

Pur sage home serra tenu,
Cuvenable ert et de vertu;

Fey gardera et humilité, Ben parlera de verité.

IX. Beryllus

Berilus est d'itel semblaunt,

145 Cum clere ewe en soleil lusaunt.
Plusurs maneres en trovum,
Ke nus berilus apelum.
Berils ewus, icist est vils;
Mes s'il est clers li gris berils,

Une aüsterule de mer.
Iceste pere est furmee
D'ewe de set aunz engelee.
Icele vertu ad en sey,

155 Le ray del soleil tret a sey.

133. M deu et de hommes; N amie. 134. L follows a different version; M omits 134-35. 134. N tiel baute. 135. N Come li ors. 136. M Crisolitus ad cum or resplentlisur; N resplendur. 139. M deu; N et homme pleiserat. 140. M sages. 141. N E mult ert de grant vertu. 142. M et humilitez. 143. M veritez. L omits 144-153. 144. M Beril; N Berile ad tiel s. 145. M $\{N$ cler; N solail rusent. 146. M Plusure. 147. M berils, N beril. 148. M Beril euus icel est vil; N Beril eins cist. 149. M Mes cil est cler le gris beril; N Mais cist est cler com li. 150. M lom. 151. L U austerole de mer; M Un esterule; N austierule. 152. M Icete. 153. M De ewe. 154. L Tel vertu ad la pere en sei; N Tel vertue ad en sei. 155. M Le pail de le; N La ray de s., en soy.

E li rays est de tel nature: Le beril passe saunz fraiture, E si chauz est de autre part, Ke il esprent e broille et art

- 160 Estupes, tundre et drapelez, Seches choses et estramez. Ki al ray del soleil l'avrad E desur ewe getterat, Feu em purra veeir issir
- 165 E estenceles fors saylir.

 Tel vertu et tel poüsté

 Ad dreiz berils en verité.

 E ky itel beril avrad,

 Chastes, humbles et lez serrat,
- 170 E parlables et honurez,
 De Dieu et de homes amez;
 Ses voluntez aemplirat
 Del ben ke il fere voudrad.

X. Topazium

- Topacius ad deus culurs,

 E si ad en sey granz valurs;

 L'un est cume or esmeré,

 L'autre est de cerine clarté.

 Nule ren n'unt li rey plus chere

 En lur tresur de ceste pere.
- 180 E ky topace porteratE chastement le garderat,

156. L ditel. 157. L Que il la tresperce; M fracture, N freinture. 158. L si est chaut daltre; M cauz est dautre; N E chaus est dautre. 159. L Quil, M Kele, N Qele. 160. L omits et. 161. L et strames; M Seche, omits et. After 161. L follows another version. 162. M soleil averad. 163. M gettrat; N E sur eaue la. 164. M N ver. 165. N ors; M sayler. 166-7. N omits these lines. 166. M poustez. 167. M dreit beril en veritez. 168. M tel; N Qui til. 169. M Chastes homme. 171. M deu; N des h. 172. M Sa voluntez. 173. M kil; N omits il. 174. L omits this item; M N Topace. 175. M N grant. 176. M Lune, cum. 177. M clartez; N est com cirme c. 178. M N Nul; M reys.

A Dieu et a hommes plerrat E sa richesce lui crestrat, Sages hom ert de grant bonté,

185 Ben parlable de charité,
Amur et fey en luy avrat,
Ja malveisté ne amerat,
N'ert trahi ne ne traherat,
Ne diable ne luy nuyrat,

Ses enimis surmunterat;
Ja ki trecherie amerat,
La pere lungement n'avrat.
E la pere — ke de sun gré

Tel vertu lui ad Dieus doné — Ewe boilaunt fet refreider, Si hom la met pur assaer.

XI. Chrysoprasus

Crisopras est de vert colur,
Cum or resplendist sa luur;
200 E si ad purprine clarté,
De gutes d'or entremedlé.
Ore oiez quel vertu ad:
Qui ceste pere porterat,
A Dieu et a hommes plarrad,
Ses enimis surmunterat,
E sa richesce luy crestrat;
E sa veüe amenderat,
Le jur ke la pere verrat.

182. M deu; N et homme pleiserat. 183. M cresterat. 184. M beaute. 187. M maueiste namerat. 188. N Ne ert t. ne t. 189. M omits second ne. 192. M merrat. 194. M N omit ke. 195. M ad luy deus done. 196. M boilaunte; N boyllante fest refroidir. 197. M Si lum; N le met pur asair. 198. M omits this item; M verte; M Crisopas. 199. M rojour. 200. M omits M M et clartez. 201. M M entremedlez. 202. M omits this line. 203. M cete. 204. M deu; M et home plaiserat. 207. M ne luy; M A sa. 208. M vie. 209. M ki.

Ne ja n'ert en cel jur trahi, Ne enpoysoné ne huni, Ne ja passiun ne suffrat, Fevre ne gute nen avrad, Ne mort subite ne prendrat,

Ne felun ne le tucherat, Ne ja rancle ne lui ferrat La playe u ele tucherat.

XII. Hyacinthus

Jacincte est bloye en verité, E est unzime en la cité;

Entremedlé si cum de sang.
Jacincte grenette est numee
La pere ky tele est trovee.
Ceste pere mue culur

225 Si cum li cels fet chescun jur.

Quant li cels est saunz oscurté,

Dunc ad la pere sa clarté;

E quant al cel ad tenebrur,

Dunc pert la pere sa culur.

230 Itel vertu la pere ad :

Ky chastement la porterat,

A Dieu et a hommes plerrat,

Ja diable ne luy nurrad,

Amur avrat, culur et fey,

Obedïenz ert a sa ley, Eürus ert de tute ren, E tuz jurs lui crestra sun ben,

210. N icele. 211. M N omit Ne. 212. M ne luy ferrat. 213. M giste nen nauerad; N Ne fevre ne. 215. M Ne le f.; N ne lui tacherat. 216-17. N omits these lines. 216. M ne le f. 218. L follows a different version; N Jacinctus; M omits 218-19. 220. M Uns jacinctes unt. 221. M Entremedlez de sang. 222. N Jagunce. 224. M Cete; N mut. 225. M checun. 227. M charte. 228. N en ciel. 229. M perde. 230. M auerad. 232. N et home pleserat. 235. M Obedien; N a la ley. 236. N sur tote. 237. M omits lui; N omits sun; M crestera.

Ja ren ne voudra commencer, K'il ne puisse a fyn treiter;

De tut le ben ke il voudrat
Sa volunté aemplirat;
Ja enpoysonez ne serrat,
Ne ja trahisun ne ferrat,
Ne ja nen amera folie,

245 Ne ja ne fera felonie.

E si ço seit ke il la face,
La pere perdra ben le sache.
Ne ja mal al chef nen avrad,
Le jur k'il la pere verrat;

Ne cel jur nen ert saung medlé
Ne de felunie appelé,
Ne ja rancle ne lui ferrat
La playe u ele tucherat.

XIII. Amethystus

Ametistus il est purprin

Cume gute de vermail vin,
U cum est rose culuree
Par matin oue la rusee.
E de luy ist simple luur
De flaumbe medlee od rujur;

260 Ne pert mie de feu a estre:
Tel cume vermeil vin poet estre.
Iceste pere ad vertu grant,
Issi cum nus trovum lisaunt.

238. M Ja ben ne; N ne comenserat. 239. N Qil bien ne finerat. 240. M kil; N De tel bien qil. 243. M omits ja. 244. M ja namera. 245. M N fra. 246. M E si si seit kil; N si ceo est. 247. N omits pere; M sace; N la sachetz. 248. M nauerad. 249. M N omit pere. 250. M N nert; N sac. 252. N ranchli; M N omit lui; M N serrat. 253. M Ne la p.; N il atocherat. 254. N omits this item; N Ametistis est purprin. 257. N N U matin; N od la r. 258. N simple la l. 259. N N medle oue; N rugur. 260. N pere; N part mie de fou estre. 261. N vermeilun poet; N poet vin vermail estre. 262. N Icete.

Ky chastement la porterat,
265 A Dieu et a hommes plerrat,
Ja diable ne luy nurrat,
Ne ja fantasme ne verrat,
Ja mal sunge ne sungerat,
Ne en dormaunt poür n'avrat,

*Ne mare sur luy ne vendrat,

*Ne dormaunt mal ne luy prendrat,

Ne ja giste ne li prendrat,

*Ne ja[mes] fevre nen avrat,

Ne ja desconfés ne murrat,

275 E sa richesce li crestrat, Ne ja sis sire nel harrad, Ses enimis surmunterat, Nen ert trahiz ne enginez, Ne de trahisun enpruyez,

280 Ne ja n'ert lunges en prisun. Ky la avrat pur religiun, Sa veüe n'enperirat, E sa culur amenderat, Ne sis chevauz ne enfundrat,

285 Ne il ensorcez ne serrat, Ja ne luy prendra trenchesuns, Ne farcin ne estranguiluns.

XIV. Margarita

*Uniun ad colurs toutis maniers

*E engendré de la rosee del ciel.

265. N et homes plaiserat. 268. N Ne mal s. s. 269. M Nen d., nauerat. 270. M omits ne; N omits 270-71. 272. M gist; N la giste nel. 273. N omits this line. 274. N omits ja. 275. M omits li; N omits E; M crestera. 276. M si sire; N Ne son sire. 278. M N trahi; M nenginiez. 279. M trahisun purnoychiez. 281. M Ky lauerat, N Qil lauerat. 282. M rien neperirat; N nel enpirerat. 284. M ne funderat, N nenfondrat. 285. M ensorce; N nen ensortillerat. 286. M trenchesun. 287. M nestragulun, N ne estrangiluns. M omits items XIV and XV.

XV. Adamas

290 Adamas est pere tant dure
Et de tant severe nature,
Que ja par fer ne par ascer
Ne [le] puit hom rien depescier,
Si sank de buc ne surmettrat,

295 Et puis ou plum la linerat : Issi le puit hom depescier, De toutes guises detrenchier.

291. N serre n. 296. N Car issi. 297. N E de, detrenchir.

VII. LAPIDARIES OF ENGRAVED GEMS

Of lapidaries dealing with the properties of engraved stones two distinct Anglo-Norman versions have come down to us, both apparently from the same period (early thirteenth century) and both derived from Latin originals. It is not certain, however, whether the French writers utilized each a single model, or selected suitable items from larger collections at their disposal. The first alternative seems the more probable, although we have not succeeded in discovering their models. The Latin texts which we have consulted (MSS. U to Z) differ considerably from one another in size and content, and there is no reason to think that others did not exist (or may not still exist) in which the order and description of the stones was identical with those preserved in the French versions. The two texts are, however, unrelated to each other.

The First Version, preserved in MSS. P and Q, is of the more popular type. The author appears to have been superficial and ignorant. He frequently blundered, and shirked difficulties by leaving out important passages. Part of the mischief may indeed be imputed to the scribes, for his version, unlike the other, enjoyed a good deal of popularity and would seem to have passed through several hands before it was finally transcribed in P and Q. These two copies differ considerably, as may be seen from the variants. P has a number of later Anglo-Normanisms not found in Q, e.g. ice for icest XVIII; ço or ce for cest XX, XXII, XXV; checun for chescun or chascun XXII, etc.; poest for poet XXIV, schoses XXV; a plural in -is instead of -es is found in serruris XX; the wrong gender occurs in tout ceste chose XXII, la realme, touz les bestes XXVI, un herbe XLVI, un espe XXVI, un espee XLV, XLVIII (perhaps we ought to read une spee ?); in descordunt XXXVI the 3 pl. pres. ind. ends in -unt-it is the only example; on the other hand the ending -et commonly occurs in the 2 pl. of the imperative, e.g. pendet XLI, seet XLII, metet XLV, XLVI, XLVII, also of the future, e.g. voudret XLVI, serret XLVIII — such endings are never found in Q except in avret LI. It seems likely that some of these peculiarities were introduced by the scribe, for they also occur in other texts transcribed by him, i.e. in F, J and M.

There are indications that the author of Q attempted in places to correct his model (see variants to XVIII) and that he strove more or less consistently to remove Anglo-Norman characteristics, not only those enumerated above. He was not, however, over careful; for example he omitted the end of X and the beginning of XI, and in XLI he left out a whole sentence. The author of P is guilty of a similar offence in XV-XVI, and in XXVI he completely misread his model, but on the whole his version is more reliable and more homogeneous than that of Q, and we have made it the basis of the present edition. It must, however, be admitted that P and Q are fairly closely related and that their common source already included a number of errors, e.g. aorant for tenant XX, turtre for vultre XXVI, the omission of a passage in XLIII and of the words sun chef in XLVII. Scribes may be responsible for these and other perversions (chiefly omissions) pointed out in the notes; but even the most drastic emendations will not bring the text into complete agreement with any of the Latin lapidaries at our disposal. Most of the items, it is true, appear to be derived from versions preserved in W and Y, but items XXXIV-XLI follow more closely U, and items L and LI (only found in O and possibly interpolated) are from Damigeron. Moreover no Latin equivalents have been discovered for items XXI, XXII and XXV.

LAPIDARY OF ENGRAVED GEMS, FIRST VERSION (MSS. P & Q)

Ore comencerai le livre Marbodi de l'entaille de gemmes.

I. En quelscunque peres u vus troverez motun u leun u sagittarie entaylé: cil ke les porterunt serunt plesans a Dieu et homme,

P omits the rubric Ore ... gemmes. I. P pere. Q omits u before vus in the first five items. Q arietem u leonem u sagittarium. Q et a home. Q mes il serrunt. Q renables.

et n'averunt ja fevre cotidiene ne ydropesie, enz serrunt de bon engin et resonable.

II. En quelcunque pere u vus troverez tor u virgine u capricorne entaylé : cil ke la portera n'avera ja fevre ague.

III. En quelcunque pere u vus troverez gemeus de eawes entayllé: cil ke la portera n'avera ja quarteine ne parlesie.

IV. En la pere u vus troverez cancre, escorpiun u peysuns : ki la portera n'avera ja fevre echike ne terceyne.

V. En la pere u vus troverez Saturnum entaylé ky tent en sa destre mayn la faux : ki l'avera, sa poesté tut dis crestra.

VI. En la pere u vus truverez Jupiter entaylé ky eit forme de homme et teste de mutun : ky la portera sera amé de tote rens, et ce k'yl demandera il avera.

VII. En la pere u vus troverez Martem armé u virgine oue une estole et oue grant vesture : si vus la portez, vus n'averez ja peril en ewe.

VIII. En la pere u vus troverez lune u soleil entaylé : tuz jurs la portez oue vus et tuz jours merrez bone vie.

IX. En la pere u vus troverez Mercurie entaylé u il avera eles en ses pez : ky la portera, il habundera de grant sens et sera acceptable a Deu et al pueple.

X. En la pere u vus truverez un homme ki tent en sa mein une paume entaylé : ky la portera, il avera grace de prince et de roy.

XI. En la pere u vus troverez une serpente entaylé ky ad sur sun dos une urne et sur sa cue un corf : ky la portera, seur seit k'yl habundera de tuz bens.

XII. En la pere u vus troverez une nef entaylé ou tot le sigle haut estendu : ky la portera, en totes bosoynes serra sovreyn.

II. P vingne; Q taurum virginem capricornum. Q omits entaylé. III. Q geminos aquarium. P les portera. Q paralisi. IV. Q cancrum scorpionem u pisces. P ke les portera. P omits fevre echike ne. V. Q extaille. P ky la tent; Q qui la portera et tient. P lenfant ke il auera; Q un faux sa poeste estra tut dis. VI. Q piere que vus. P ame sur tote. VII. P vingue oue une esteyle, Q virginem od une stole. Q qui la portera naura. VIII. Q lunam u solem. P omits entaylé. P tut jurs. P auerez bone. IX. Q mercurium. Q omits en after eles. 2. Q qui cele. 3. P puple. X. P omits entaylé. Q through a confusion omits the end of this item and the first part of next, P i. P e. all that is included between the two words entaylé. XI. 2. P une vingne, P une veine. P porte il. 3. P tous bens. XII. P trouez entaille une. P le sigle u estenduz.

XIII. Si vus trovez en aucune jaspe un levere entaylé, tant cum vus la porterez ne serez ja blescé del deable.

XIV. Si vus trovez en jaspe un chen entaylé, tant cum la portez ne doterez mie ydropesie ne venim de mors de chen.

XV. Si vus trovez une pere u est entaylé un egle : si vus la portez, ele vus gardera en honur.

XVI. Si vus trovez une pere u un cinne seit entaylé: si vus la portez vus n'averez ja parlesye ne fevre quarteine.

XVII. Si vus trovez une pere ou seyt un cheval entaylé ou eles : ky la portera, mult ly vaudra en batayle de chaump ne ja sun chival n'avera maladye.

XVIII. Si vus trovez une pere u avera entaylé un lumbar ky tent en sa meyn destre un sceptre et en sa meyn senestre un vultur volaunt et desuz ses pez un cocodril : la premere hure par un jour de samadi u la huytime hure metez la en un anel de fer et desuz la pere dedenz le chastun icest signe 5 et 09, et celuy ky fra l'anel deyt estre net et jun. Nul enchantement ne venim ne puet nuire a cely ky la porte ne la ou ele sera.

XIX. Si vus troverez une pere u un homme seth seant sur un lepard entayllé tenaunt en sa destre meyn un vessel ke eawe espaund, metez la pere dedenz un anel de fer en la premere hure de jur de samadi u en l'hutisme hure et cest signe 5 La vertu de ceste pere si est : si vus dotez ke tempeste chesce en terre u en nef u en cité, fichez cele pere en un pel de fer, si fichez le pel la ou vus doterez la tempeste, et ja mal ne fra ; et si homme pense mal de vus, vus le saverez.

XIII. P acune; Q jape. P leuerer, Q lieure. Q de diable. XIV. Q en un jape ou il i eit entaille un chien ki la portera nauera ja. XV. Q ou egle seit entaille. P omits the end of this item after un egle and the beginning of the next item as far as si vus la portez. XVI. Q paralisie. XVII. Q En la piere u vus trouerez un. P omits entayle. Q omits ky la portera. Q mut li auendra bien en bataille champele ne le cheval celui qui le porte naura ia maladies XVIII. Q une piere en la quele est entaille. 3. Q vultre. P volaun. 4. Q ou le unzime hore. 5. Q de denz le chastim icest, P d. a chescun ice. Q signe Q. Z. A. H. 7. Q nuire qui la porte ne venim ne puet nuire u el est. XIX. 1. P en une pere. Q ou il i ait entaille un home seant; P seth haut. 2. Q, leopard. Q et en sa destre mein tenant un vessel qui espande. 3. Q en un a. 4. Q del jor. 4. P le h. Q cest signe Q en ad. 5. Q si vus dites ke tempeste chiete ou en terre ou en vignes ou en orte fichez cele piere en. 7. P fechez. 8. Q si len pense de vus nul mal vus le saurez et co que vus requerrez a femme si aurez.

XX. Si vus trovez en pere ymage de un homme tenaunt en sa meyn destre un levere et en sa senestre meyn une verge d'oliver, metez cele pere en un anel d'argent en la premere hure del jur de judi et cest signe *b. A cheval en tuz jugemens serez seur, et ceste pere depece prysouns et fet overir les serrures.

XXI. Si vus trovez en une pere un homme fort entaylé ausi cum curuscé ky ben soyt sucurcié en mi lieu et ky soyt en estaunt et teyne en sa meyn destre une launce et en sa senestre un cheval ky defulle un homme, metez la en un anel de quivre rouge en la 5 premere hure del jur de mardi. Ceste pere est bone a porter a

chateus prendre et en batavlle si porte victorie.

XXII. Si vus trovez en un rubi un escorpiun entaylé et en chescun des pez une yrayne, metez le en quivre rouge en la premere hure de la nuyt de samedi et cest signe 🎾 pcor. Qui ceste pere portera, ja de irayne blescé ne sera ne de serpent. Et si nuls est blescé d'escorpiun ou de yrayne, garde ceste pere u l'emprente de la pere en cire ou en boyve l'eawe u cele pere est lavee, et serra tan tost gari de totes ces choses.

XXIII. Si vus trovez en une pere un homme coroné entaylé qui tegnie en ambedeus les meyns paume et desuz les pees un eschamel : metez ceste pere en bon or en la premere hure del jur de dimeyne. Ceste pere defent regne et doune honurs et les realmes qui descordent apeyse. Ne nul homme ne coroucera oue celuy qui la portera.

XXIV. Si vus trovez en une pere un jovene bacheler entaylé tenaunt une lanterne en sa meyn destre et la teste d'une femme

XX. Q Si la piere en la quele vus trouerez limage de un home urant en; P de uel homme aorant et en meyn. 2. Q un liure. 3. Q par un ior de iusdi. 4. P co signe. P A chal. 5. P icete pere depete pesmus uel poysouns et; Q et eoure. 5. P serruris. XXI. Q omits en before une pere. 2. P sucurrie en un lieu. 3. Q in sinistre equum. 5. Q par un ior de marsdi. Q ceste piere portez a chastaus. XXII. P trouez une rubie oue un. Q scorpion. 2. P checun des pez un; Q des pieces une. 2. P metez la. 3. P ce signe, pictor. 4. P omits ne before sera. Q omits ne de serpent, but adds ou de serpent after escorpiun. 5. Q iraigne ueez la piere. 6. Q cire ou leue u el est laue einz beiue len et serra mut tost. 7. P tout ceste chose. XXIII. P trouez une pere en la quele un homme cornu est tayle; Q omits entayle. 2. P pees un cheual; Q eschamel. 5. Q si apaise et nul home le corocera a celui qui la porte. XXIV. Q entaille un juefne bachelicr. 2. Q destre mein.

10 maladies.

en la senestre, metez ceste pere en esteyn et cest signe au. Ky ceste pere porte, ja nul en meysun qui dort n'esveylera, ne 5 cil qui c'esveylent ja ne moverunt. La femme qui la porte ne poet estre engignie par nul art. Cil qui la porte celeement fest ce que ly plest.

XXV. Si vus trovez en aucune pere gemeus entaylé tenanz en lur meyns parchemin d'escrit, metez la en plum la premere hure par un jur de mekerdi et cest signe To Magor. Par ceste troverez les secrez resons des choses; et a desputaunz doune ele victorie; et si doune richesce, et a marchaunz est ele mult profitable a vendre et achater.

XXVI. Pernez les peres entaylees u il i ad un homme qui seet sur une charue ou lunge barbe, si ad en son col quatre hommes gisaunz et tent en sa meyn un gopil et un turtre. Qui ceste pere portera a son col, mult valt a plaunter et a trover tresor. Pernez leyne neyre et pure et saunz teynture, si fetes fere de ço coite et la fetes emplir de paile de furment et le quissin ensement, et metez le quissin sur la coite et dormez desus, et vus sungerez les tresors del realme et comment vus les poez aver. Et touz les bestes qui beivent de l'ewe ou cele pere est lavee garunt de lur

XXVII. Si vus trovez en jaspe rouge un homme entaillé ky ad un escu al col et en sun chef un healme et une espee trete en sa mein, defulant un serpent desuz ses pez : ky porte ceste pere entor son col ne doute ja sun enemy, kar il sera tuz jurs mestre en bataile. Sa grant force est en ascer.

XXVIII. Si vus trovez en un blanc jagunce un cheval entailé et cocodril depeint sur luy portaunt un signe : en checun plet luy vaudra. Sa meliure force est en or.

3. PQ ceste signe. 4. Q omits pere. Q en la mesun. P qui il dort ne ueylera; Q naveillera. 5. Q cil qui veillent. P poest. XXV. Q piere gemmes. 2. Q des escrit. 3. Q mescredi. P ce signe. P mogor. 4. P le secrez. P schoses. Q as desputanz done ele sauer. 5. Q as marchanz. XXVI. P entayles. Q i a einz un home. 2. Q une charus longobard. 3. P omits gisaunz. Q et en un turtre. 4. P mult valt written twice. P plaunte. Q tresors. 5. P saun. P si en fetes fere un drap; Q de co cute. 6. P et le fetes, Q si la f. P furment en la guise dun quissin et metez la quissin de suz vostre teste ou vus demurrez. 8. P le tresor de la realme; Q de la terre el reaume. 9. P boivent de leawe. P laue; Q est einz si. XXVII. Q en un jaspe. 2. P une cheyne, Q un haume. P et un espe tret. 3. P et Q une serpente. Q suz les piez. 4. P en son col. 5. Q de la bataille la u grant force. XXVIII. P omits en before un blanc; Q un blanc iacinte entaille. 2. Q omits depeint. Q cel signe.

XXIX. Si vus trovez en une cornelyne un homme entayllé et une femme estaunte devant luy, et les cheveus luy pendent jeskes as reyns, et le hom regarde sus : ceste pere deit estre mise en doze feythe son pesant d'or, si deit hom mettre desuz la pere terebintine et aumbre ; et quele que vus tocherez de cel anel, ele fra vos volentez.

XXX. Si vus trovez en une ametiste un cheval entailé escumant et desus seer un homme qui tent en sa meyn un ceptre, cele est bone a ceaus qui poesté unt. Ceste pere deit estre mise en son pesaunt d'or et d'argent.

XXXI. Si vus trovez en un crisolite un lung homme entaylé et en sa meyn une chaundeile : qui la porte riche sera. Et si volt estre mise en pur or.

XXXII. Si vus trovez en un cristal entailé une femme qui teigne en sa meyn un oysel et en l'autre meyn un peysun, mult vault a celuy qui va oyseler u pescher. Ele deit estre mise en argent, isi que la pere touche par mi l'argent le doy de l'homme.

XXXIII. Si vus trovez nule pere ou un chevaler cornaunt sor un cheval coraunt seit entaillé et devaunt luy un arbre, mult est bone a venurs.

XXXIV. Si vus trovez en une pere une turturele entayllé qui tent un reym de olive en sa bouche, metez la en un anel de argent et portez la oveke vus et plusurs vus querrunt a manger; et la u ele serra nul ki mangera de la destre meyn se purra sauler, mes tuz jurs vus regarderunt.

XXXV. Si vus trovez en nule pere scorpiun et sagitarie entaylez ky se entrecumbatent, metez la en un anel de fer. Si vus volez saver sa force, enpremez sa figure en cire, et ceus ke vus tucherez de cele cire tuz jurs se descorderunt.

XXIX. Q entaille un home. 2. P les cheuus; Q ses cheveus, desque as. 3. P et le homme. 4. P deu feythe, Q doze feiz. P mestre; Q et me tez sor la piere. 5. Q quele uus. XXX. Q amatiste. P entaile et seignant et desuz soy un homme qui tegnie. 3. P poste. 4. Q adds medle ensemble. XXXI. 3. P mis en pur or uereyment. XXXII. Q en cristal; P cristal taile. 2. Q en lautre peisun. 3. P pecher. XXXIII. P ou un chival coraunt seith taille, Q ou seit entaille un c. sor un c. cornant en un arbre devant lui. XXXIV. Q une piere entaille une turturele ke tienne. 3. P omits la before oveke. 3. Q mutes genz vus quirront a manger. 4. Q mangue. P a la destre XXXV. Q scorpionem et sagittarium. 2. Q omits entaylez. Q Mes si uus. 3. Q la .force. P enpreignet sa figure, Q sa figure enpremez bien. Q celui ki uus.

XXXVI. Si vus trovez en une pere mutun et demi boef entaylé, metez la en un anel d'argent, e tuz ceus ki se descordent, ke vus de l'anel entucherez, erraument se acorderunt.

XXXVII. Si vus trovez en une jacincte entaylé une demie femme et un demi peyssun, et en l'une meyn teingne un myruer e en l'autre un arc, metez la en bon or. L'anel metez en vostre dey et coverez la pere de cire, et ço tenez en vostre poyn mult estreit, si ne serrez ja veu de nul homme.

XXXVIII. Si vus trovez en une pere entaylé un homme araunt, et desus une meyn seinaunt une croyz, et aucunes esteyles entaylees dejustes, portez la oveke vus e les blez de la regiun u ele serra ne periront ja pur nule tempeste.

XXXIX. Si vus trovez en une jaspe vert entaylé une teste et le col, metez la en un anel d'argent, e cil ke passera la mer oue cel anel ne perira ja.

XL. Si vus trovez en nule pere un basilicoc, et l'une partie seit femme et l'autre partie serpent, portez la oue vus et tutes les venimuses bestes porrez manger.

XLI. Si vus trovez en aucune pere corneline entaylé un basilicoc et un dragun cumbataunt et une teste de boef desus, pendez la a vostre col, et si vus cumbatez a aucune beste sauvage, vus la veintrez.

XLII. Si vus trovez en une pere entaylé un homme estaunt et tenaunt une foile en sa meyn sur sun chef, et desuz ses pez un cocodril, metez la en un anel de plum et desus la pere un petit d'esquille et serrez cert ke nuls maus ne vus avendrunt.

XLIII. Si vus trovez une turkoyse vert entaylé, portez la oue vus et vus achaterez ben et vendrez voz choses.

XLIV. Si vus trovez en aucun jacincte blaunc entaylé un

XXXVI. Q arietem ou semil:onem entaille. 2. P descordunt. Q ki uus tocherez errant; P entucheret. XXXVII. Q dimi femme. 2. Q mirror. 4. P et si le tenez. XXXVIII. Q home entaille. 2. Q seignant en croiz. 4. P purirent. P tempeste ke soyt. XXXIX. Q un iaspe. 2. P un ane dargent. Q od cel anel il ne. XI. P basilcoc. 2. Q soit feminine et lautre serpent. P tute. 3. P poet manger. XLI. P entaylee. 2. Q omits cumbataunt ... cumbatez. P. pendet. 3. Q od aucune. XLII. 2. Q tenant un foil. Q et sus (twice). 4. P et seet cert, Q et uus serrez seurs ke maus. P omits ne before vus avendrunt. XLIII. Q en un turkeise entaille ou reporte le od uus. 2. Q achaterez bien. XLIV. P acun, Q aucune. P un hom.

home ki ad sur sun chef une corune et seaunt sur un throne oue quatre pez, et chascun sur quatre hommes, et sur sun chef une cercle, et ses meyns adrescé vers le cel, metez la en un anel d'argent ke peyse doze fethe autaunt cum la pere; puis si pernez mastic et cire, si en fetes un sel, et cil ki le portera a sun col avera sa demaunde.

XLV. Si vus trovez en aucune pere preciuse entaylé un homme adrescé ke ad un heaume et un hauberch e une espee en sa meyn u ceinte, metez la en un anel de fer ke peyse doze fethe taunt cum la pere, si la portez oue vus et jammés ne serrez vencu.

XLVI. Si vus trovez en un jacinct blaunc u ruge u en un cristal entaylee une femme oue cheveuz, et suz les cheveuz mameles, et devaunt luy un homme, metez la en un anel d'or ke peise doze fethe taunt cum la pere, et desuz la pere metez aumbre ét le fust de aloés et une herbe ke l'om apele puliol. Ky la portera, il serra pleysaunt a tutes genz ; et si il voudra tucher nule femme de l'anel, saunz faile ele fra sa volunté en ben, et si vus la metez desuz sun chef quant ele dormera, ele sungera ço ke vus voudrez.

XLVII. Si vus trovez en une magnete entaylé un bacheler nu estaunt e une pucele a destre de luy nue, ke eit ses cheveuz liez entur sun chef, et le bacheler eit sur le col de la pucele sa main et ele regarde en tere : metez la en un anel d'or ke peyse doze fethe taunt cum la pere, et desuz la pere metez la lange de une hupupe et mirre et sanc de homme taunt cum la launge peyse. E cil ky la portera veintra ses enemis en batayle ; et en la mesun u l'anel est ne purra nul larun entrer, ne nule beste sauvage, ne nul chen ne

^{2.} Q en sun chief. P omits et before seaunt, and un before throne. 3. P chacun, Q chescun. 4. Q ses meins soient a destre vers le ciel metez ceste en. 5. P deuz; Q doze fie tant. 6. Q et fetes de co un seel cil. Q il auera. XLV.2. P un espee. 3. P ceint metet. P deuz fethe, Q doze fois. 4. P omits la before pere. Q et portez la od uus et uus ne serrez ia. XLVI. P u en crestal une femme. 2. P oue cheuouz; Q od cheuus et sor les cheuus. 3. P metet. 4. P deuz fethe, Q doze fie. P omits et desuz la pere. 5. Q lignum aloes. PQ un herbe. 6. P tute genz. Q et si il toche nule de cel a. sanz faille. 7. P fra volunte. Q omits en ben. P le metez. 8. Q omits quant ele dormera. P voudret, Q uulez. XLVII. Q omits entayle. P nu estauntif. 2. Q pucele que estoit a destre. P cheuoz, Q cheuus. 3. PQ omit sun chef. P omits sa main. 4. P metet. P deuz fethe, Q doze foiz. 5. P un hupupe. 6. Q et mirram et sanc de harme. 7. Q ou cel anel. 8. P omits ne before purra abaier.

purra abaier; mes ben se gard cil ky la porte ky il ne tuche saunc, ne k'yl ne esteyngne fu, ne k'yl ne gette fer au fu, ne k'yl nule beste sauvage ne nul oysel ne ferge, ne k'yl ne manguce de char.

XLVIII. Si vus trovez en un onicle un homme en estaunt entaylé et en sa meyn une espee, portez la o vus et vus serrez honuré de tuz princes de terre.

XLIX. Ethite si est une piere ke l'en troeve en ni de egle. Si en ele est trové un egle entaillé dedenz sun ni, metez la en un anel de plum et portez la od vus, et vus serrez covenable a totes genz et a totes bestes. Si la entaille est un peisun, mult vaut la u l'em pecche. Mes ki la porte n'avera ja garde de beste ne de mer.

L. Berillus si est une piere ke est mult lusante et mult clere. En lui deit hom entailler une locuste marine et desuz ses piez une corneille; et desuz les genuz metez une herbe, c'est a saver savine, enclose de un poi d'or. Cest aporte grant amur de mariage et done amur de totes genz. Mult vaut as maus de ueils et a totes santez. Si vus donez l'ewe a beivre u ele serra muillee...

LI. Coral si est une piere ki ad granz vertuz, kar ele tot fous songes, et si est grant defense envers ire de diable. Kar si vus entaillez dedenz cest non Hethate u Gorgone, vus ne serrez ja enginnez, si vus la portez, de enchantemenz, ne n'avrez garde de foidre. En bataille est ço grant aide, si done victorie et si vaut en nef encontre vent et tempestes.

LAPIDARY OF ENGRAVED GEMS, SECOND VERSION

The Second Version survives in two MSS. (R and CC) which complete each other admirably. Indeed, while through the loss of a leaf R is incomplete at the end and omits items XLV-XLIX, CC leaves out the first thirteen items. R has a few omissions; some are due to oversight but others may have been intentional and do not materially affect the sense. The scribe of CC missed very few words, but he occasionally blundered. Taking Perseus

^{9.} P garde. Q omits ne before tuche. 10. Q ne ke il esteigne feu. Q omits ne before gette. Q en feu. 11. Q omits ne before ferge. P omits ne before manguce. Q omits de before char. XLVIII. 2. P un espee. P serret. 3. P tute princes. P ends here. XLIX. Q si ele est trouee. 4. Q poison mut. L. 5. Q omits maus de ueils, leaving a blank space. The item is incomplete. LI. 4. Q nauret garde.

XXII, Palagus (= Pegasus) XXIII and Cassepie (= Cassiopeia) XXV for names of stones, he altered the text accordingly. Failing to understand the Provençal word dijoes (for die Jovis of the Latin source) XXXVIII, he suppressed it altogether. He also revised the spelling and freely introduced N. E. French forms. In spite of these changes the two copies R and CC show a much closer agreement than P and Q, and were obviously derived from an excellent model, perhaps from the author's autograph.

In discussing the Cambridge Version of Marbode we ventured to suggest that the author (probably an Anglo-Norman scholar) was also responsible for the present translation. Although one cannot place much reliance on the similarity of language, especially when comparing prose with poetry, the suggestion should not be lightly dismissed. Indeed, it receives considerable support from the fact that the lapidary (otherwise in prose) includes three octosyllabic couplets (XLIV) as neatly turned as any of the Cambridge Version and presenting the same metrical peculiarities (the first line has seven instead of eight syllables). These couplets occur in both MSS.; they cannot be considered as an interpolation, but clearly belong to the original. The author of the Cambridge Version took the office of translator very seriously. We have seen (p. 154) with what competence he turned the hexameters of Marbode into a quaint archaic French; above all, how he strove to render his model with scrupulous exactitude, making only such anodyne additions as were necessitated by the exigencies of metre and rhyme. It is reasonable to believe that in translating Latin prose into French prose he followed his model even more faithfully. Indeed, of the fortynine items included in his lapidary, all but one (the passage in verse, numbered XLIV) are found in U or W, though not in the same order. As may be judged from the quotations we have given in the notes, the Latin and French texts frequently agree word for word. In two instances only (XXIX and XXX) is the agreeement with Damigeron rather than with U and W, where these items have been much condensed. Item XLV also has a paragraph not found in the Latin. It is not unlikely, however, that the original utilized by the author of the Second Version gave a more expanded text.

The present edition is based chiefly on R, but for items XLV-XLIX (missing in R) we have retained the spelling of CC and not attempted to eliminate the N.E. French forms of that MS.

LAPIDARY OF ENGRAVED GEMS, SECOND VERSION (MSS. R AND CC)

Chi commence la table de preciouses pierres, de celes pierres qui sont de taille, et devise de la vertu des tailles.

I. En quel piere ke troverez multun, ou leon, ou sagittarie entaillié: iceles pieres sunt chaudes et si menent devers orient; et cil ki les portent ont la grace de Deu et des homes, et si garisent des fievres cotidienes et d'ydropesie, et si lor donent enginz et facundes.

II. En quel piere troverez un thorel, ou virgine, ou capricome : icil sunt de froide nature, et si vienent des terres ou li soleilz est a miedi, et cil sunt sacré pardurablement, et celes gardent les homes de sinocha.

III. Se vos trovez une virgine ke tienge unes balances, ou dous gimels, ou un home ki eue espande d'un veissel : iceles sunt de chaude nature et si menent devers occident. Iceles sanz dotance gardent les homes de fievres quartaines et del paralisyn, et sis font plaisir a Deu.

IV. Se vos trovez une escreveice, ou un escorpion, ou dous poissons : iceles sunt euages et de froide nature, et menent devers semtentrion ; et defendent cels kis portent de friçons et des fievres terceines et de engroteure. Iceles sunt sacrees parmenablement.

V. Si vos trovez la piere en ki soit Saturnus, et tienge en sa main destre un[e] falz : iceste piere fait puissant celi ki la porte ; et tant com il l'avra, croist sa poe[s]tez toz tens.

VI. Se vos trovez la piere en ki soit Jupiter en forme de home, et ait teste de multun : se ceste piere avez, de totes creatu[r]es serez amez ; et se vos nule [chose] per droit demandez, si l'avroiz.

I. R omits the rubric; CC omits items I-XIII. In R. A blank is left for the initial capital of each item which has not been filled in. II. R isil sunt.

VII. En jaspe si voz trovez Mars ki soit armez, ou une virgine gente aornee de vestemenz ki tienge un lorir en sa main : la piere est sacree parmenablement. Celui ki la portera fait belz, legier et puissant; et quanke il commencera, parfera; et ki la porte des enfance, ja ne porra neier.

VIII. Se vos trovez en piere la lune ou le soleil en aucune manire enprient ou entaillé : cele est sacree parmenablement.

Tot tens portez ensemble o vos, si demerrez bone vie.

IX. Se vos trovez Mercurion en piere entaillié ki ait eles es piez et en la senestre main une verge envolepee d'un serpent : ki ceste avra, tant li habundera savoirs et facunde, ke nus nel pora contreester en parole ; et si iert sains parmenablement, et le gre Deu avra et a toz homes.

X. Se vos en piere trovez un home ki tienge une palme : ki ceste portera avra poesté et as princes plaira, si li seront bien

voillant.

XI. Se vos trovez en jaspe un cerf, ou le veneor, ou les chiens, ou un lievre entaillié: cil a poesté de curer l'ome del diable, et cels ki mal prenent par lunaisons, et cels ki contraient des mains, et cels ki de nuit se combatent, et les frenetikes.

XII. Se vos trovez en nule piere un serpent entaillié ki ait sor son dos un urna et sur sa cue un corbel : ki ceste piere a, tot biens li habundera, et sages iert, et si se purvera bien des choses ki sunt a venir ; et en croit ki ceste piere est encontre totes cha5 lors ki nuisent, kar çoe a ele del chancer desuz ki tient son chif, et de la cue ke ele estent jusque al centaure.

XIII. Se vos trovez la piere en qui soit uns centaures entailliez, isi k'il ait en la senestre main un livre pendant o tot le cultel, et en la destre un bastun en qui soit une beste fichie a tot une chaldere pendant : ki ceste piere portera, si avra parmenablement santé; et pur çoe est dit li centaure fu mestre Achille, k'il portoiet ceste piere en sa main.

XIV. Se vos trovez la piere en qui soit entaillié un sacrarie, a la mesure de une casule ki porte sacrement : ki ceste piere portera, en parmenable virginité remaindra, et sil fait plaisir a Deu

VII. R ne jaspe, with blank before ne for a capital. XI. 3. R cols ki mal prent. XIII. 2. livre] corr. lievre. XIV. CC Se vus uees. 2. R capsule.

et a homes, mais k'issi soit que en la piere ait une cue d'escorpion.

XV. Se vos trovez poisson entaillié ki ait une grant bouche sor le dos et el ventre une autre, et ait un chief de serpent cresté desoz et desure : ki ceste portera, boneurus iert en terre et en mer, et si ert preuz et amiables ; et se il nule chose pert, si la recovrera.

XVI. Se vos trovés en la piere une nef entaillie que sigle a plaine veile : ki ceste piere portera, de toz afaires vendra desure.

XVII. Se vos trovez en jaspe un lievre entaillié : se ceste piere portez, ja nule umbre a diable ne vos porra nuisir.

XVIII. Se vos trovez une piere en qui soit uns chiens en guise de lion — ja soit çoe ke lions soit de chalde nature et de seche — si sor voz la portez, ja ne serez ydropike, ne morsure de chien ne pestilence ne vos porrunt nuisir.

XIX. Se vos trovez en une piere Orion entaillié, et soit demi hom et demi torel, et tienge une espee en sa main : ki ceste piere avra, totes batailles veintrera.

XX. Se vos trovez la piere en qui soit un aigle devant un capricorne : ki ceste piere a, si li garde ses honors et noveles li aquiert.

XXI. Se vos trovez la piere en qui soit entaillié uns cignes devant un aquaire : ki cestui portera, sanz totes dotances iert gardez de fievre quartaine et paralisyn.

XXII. Se vos trovez en piere entaillié Perseun, en sa destre main une espee et en la senestre la teste de Gorgon : ki cestui porte n'a garde de tempeste, ne de fuldre, ne d'envie, ne d'encontre de diable.

XXIII. Se vos trovez en une piere un cheval entaillié ki est apelez Pegasus : cele est merveillose en bataille champel, kar ele fait l'ome hardi et isnel, et si garist le cheval ki la porte del

^{4.} R la une piere; CC ait .j. ele descorpion. XV. CC grant boce. 3. CC bons eures. XVI. R a palme ueille; CC a plain v. 2. CC al desore. XVII. CC omits ja; R as diables. XVIII. CC jasoit ice que lihom soit. XIX. R demis hom. XX. R soi un. 2. CC si le gart se vielle humeus v noueles li acorent. XXI. R omits entaillié. 2. R aquare. CC ceste p. R tototes dotances. XXII. CC piere qui a non perseum entaillie. 2. R dun gorgon; CC ceste. 4. CC del diable. XXIII. R omits en une piere; CC piere qui est apelee palagus entaillie .j. c. 3. CC fait home, 3. CC qui le porte de raier.

raier et de totes enfermetez ; et cist doit estre devant un multun : donc iert apelez la fontaine de bataille.

XXIV. Se vos trovez en piere Andromada ki ait ses crins espars et ses mains estendues : icele a poesté de reconcilier l'amur entre home et femme, et entre les nuilus et les avultres.

XXV. Se vos trovez en une piere une virgine entaillee, Cassepie a a non, ki tienge ses mains crusies estendues, si ait un triangle en son chief, et siece en sa chaire : çoe senefie solas aprés labor et repos aprés enfermeté, et les menbres dont ne se poet aidier restore et en parmenable santé les garde.

XXVI. Se vos trovez un serpentier ki ait un serpent çaint, et tienge la teste en la destre main et la cue en la senestre : ki ceste , porte ou ki la boit, est gariz de venim, devant mangier ou aprés.

XXVII. Se vos trovez une piere en qui soit Hercules a genoillons, et tienge en sa main destre une arme de qui il ocie un leun ou une autre beste : ki ceste piere portera en bataille a pié, si vaintra, kar ceste garde cels ki a pié se combatent.

XXVIII. Se vos trovez une piere ou il ait entaillié un urs u un serpent : ki ceste piere porte, si iert sages et forz, et si parmaint en son proposement, et sil fait plaisir a Deu et as homes.

XXIX. En un beril se vos trovez escrist une lauste marine et desoz ses piez une corneille, endroit ses genoilz devez l'erbe ki a non savine enclore d'un petit d'or. Iceste piere garde l'amur des entreesposez.

XXX. En l'esmeraude se vos trovez un scarabeu, pertusiez la, si i metez un fresel d'or, si iert bone contre morsure de serpent.

XXXI. La calcedoine doit l'en pertusier et a la seie de l'asne pendre a son col. Ki la portera totes chauses vaintra. Ele est de treis colors.

4. CC et cil d. XXIV. R andromanda. 3. R entre le ruilles et avultres. XXV. R omits en une piere; CC piere qui a anon cassepie entaillie vne virgine qui ait ses m. 2. CC triacle. 3. R senefie apres labor et repres a repos apres enfermete et la force et les menbres. 5. R parmable s. le g. XXVI. 2. CC sa destre. 2. CC qui ceste piere ele garist de uenin (the rest is omitted). XXVII. CC agenoillies. 2. CC omits destre. CC vn arme de coill. 3. CC ou autre b. CC ceste portera. 4. CC ceste piere g. XXVIII R omits une piere ou il ait. 2. R si iret s. 3. CC si fait. XXIX. CC et ait sos ses pies. 2. CC g. devers lerbe. 3. R saine; CC enclose.XXX. R scarabeu vn p. XXXI. R e calcedoine, with blank before e for capital, CC Sa c. R pertuseir, CC dasne. 2. CC causes.

XXXII. Crisolite doit l'en troer et el senestre braz porter.

XXXIII. Se vos trovez entaillie une turtre el paragone neir, metez le en un anel de plum, et celui ki la portera ne porra en nule eue neier et de trestoz iert amez, meismement des seignors de la terre.

XXXIV. En la turcheise vert se vos i trovez un aquaire entaillié : cil ki la portera, en totes choses que il vendra et achatera gaaignera il.

XXXV. En l'orie paragone se vos trovez un oisel entaillié, issi ke il tienge en sa bouche une foille, et devant li ait une teste de home et le vult : ki l'anel portera ou ceste piere iert, si iert riches et gaaignanz, et de toz homes receuz et honorez.

XXXVI. Se vos trovez en une jagunce blanche Jupiter entaillié ki ait une corone en son chief et siece sor un trone a quatre piez, et desoz les quatre piez quatre homes en estant ki le trone tiengent, et desor le chief Jupiter ait un cercle ki senefie sacrement, et ses mains ait estendues vers le ciel : metez ceste piere en un anel d'argent, si que li argenz peist duze tant ke la piere poise, si prendrez de mastike et de la turbentine, si mellerez ovoc la cire, si en faites seials en cest anel, si donez ki vos volez, et kikunkes un de cez seials portera, quanke il demandera as rois ne as princes ne as sages homes par droit, si li dorunt.

XXXVII. Se vos trovez en cristal ou en autre piere preciose un home entaillé ki ait vult de lion et piez d'aigle, et desoz ses piez un dragon ki ait dous testes et la cue estendue, et en la main destre un baston de qui il fiere les testes al dragon : iceste piere metez en archal, et desoz la piere un poi de muscate et un poi d'ambre, sil portez od vos, et tuit home et tuit esperite vos enclineront et vos obeiront, et si multipliera vostre aver et vostre

XXXII.R risoute, with blank for capital. R noer, CC trouer. XXXIII. CC el peragone n. entaillie u. t. 2. R omits en before nule. 3. CC de tote gent ert il a. R meiment. CC del segnor. XXXIV. R omits i trovez. 2. R omits et achatera g. il. XXXV. CC entaillie u. o. 2. CC en son bec. 3. CC omits et le vult. XXXVI. CC Se vus en vne j. b. vees J. 3. R desor. CC omits en estant. 7. R prendre, CC prendes. 8. CC si le dones a qui v. 9. CC quant que il onques. 10. CC il li donront. XXXVII. 2. CC bu de lion et pie d. 4. CC omits destre. CC de coi il f. 7. R et si vos o. CC multeplieront.

tresor en emplira; si faites seials de cele cire ke dit avons, si donez cui vos volez.

XXXVIII. Se vos trovez en afroseline ou en cristal un home entaillié ki siece sor un aigle, çoe est Mars, et ait une verge en sa main: metez ceste piere en un anel de cuivre mellé od l'archal, et nequedent en le met en cuivre roge. Kiqunkes portera cest anel en diemenche ainz ke li soleilz lieve, cil metra toz ses enemis desoz ses piez; et en dijoes valt mult en bataille, et volentiers li obeiront toz homes; mais blans dras li convient vestir kil portera, et abstenir soi de char de columb.

XXXIX. Se vos trovez orie piere, ke l'en troeve el mont la ou l'en trove l'or, et en celi ait entaillié un home chevalchant, si k'il tienge en l'une main son frain et en l'autre un arc tendu, si ait une espeie ceinte : metez ceste piere en un anel d'or, kar ele est bone en bataille — ceste porta Eneas en bataille encontre. Turnun le merveillos — et nus enemis ne purra contrester celui ke cest anel avra en la fin ; et cil kil baptisera en oile muschate, si en let son vis, tuit home kil verront le criembront, ne ja contrester ne li porront.

XL. Se vos trovez en nule piere preciose un home en estant ki ait un hauberc vestu, et un helme en son chief, et en sa main une espee traite ou çainte : metez ceste piere en un anel de fer ki ait les duze pois de la piere. Ki ceste portera en bataille, nuls ne li porra contrester.

XLI. Se vos trovez en jagunce blanche ou galne ou en cristal une femme entaillie ki ait ses crins sor ses mameles, et devant li ait un home autresi com se il l'acenast : ceste piere metez en un anel de fin or ki ait les duze pois de la piere, et metez desoz la piere ambre et del fust ke l'en apele aloé et l'erbe ke l'en apele poliun, et cil ke ceste piere portera si plaira a totes femmes et si li

^{8.} CC omits en before emplira. CC avons devant si le dones a qui que v. XXXVIII. CC affroceline. 2. CC en sa main vne v. 3. R mellez od larchar. 4. CC omits et nequedent ... roge. CC cel anel portera, R porra ceste a. 5. CC soit leuez. 6. CC et si vaut (omitting en dijoes). R mult en baille. XXXIX. CC pierete. 2. CC home qui soit ch. 4. R omits un before anel. 5. R omits ceste porta E. e. bataille. 6. CC turrun. R omits le merveillos. 7. R batera en o. 8. CC omits kil verront. XL. 4. R le .xij. pois; CC de lapi. 4-5. CC ne la p. XLI. 2. R soz ses m. 4. R omits et. 5. CC asoe. 6. CC polion. 6. CC et qui cest anel p. il pl.

obeiront; et se il en toche nule de l'anel, sanz dotance ele fera ses volentez; et se vos le metez desoz vostre chief kant vos irez dormir, quanke vos voldroiz sengerez.

XLII. Se vos trovez en jaspe vermeille un home entaillé ki siece sor un poisson, et desor le chief al home ait un poun : ceste piere metez sor la table ou la gent mangeront, et tuit cil qui a destre de lui mangeront ne se porront sauler.

XLIII. Se vos trovez en la magnete un home nu en estant, et a destre de lui une pucele nue ester droite, et si chevol soient lié entor son chief, issi ke li home tienge sa main destre sor le col de la pucele et la senestre sor son piz, et li hom l'esgart en mi le vis 5 et cele regart en terre : iceste piere metez en un anel de fer ki ait les duze pois de la piere, et si metez soz la piere une langue de hupe et un poi de mirre et un poi de alum et del sanc de home le pesant de la langue. Ki cest anel portera, nus de ses enemis n'osera devant lui ester ne en bataille ne aillurs, ne nus leres ne porra 10 avoir entencion de lui nient tolir, ne nule male beste n'entrera en la maison ou la piere iert. Seielez la en roge cire, si la pendez al col al chien: tant com il l'avra ne porra abaier. Et si nus porte, cest anel entre larrons ne entre ses enemis, nul mal ne li feront ne nul chien ne l'abaira. Kil portera et s'il velt ke li anels ait force, 15 si gard k'il ne toche sanc, ne ke il n'estaingne feu, ne ki il ne mette fer en feu, ne beste salvage ne oisel ne fiere, ne nule char ne mangue tant com il l'avra sor soi. Ceste piere porta Purus li rois.

XLIV. Peridon est piere verz;
De ses vertuz ne sui pas cerz
Fors tant k'en feu ne poet ardoir:
Des le matin dusques al soir

7. R omits ele. 8. CC metes sor v. c. quant vus dormires. XLII. 2. R cede, CC sieche. 2. R de desor, CC desor son chief ait .j. paon. 3. CC omits la before gent. R omits et tuit cil ... mangeront. 4. R porrent. XLIII. CC nu com en. 3. CC col a la p. 4. CC le regart. 6. R omits soz. 7. CC de sanc. 8. CC le pesant de celui qui lanel portera! 10. CC avoir corage de lui nule rien tolir. R beste nestera. 11. R omits la after Scielez, CC le. 12. CC dun chien. CC Et se vus portes. 13. CC vos anemis. CC vos feront. 14. CC vos abaiera. 14. CC omits Kil portera. R ki li anels. 15. R omits n' before estaingne. 17. CC mangust. CC entor soi. R emits piere. CC porrus. XLIV. CC Seindo. est une piere. 3. R fue. 4. R breaks off at Des le, the end is missing.

5 Porroit ele en fu gesir, Ne porroit ardoir ne blesmir.

XLV. En quel piere que vus trovés un home qui ait lonc vult et longhe barbe et les sorciels corbés, et sieche sor une caiere entre deus torels, et tiegne un voltoir en sa main et a son col un chief d'ome et un chief de lion : chist seaus est bons a tous cels qui erent et sement et a tresor trover et en bataille, et meismement l'envie des anemis torne en amor, et a mult d'enfermetés vaut. Qui le porte, serpent le criement, et home met sos ses piés, et poissans est a tous les mals que il voldra faire; et se cil le porte qui chiet del mal, si garra ensement. Se il boit de l'aighe 10 ou la piere ait un poi geu, si garist de melancolie et del mal c'on ne puet alener et dont l'on chiet en menisons ; le venin qui vient de noires culuevres garist o iaue d'estousin ou al jus de fanoil ou de rue ; ou se enfes l'a pendu a son col, si le deffent de tus mals esperites; et se li pereceus le porte, si devient prous; et qui gete 15 l'aighe ou la piere ait geu en la bergerie, ou la piere mete desore l'uis, quelque mal que la beste ait a quatre piés, si garira; ensement en l'estable des cevals et es pres ou il paissent. Se on la trible en aighe et il s'en oigne, tot quant que il en voldra ovrer en porra ovrer; et se il la met desoz son chief en noire laine, quant que il voldra songera, et par ces songes troeve on les tresors ; et se li cevals la boit triblee en aighe, de quel mal que il ait, garra, et totes bestes ensement; et cil qui la porte, vermine ne li puet mal faire ne nule beste salvage; et ele se veut porter en un anel de fer qui ait ses doze pois, et toutes ces forces a que nos avons dit.

XLVI. Se vus trovés une piere ou il ait un home ens taillié qui soit en estant, et tiegne une faus en sa main desor son chief et desos ses piés une cocodrille : metés le en un anel de plom, et desos la piere un petit de la racine de la feuchiere, si le portés o vos, si serés seurs de tus vos anemis.

XLVII. Se vos trovés en emathithe ou en autre piere un home entaillié qui ait une espee en sa main et sieche sor un dragon : metés le en un anel de plom. Cil qui le porte, il li seront mostré tot mal esperite qui habitent es menbres des homes, et savera tos tresors.

^{5.} CC Porroit il. 6. CC porroit ele. XLV. 21. CC lauoit trible en.

XLVIII. Se vus trovés en ethithe un aigle entaillié, metés le en un anel de plom. Qui le portera sor lui, si ert amés de tous homes et de toutes bestes. Et se vus i trovés un poisson, si le portés quant vus irés pescier, si averés altant de poisson com vos voldrois; et se vos noiés en mer, nul poisson ne vus grevera.

XLIX. Se vos trovés onicle en aighe, ce est la marine, et vos i veés ens un home taillié en estant qui tiegne une espee en sa main : ceste metés en or, et cil qui le porte sera honorés et cremus et amés de tous princes de terre.

NOTES

THE FIRST FRENCH VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY

Note. Liber Lapidum, auctore Marbodo Episcopo Redonensi, ed. Bourassé, in Migne, Patrologia Latina, vol. CLXXI, 1854, is referred to as Marbode.

C. Plini Secundi Naturalis Historiae Libri XXXVII, ed. Mayhoff,

Teubner, 1865-1906, is referred to as Pliny.

Damigeron, de lapidibus in the Latin version given in Bodleian MS. Hatton 76, fols. 131-9 and Bibl. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873, fol. 177 (Printed in Evans, Magical Jewels of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, Appendix A) is referred to as Damigeron. (The punctuation there given has been modernised.)

Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Etymologiarum sive originum libri XX, ed, Lindsay, Clarendon Press 1911 (Oxford Classical Texts), is referred to as Isidore.

Prologue.

The incipit of Damigeron is the source of Marbode's prologue.

Some inferior MSS. of Pliny's Natural History mention a treatise de simplicium effectibus addressed by Evax to Tiberius.

1-22. These lines are an expansion of Marbode 1-2:

' Evax rex Arabum legitur scripsisse Neroni Qui post Augustum regnavit in urbe secundus.'

31-41. These lines have no exact equivalent in Marbode; they are a paraphrase of 14-23.

42-46. These lines have no equivalent in Marbode.

I. The four kinds of adamant enumerated in Marbode are the first four of the six enumerated by Pliny (XXXVII, 55). Its softening by the blood of a goat is recorded *ibid*. XX, 2, and also in Isidore (XVI, XIII, 2) and in Theophilus, *Schedula diversarum artium*. The use of fragments of the stone for cutting others is given in Pliny (XXXVII, 200) and Isidore (*loc. cit.*). Its magnetic effects are taken from Isidore, who adds 'Fertur quoque in electri similitudine venena deprehendere, metus vanos expellere, maleficiis resistere artibus '(*loc. cit.*, 3). Marbode takes the rest of its magical properties from Damigeron I.

70. Marbode 39:

' Quartum producit ferraria vena Philippis.'

72. MS. D (fol. 121a) adds the following lines:

' Tout autresi fait la magnete, S'il est ki pres del fer le mete, S'ele ne sent l'aymant pres. Mais prendés l'aimant aprés, Par sa force tolt et retrait Che ke la magnete ara trait.'

These lines correspond to Marbode 41-2:

' Quod facit et magnes absente potens adamante : Nam praesens adamas magneti, quod rapit, aufert, '

omitted by the original translator.

81. As forsenez dune remire stands for 'insanos curat'.

II. Marbode takes the first part of his description of the agate from Isidore (XVI, xI, I) derived from Pliny, XXXVII, I39-I40. The agate of Pyrrhus comes from Pliny (*ibid.*, 5). Its properties against thirst and blindness are taken from an unknown source. The rest of its magical virtues are derived direct from Damigeron II.

93. Marbode 54 'zonis tamen obsitus albis', omitted by the translator. 97-8. D'altre beste. Marbode 56 'nunc dat simulacra deorum'.

99. Marbode 57-60:

'Rex Pyrrhus digito gessisse refertur achatem Cujus plana novem signabat pagina musas, Et stans in medio citharam tangebat Apollo; Naturae, non artis opus, mirabile dictu.'

Omitted by the translator.

112. Si en pert tot le veement. The translator misunderstood Marbode 66 'visumque fovere putatur'.

125. MS. D (fol. 121c) adds the following lines borrowed from a continental version known as the *Lapidaire de Modène* (Pannier, p. 81):

'Bien feit conseillier ses amis
Et de maise oevre le retrait tout dis.
Plus a vertus k[e] autre gemme:
Ki l'agate met sor la feme
Adont quant elle travaille,
Diex ne fist riens ki plus i vaille;
Encore soit l'enfes en li mors,
Si le met il fors de son cors.'

126. Marbode 73:

' Hoc Anchisiades comitante pericula vicit'

omitted by the translator.

III. Marbode takes part of his description of the alectorias (78-85) from Pliny, XXXVII, 144. The account of the growth of the stone comes from Dioscorides, probably by way of Solinus. Its other properties (Marbode 85-92) come from Damigeron III.

136. Mult est la piere espiritals. This line was added by the translator. 139-40. E di ben sen faillie — batallie.

Marbode 84:

'Nam Milo Crotonias pugiles hoc praeside vici... Hoc expulsorum promptus solet esse reductor.' 141-42. Marbode 87:

' Acquiritque novos, veteresque reformat honores.'

144. Feme livre de sun enfant. Marbode 90 :

' Hic circa Veneris facit incentiva vigentes.'

MS. D (fol. 123c) adds:

' A chiax ki aiment le luxure Plus lor en done ke nature. Grace done et amour greignur Le feme vers son siengnour.'

IV. Marbode takes the seventeen varieties of jasper from Pliny XXXVII, 115-118, or Isidore, XVI, VII, 8. His account of its vir ues comes from Damigeron XXVIII. '... Caste portatus febres fugat ... Si sanctificatus fuerit et circumligatus, aquaticos curat... Pulchrum quoque facit gestantem et fidelem et potentem...'.

Its use in childbirth and as an amulet against apparitions are taken from an unknown source. Vincent de Beauvais (VIII, cap. LXXVII) ascribes

these qualities to the stone on the authority of Helinandus.

147. This line is added by the translator.
159. Marbode 'consecratus' omitted by the translator.

V. Marbode takes his description of the sapphire from Damigeron XLVII and XLVIII.

173-4. These lines are from a gloss.

Marbode 109:

' Fluctibus expulsis, fervente freto reperitur'

omitted by the translator.

176. Cele terre as Turs. The translator has followed a gloss; Marbode 110 'tellus Medica'.

180. This line is added by the translator.

188. Marbode 119:

' Placatumque Deum reddit, precibusque faventem'

omitted by the translator.

198. A malanz saner: Marbode 125 'ulcera sanat'. 205-6. These lines have no equivalent in Marbode.

VI. Marbode takes his description of chalcedony from an unknown source. His account of its virtues comes from Damigeron VIII.

208. Meaune. Marbode 130:

' Inter jacinthum medioximus atque ! eryllum.'

209-10. These lines are added by the translator.

215. This is from a gloss.

VII. Marbode takes his account of the emerald's greenness from Isidore (XVI, VII, I) and its twelve kinds from the same source or from Pliny (XXXVII, 65). Pliny also gives an account of the Arimaspi (VII.

To) but does not mention them as guardians of the gem. The story of Nero's mirror comes from Isidore (loc. cit.). Some of its virtues are taken from Damigeron XLVI: 'Smaragdus est lapis pulcherrimus et valentissimus ad omnem aquariam divinationem, habetque persuasionem in omni negotio. Portatus auget substantiam. Castitati corporis et sermonis aptus, maxime autem subvenit in tempestatibus...'

Its medicinal virtues come from more than one source; that of its use against hemitertian fever and epilepsy cannot be traced, but its beneficent effect on the eyesight is taken from Isidore. The last two lines represent Isidore (loc. cit., 2) 'Smaragdi autem mero et viridi proficiunt oleo, quamvis natura inbuantur'.

219. De sis maneres. According to Marbode there are twelve kinds: line 135:

' Cujus bis quinae species, binaeque feruntur.'

MS. D has restored the correct number but destroyed the scansion.

220. This line is added by the translator.

222. Bractanie: Bourassé gives the reading in Marbode 136 of 'Bactani'; it should be 'Bactriani'.

224. Ki de paraïs vient. These words have been added by the translator. 225-8. The translator's only version of Marbode 137-140:

'Sunt et qui venis nasci perhibentur in aeris, Quos maculis vitiosa notat natura metalli, Sunt Chalcedonii: residos piget enumerare. Praecipuus Scythicis honor est et gratia major.'

230. This line is added by the translator.

235. MS. D alone gives a fairly satisfactory translation of Marbode 143:

' Quorum luce virens vicinus tingitur aer.'

241. Marbode 145:

' Strata superficies quibus est, vel concava forma, More jacentis aquae, vultum spectantis adumbrat.'

244. Marbode 148:

' Cum gladiatorum pugnas spectare liberet'

omitted by the translator.

246. Par eue. The text given by Bourassé has 'divinare futura', but many MSS. have 'divinare per undam'.

255. Emitriteus: the Latin MSS. have 'durum fugat erutriceum', 'hemitritaeum' or 'ermitileum'.

256-7. These lines have been added by the translator.

259. Cuntre gutte chaïve valt. Marbode 156:

'Et sanare potest ipsa ratione caducos'.

263. This line is added by the translator.

263-66. MS. D (fol. 122 bc) considerably expands this passage, borrowing several lines from the *Lapidaire de Modène*:

'Dolours toute gete del front, Foudres tempestes oster puet; Et ki de luxure s'esmuet, N'ait paour ke pus le tormente, Pur ke sa chars le pirre sente. Ki l'a doit estre debonaire (263) Et ki la vuelt encre vert faire (264) En vin le meille et bien le lave, Aprés si l'oingne d'oile d'olyve, Adont sa colours renovele, Plus en ert vers et plus ert bele.'

VIII. Marbode takes his description of sardonyx from Isidore (XVI, VIII, 4). His account of the kinds most esteemed comes from Pliny (XXXVII, 89). The stone is not included in Damigeron, and the other authorities attribute no virtues to it.

268. De sardine e d'onicle faite. Marbode 162 :

' Sardonicem faciunt duo nomina, sardus et onyx.'

277. Marbode 169:

· Densior et clarus plus fertur habere decoris '

omitted by the translator.

IX. Marbode takes his description of the onyx for the most part from Isidore (XVI, VIII, 3) who records its origin, etymology, appearance and species. Its magical virtues are derived from a lost text, only represented for us by a lapidary ascribed to Aristotle (See Introduction, p. xIV). A rather different description of the stone is given, concluding 'malicia sua est hec, quia qui tenet eum reclusum in anulo, somniat in nocte multa mala somnia et timorosa, et facit eum timorosum multum in nocte, et movet eum ad iram et litem de levi, et facit eum rixari cum hominibus omnibus. Et si pueri deferunt eum ad collum, proiciunt multam salivam de ore eorum...'.

MS. D gives an incomplete version of the chapter on the onyx in the *Lapidaire de Modène* as well as the present chapter.

283. Marbode 174:

' At collo suspensus Onyx, digitove ligatus',

omitted by translator. 288. Marbode 180-182:

> ' Nomen ab ungue trahens Graeci sermonis in usa; Nam quos nos ungues nostro sermone vocamus, Hos ২/05 patrio solet ille vocare'.

Omitted by translator.

X. Marbode takes the greater part of his account of the sard from Damigeron XLIX. (Cf. Isidore, XVI, vIII, 2). Its virtue against the evil

properties of the onyx comes from an unknown source. Line 186 'utilissimus' in Bourassé's edition makes nonsense with line 187 'Praeter fulgorem cum nil ferat utilitatis'. The reading should be 'vilissimus'.

292. D'une isl : Marbode 184 ' a Sardis est '.

294-95. Toilt sanglutement e vers ocit. These two properties of the sard are not given in Marbode.

XI. Marbode's account of the chrysolite is taken chiefly from Damigeron XVII. Its Aethiopian origin is given by Pliny (XXXVII, 126) and Isidore (XVI, xv, 2).

297. Crisolite fait a amer. This line has no Latin equivalent. Marb. 191:

' Quoddamque viroris adumbrans'

omitted by the translator.

299. Enz a un grain d'or el milou. Apparently a mistranslation of Marbode 190:

' Auro Chrysolithus micat.'

300. Marbode 193:

' Esse philacterium fixus perhibetur in auro '

omitted by the translator.

308. This line is added by the translator.

XII. Marbode takes his description of the beryl for the most part from Pliny (XXXVII, 76). His account of its properties comes from Damigeron VII.

311-12. These lines represent Marbode 199-201:

' Qui nisi fiat hebes, his pallor inesse videtur. Eximios oleo similes lymphaeve marinae Esse volunt, et eos probat horum gnara vetustas.'

315-16. Marbode 205:

' Dicitur et sese stringentis adurere dextram.'

318. Li vins. Marbode 206 ' unda '.

322. Pannier proposed to read 'del feire' (sc. firie?), of the liver, in order to bring the French into agreement with Marbode 208:

' Hepatis et cunctos fertur curare dolores'.

324. This line is added by the translator.

XIII. Marbode owes his description of the topaz to a shortened version of Pliny XXXVII, 108. His account of its virtues is taken from an unknown source; its use against boils is given by Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamis (310-413; see de Mély, *Lapidaires grecs*, II, p. 194).

329. Pannier's emendation 'L'une a or esmere resemble 'gives a close

rendering of Marbode 213:

' Alterius puro color est vicinior auro, '

but is hardly justified by the extant MSS. All the copyists, except the writer of MS. G, appear to have read 'mireur' for 'mier or-'.

332. Marbode 115:

' Fertur emoroicis idem lapis auxiliari.'

335-38. This passage has been added by the translator; its source is unknown.

XIV. Marbode's description of the jacinth appears to be taken from two sources. Its Ethiopian origin is derived from Pliny XXXVII, 126, and the rest of the description from the lost text ascribed to Aristotle (see p. XIV). Its third chapter, de jacinto, states: 'Sciendum quod huiusmodi lapidis tres sunt species, unus est rubeus sicut sanguis purissimus, et vocatur rubinus, et hic est melior aliis. Et est lapis fortis, et lima non ledit eum. Est et alia species huius lapidis, cuius color est ialleus, et vocatur iacintus citrinus... Iterum est alia species huius lapidis, cuius color celestis... Et virtus predictorum trium lapidum est quod si quis deferet eos reclusos in anulo vel suspensos ad collum, liberatur ab epidemia. Et confert magnam graciam coram gentibus, et acquiescunt peticionibus suis'... It is probably a version of the lost text which is preserved in Bibl. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873, fol. 186 v. (See note to the Alphabetical Lapidary, LII).

342. This line is added by the translator.

344. Euage translates the Latin venetus, sea-coloured.

376. This line is substituted for Marbode 240:

' Cum multis aliis vitae communis in usum.'

XV. Marbode takes his description of the chrysoprase from Pliny (XXXVII, 113) or Isidore (XVI, VII, 7). His ignorance of its virtues may be accounted for by its absence from the lapidary of Damigeron.

380. Altres vertuz n'a ici mie.

Marbode 244-25:

' Quas habeat vires potui cognoscere nondum; Sed tamen esse reor, nec fas est omnia nosse.'

XVI. Marbode takes his account of the amethyst entirely from Pliny (XXXVII, 121-124) or Isidore (XVI, 1x, 1), but according to his usual practice omits the sigil which Pliny, for once, records as an instance of the folly of the magicians. The stone is not included in Damigeron.

MS. A adds (in a later hand) two lines to the end of the Latin poem:

' Hicque facit vigiles, tollitque malos cogitatos, Hic intellectum confertque bonum lapidistae.'

With the translation:

' Cette piere fait bien veiller Et mauvaises pensees hors getter, Et donne bon entendement : Ces vertus a certainement.'

 $XVII.\ Marbode's$ account of the chelidonius or swallow-stone is taken from Damigeron XIV.

395-97. Marbode 255-59:

'At chelidonius lapis est quem gignit harundo, Ventre gerens pretium quo digna sit ipsa necari. Nec de fulgentum numero lapis iste putetur. Parvus et informis, sed nulli viribus impar, Praeclaros quosdam lapides praeit utilitate.'

416. Saine les oilz de la bobee. Marbode 270 'Languentia lumina sanat'. XVIII. Marbode takes his description of jet from Pliny and Damigeron blended, as their accounts are more alike than usual. Pliny states (XXXVI, 141) 'Gagates lapis nomen habet loci et amnis Gagis Lyciae. ... niger est, planus, pumicosus, levis, non multum a ligno differens, fragilis, odore, si teratur, gravis. Fictilia ex eo inscripta non delentur; cum uritur, odorem sulpureum reddit; mirumque, accenditur aqua, oleo restinguitur. Fugat serpentes; ita recreatque volvae strangulationes. Deprendit sonticum morbum et virginitatem suffitus. Idem ex vino decoctus dentibus medetur strumisque cerae permixtus. Hoc dicuntur ut Magi in ea, quam vocant axinomantiam, et peruri negant, si eventurum sit quod aliquis optet. 'Damigeron gives the following account of the stone (XXVII): 'Gagates autem lapis invenitur in Licia circa ripam fluminis quod Ganges vel Gangetes appellatur. Colore niger et aridus et quasi luminosus mediocriter. Levis valde est. Cujus est melior qui facile exarserit igne, et odorem aspalti habebit. ... Aqua enim solutus dentes mobiles confirmat. Mulieribus menstrua provocat, si teratur lapis et super carbones aspergatur ardentes ut vaporetur interius... Si quis autem mancipia vult emere hoc lapide trito suffumiget, et statim videbitur si caducus vel lunaticus fuerit. Ad rigores precordiorum et dolores et eversiones facit [remedium]. Incensus serpentes fugat et epilepticos prodit. Incenditur et in aquam mittitur, et per triduum de eadem aqua potui detur parturienti, liberabitur. Demonibus et omnibus maleficis resistit. Virginitatem deprehendit. Fictilia vasa ex eo depicta non delentur. Preterea omnes fraudes et ligamenta omnia dissolvit et disrumpit.

Marbode adds two details from other sources: that it is found longinqua Britannia (presumably an allusion to the jet found on the Yorkshire coast at Whitby and elsewhere) and that when warm it possesses the power of attracting straws. The first statement comes from Solinus by way of Isidore (XVI, IV, 3) and the second is probably taken from an account of the cognate substance, amber.

421. Marbode 274 ' prope ... Cagates ' omitted by the translator. 431-33. Marbode 279:

' Prodest gestatus tumidis intercute lympha.'

434. Lavee en vin. Marbode 280 ' dilutus aqua '. 437-40. Marbode 282 :

' Accensus prodit, fumi nidore caducos.'

443. Ventre torné e trencheisuns. Marbode 285 :

' Eversos ventres juvat, et praecordia tensa.'

444. E poisuns added by the translator.

446. MS. D adds the following lines from the Lapidaire de Modène (665-68):

'Se feme boit de cele pirre Ki caste ne soit ne entiere: Se caste n'est ne puet tenir, Fors l'en estuet lues revenir.'

(Cf. Rawlinson MS. D 358 pag. 87, a Latin MS. of the fifteenth century, in which jet is also recommended as a test of chastity.)

XIX. Marbode's account of the magnet is taken entirely from Damigeron XXXIV.

453. Trogodite. Marbode has 'Troglodytas', but the variant 'Troegoditas' also occurs.

454. E preciuse est dite added by the translator in place of Marbode 291 'lapidum genetrix ... India'.

456. Ausi cume l'aimant fait added y the translator. In French the confusion between adamas and magnet is constant, aimant being used for both.

457. Dendor. The belief of Pannier and P. Meyer that Marbode was referring to the witch of Endor is negatived both by Damigeron's reference to 'Deendon vel Derineodon' and by Marbode 294:

' Deendor (var. Deendon, Dorendus, Decedon, vel Edendon) magus hoc primum dicitur usus.'

459. Marbode 295:

' Conscius in magica nihil esse potentius arte'

omitted by translator. 462. Marbode 298-99:

' Hinc et apud Medos, cum res venisset in usum Detexit lapidis magis experientia vires.'

Omitted by the translator. 469-72. Marbode 304-5:

' Cadit omnis adultera lecto, Tanquam pulsa manu, subito fetore coacta.'

475-86. It is remarkable that the translator here follows the text of Damigeron more closely than that of Marbode, e. g. come d'encens = 'quasi sit thus'; par hatre lous De la maisun en hatre sens = ' in quatuor angulis dom s'.

487. Marbode 314-15:

' Conciliare potest uxoribus ipsa maritos, Et vice versa nuptas revocare maritis. '

488-89. Marbode 316-17:

' Gratia praestatur simul, et suadela per ipsum, Sermonisque decor, disceptandique facultas'.

490. beüe: Marbode 318 'cum mulso datus'.

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492. MS. D (fol. 124 d) adds the following 13 lines:

'A feu ardant de cruel affaire N'est mecine ki tant i paire. Ysidorus en son livre retrait Ke en une mamerie fu fait, Ou la magnete fu mis en son Une ymagene de Mahon Ki toute fu de fer faite Ke la magnete avoit atraite Par le grant vertu de li, Et pendoit en l'air desous li. Li gent ki chu ne savoient Pour grant miracle le tenoient Et comme Dieu l'aorroient.'

The first two lines appear to be a corruption of the *Lapidaire de Mo-dène*, 747-48. The source of the others is unknown. P. Meyer points out that Isidore (XVI, 4, 1) merely says: 'Unde factum est ut in quodam templo simulacrum ex ferro prodere in aere videretur.' (Cf. Pliny, XXXIV, 148.)

XX. Marbode's description of the coral comes for the most part from Pliny (XXXII, 22-24). His references to Zoroastes and Metrodorus come from an unknown source. Its use against bad weather is recorded by Damigeron X: 'Thessala monstra' may be an allusion to the connection recorded between the stone and the petrifying powers of the Gorgon (Cf. Pliny, XXXVII, 164: 'Gorgonia nihil aliud est quam curalium. Nominis causa, quod in duritiam lapidis mutatur emollitum in mari. Hanc fulminibus et typhoni resistere adfirmant'.)

497. Marbode 326-29:

'Ex quo finguntur gestamina commoda multis; Quippe salutaris gestantibus esse probatur, Ipsius est, ut ait Zoroastes, mira potestas; Et sicut scribit Metrodorus optimus auctor',

omitted by the translator.

504. Marbode 336 'Thessala monstra repellit' omitted by the translator.

XXI. Marbode's description of the *alabandica* is probably derived from Pliny (XXXVI, 62): 'e diverso niger est Alabandicus terrae suae nomine, quamquam et Mileti nascens, ad purpuram tamen magis aspectu declinante'; and again XXXVII, 96.

507. This line has 10 syllables instead of 8. It could be reduced to the requisite length by omitting 'en Asie', but all MSS. contain these words, and Marbode 338 has:

' Est Asiae regio, quae nomen habens Alabanda.'

XXII. Marbode takes his account of cornelian from a source now only represented in the lapidary ascribed to Aristotle (see p. xiv)...' Et quidem habent colorem sicut aqua cum qua fuerunt ablute carnes in quibus fuerit sal positus. Et virtus ea est que deferentem ipsum reclusum in anulo non dimittit facile promoveri ad iram vel contencionem cum aliquo. Et valet

contra fluxum sanguinis de quacunque parte corporis emanaverit, et ad menstrua mulieris...' The same source is used for several Arabic lapidaries, and is clearly a lost classical text.

512. Marbode 343-44:

'Non spernenda tamen his creditur insita virtus: Nam lapis hic digito, collove gerentis adhaerans, In disceptando, etc.'

515-16. Marbode 346:

' Quique lavaturae carnis par esse videtur.'

518. Mal curteis. Marbode 348:

' Praecipue talem patitur si femina fluxum.'

XXIII. Marbode takes his account of the carbuncle from Isidore (XVI, xIV, I). The stone is not included in Damigeron, which accounts for no virtues being ascribed to it.

520. Marbode 350-51:

' Nominis unde sui causam traxisse videtur; Sed graece lingua lapis idem dicitur anthrax.'

Omitted by the translator. 522. Marbode 352-53:

' Hujus nec tenebrae possunt extinguere lucem, Quin flammas vibrans, oculis micat aspicientum.'

524. Marbode 354 'in Lybia' omitted by the translator.

XXIV. The description of the formation of the *lyncurium* and of its concealment comes from Pliny (VIII, 137) as does the quotation from Theophrastus (XXXVII, 53). The list of its virtues comes neither from the list given as incredible by Pliny, nor from those recorded by Damigeron. Vincent de Beauvais (VIII, cap. LXXIX) gives a similar account of them on the authority of Helinandus.

527-28. Added by the translator or from a gloss.

XXV. Pliny refers to *actites* or eagle-stones in three passages, but Marbode relies on Damigeron XVIII. All his statements are to be found there except that the stone is found in Persia: this may perhaps have been transferred from the next chapter; Isidore (XVI, IV, 7) states that 'Selinites... gignitur in Persida'.

564. E est mult chere is, as usual, added by the translator.

566. Marbode 389:

' Quem gemini Pollux Castorque tulisse feruntur.'

Omitted by the translator.

XXVI. Marbode takes his description of *selenitis* from Isidore (XVI, IV, 6); his account of its virtues comes from an unknown source; it is not included in Damigeron.

571. Marbode 397-400:

'Languentes etiam phtisicosque juvare putatur, Toto gestatus crescentis tempore lunae, Nec minus et toto per detrimenta fluentis, Effectus miros, et commoda plurima praestat.'

Omitted by the translator.

XXVII. Marbode's description of the gagatromaeus is taken direct from Damigeron XXV.

573. Mult est bone added by the translator.

577. Marbode 405 ' terra marique ' omitted by the translator.

579-84. The translator, by verbally simplifying Marbode, arrives at an even closer approximation with Damigeron. The use of *Alcides* in place of *Hercules* shews the approximation to be accidental.

XXVIII. Marbode takes his description of the ceraunius or thunderstone for the most part from Damigeron XII. His account of its etymology, colour and provenance is taken from Isidore (XVI, XIII, 5).

585. Est mult bele piere added by the translator, as is

586. Mult est chere.

These lines take the place of Marbode 408-415:

'Ventorum rabie cum turbidus aestuat aer, Cum tonat horrendum, cum fulgurat igneus aether, Nubi us illisis, coelo cadit iste lapillus, Cujus apud Graecos exstat de fulmine nomen. Illis quippe locis quos constat fulmine tactos, Iste lapis tantum reperiri posse putatur, Unde Ceraunius est Graeco sermone vocatus: Nam quod nos fulmen, Graeci dixere ceraunon.'

589-90. Marbode 417-19:

' Nec domus, aut villae, quibus assuerit lapis ille, Seu neque navigio per flumen vel mare vectus, Turbine mergetur, vel fulmine percutietur.'

593-5. Marbode 423-4:

' Crystallo similem Germania mittere fertur, Caeruleo tamen infectum, rutiloque colore.'

596. Papirun. This is probably a corruption of 'pyropus', gold bronze. Marbode 426 'similemque colore pyropo'. Godefroy calls it 'a red stone', but quotes no other example.

598. Marbode 425 ' regione manens Lusitana', omitted by the translator.

XXIX. Marbode's description of the *heliotropium* is a blend from Pliny and Damigeron, who both give an account of its properties. Pliny (XXXVII, 165) states 'Heliotropium nascitur in Aethiopia, Africa, Cypro, porraceo colore, sanguineis venis distincta. Causa nominis, quoniam deiecta in vas aquae, fulgore solis accidente, repercussu sanguineo mutat eum, maxime Aethiopica. Eadem extra aquam speculi modo solem accipit deprenditque defectus, subeuntem lunam ostendens. Mago-

rum impudentiae vel manifestissimum in hac quoque exemplum est, quoniam admixta herba heliotropio, quibusdam additis precationibus, geren-

tem conspici negent.'

The following material is taken by Marbode from Damigeron XIX: 'Eleutropius lapis nascitur in Ethiopia et Cipro et Libia. Est autem colore smaragdino, sanguineas habens venas. Appellatur autem eliotropius: eo quod vertit solem. Missus autem in pelvem argenteum aqua plenum et positus contra solem, vertit eum et facit quasi sanguineum et obscurum. Si consecratus est divinam videbit potentiam. Continuo enim pelvis spumare incipiet et aquam effundere turbidam, ut facit aer commotus tonitruis et fulgoribus et pluviis et procellis. ... Qui eum gerit vaticinare poterit futura... Conservat quoque vivendi facultatem et corpus incolume, et bonam existimationem prebet gestantibus, et omnem veneni oblationem et universi generis terrorem amovet. Nam qui eum gerit decipi non potest. Tanta est huic lapidi a deo concessa gratia, ut omnibus his modis valeat hominibus.'

Marbode's statement 'sanguinis adstringit fluxum' comes from neither

of these authors; its source is unknown.

607. Marbode 433-34:

' Ut fit cum nimbis distillat turbidus aer : Imbres de coelo vocas, astringitque serenum.'

608. Bon los dune e grant santé. Marbode 435-39 :

> ' Se quoque gestanti dat plurima vaticinari, Atque futurarum quasdam cognoscere rerum. Hosque bonae famae, quibus est data, laudibus ornat, Servat et incolumes, producens tempora vitae.'

611-14. Marbode 441-46:

'Tot bona divino data sunt huic munere gemmae Cui tamen amplior hic esse potentia fertur, Nam si jungatur ejusdem nominis herba, Carmine legitimo, verbo sacrata potenti, Subtrahit humanis oculis quemcunque gerentem.'

614. MS. D (fol. 125 c) substitutes the following lines:

'Si en sa main amdeus les tenist Seürs alast, seürs venist: Ensi porroit le mont dechovre, Nus ne le poroit aperchoivre.'

XXX. Marbode's account of hieracitis is abstracted from Damigeron XXXVIII.

623-26. MS. D (fol. 123 d) substitutes the following lines:

' Ke cascuns de lui pensera Par cele pirre loes sarra, Soit biens soit maus, d'autre corage, De son cuer le fera sage. Autre vertu a merveilleuse, Car n'est mescine ne espeuse, Ne nule feme, s'on le requiert, Cele sor qui cele pirre iert, Lors ne fache tout son commant, C'onque che soit ke il demant.'

The first four of these lines are a version of Marbode 452:

' Dicere mox poterit quid de se cogitet alter.'

The remainder are a version of two lines of Marbode found in some MSS. (e. g. Turin 656) but not included in Bourassé's text:

' Huic quoque semper inest impetratoria virtus, Qua nequeat mulier quidquam prohibere petenti.'

These are derived from a passage of Damigeron: 'Gestanti enim eum nemo aliquid contradicet postulanti. Verum amatoria et persuasoria necessario efficit verba super alios lapides. Alliga erga lapidem tibi et vade ad puellam vel feminam, et non tibi contradicet.'

625-26. These lines also are taken from the two lines of Marbode given

above.

629. Al soleil chiald added by the translator. 631. En sa buche: Marbode 454 'gerentis'.

XXXI. Marbode's account of *hephaestitis* is taken direct from Damigeron XX, though Pliny gives a short version of the story of its refrigerating powers (XXXVII, 166).

Marbode substitutes for Damigeron's 'circa sinistrum brachium ',

' pectore ... qua cor parte jacet '.

638. Marbode 461-63:

' Qui si ferventi fuerit conjectus aheno, Ignibus exsultans prius, illico sistitur unda, Frigida post modicum lapidis virtute futura'.

639. Oïsels oste de ses viz. Marbode 464-66 has :

' Fructibus a terrae volucres arcere locustas, Et nebulas steriles et grandinis improba fertur Verbera; nec turbo (quos protegit iste) nocebit.'

Pannier read 'O. oste e ses ruilz', but MSS. A, B and C clearly have 'de ses uiz' (or 'niz?'). The scribe of D, however, misunderstood the word 'viz' (Latin vitis, vine) which is rare but not unrecorded in Old French. It occurs in a 14th-century Metz Psalter (cf. Studer and Waters, Historical French Reader, Oxford, p. 263) and survives to this day in Franco-Provençal. G and H replace 'viz' by 'la terre ki est semee'.

On the other hand Pannier has proposed the emendation 'e ses ruilz', apparently connecting 'ses' with 'sec' dry, and 'ruilz' with Prov. 'roilh', French 'rouille', corn-rust. To this emendation there are two objections: (1) No MS. has 'e' but all the MSS., including A, have 'de' before 'ses'. (2) The French rendering would differ too widely from the Latin: the translator could easily mistake 'volucres' for a noun and

translate it 'oisels', but he would hardly go wrong over 'a fructibus terrae'.

644. Marbode 469-470:

' Accensas idem compescit seditiones, Et tutum servat dubia sub sorte gerentem.'

Omitted by the translator. 645-6. Marbode 471-72:

' Pectore sed memori fixum teneamus oportet, Qua cor parte jacet lapides hos esse gerendos.'

XXXII. Marbode takes his etymology of haematite and the list of places where it is found from Isidore XVI, vIII, 5. The rest comes from Damigeron XXII.

Bourassé adopts the reading 'Typica cui virtus' for Marbode 475, but the passage of Damigeron confirms the reading 'Stiptica' adopted by Abraham Gorlaeus in his edition of 1695.

647-8. Substituted for Marbode 473-74:

' Sumpsit Emathites Graecum de sanguine nomen, Naturae lapis humanae servire creatus.'

650. Marbode 481 ' et quae sunt ulcera curat '.

662. Flurs stands for Latin ' fluxus'.

664. Sursaner: Marbode 484 'Carnes crescentes in vulnere'. Marbode 485-86.

"... et ventrem retinet sine mora fluentem, Vino dilutus veteri bibitusque frequenter."

Omitted by the translator.

665. Quant est beüe: Marbode 488 ' resolutus aquis et inunctus'.

668. This line is added by the translator.

670. Bone est e chiere is substituted for Marbode 491:

' Hic ferrugineo rufove colore notatur.'

MS. D also gives another and a different account of haematite (fol. 128 b-d) which may be one of the lost articles of the *Lapidaire de Modène*:

'Une pirre (est), emathite a non, Selonc le grieu l'apelon:
Emac est sanc en grigois dite; Si l'apelomes emathite
Pur che ke tout sanc a mesure
Et rent droit cors de sa nature.
Molt est bone a torble veüe
Lors ke li oil l'aront sentue;
(Et) verra plus cler en icele-eure,
S[e] on la frote par deseure.
Une mecine ensenge a faire:
De l'oef prendés le blance glaire

Et .j. pou del jus de la pomme Ke on gernate apelle et nomme, Et une quex convient il prendre Et froter la pirre comme chendre, Et pirre quex faites commun, Tout ches .iiij. mellés en un. Tiex quellie [= collirie?] n'iert mais veüe Pur faire cleire la veüe. Et la porre [= force ?] de cele pirre Si revalt en autre maniere A chiax ki [= cui] mavais max atouche, Ki sanc vomissent par la bouche; Si le boive avoec fontaine, De cele enfermeté le saine. Se feme n'a son terme preu Ou elle fait ou trop ou peu, Boive la pirre et, puet savoir, Mesure li fera avoir. Se cars li croist en ses parties Ke elle ne velt que voies mie, La poure en fait garison, Et s'en garist de menison. Ki viés vin sovent boveroit Ou elle lavee seroit, Mar douteroit enherbement Et pointure de [nul ?] serpent, Morsure en aucune maniere; Se la polre de cele pirre Est seul a ewe destempree, Lues en iert la plaie sanee. Et se on a en l'oel aucun mal, Enfle ou dolour, soit d'un ou d'el, La polre avoec miel mellee Li def[e]ra celle mellee. A l'amatiste et a fer ravise [= Et l'emathite a f. r.], Auques rossete le devise. Ethiope nous en depart; Ynde et Arrabe nous en depart (sic), Illueques naissent ; illoeques sont ; Chieres les tienent chil ki les ont.

XXXIII. Marbode's account of asbestos comes from Isidore (XVI, IV, 4).
678. MS. D (fol. 129 c-d) adds the following lines derived from Isidore (cf. *Romania*, XXXVIII, p. 265):

' Ysidorus, la ou il devise La virtu ke Diex i a mise En abestos, iceste pirre, La reconte en tel maniere: K'en une mamerie de Venus Un chandeler fu, ou, par desus, Avoit une lumiere ardans,
Ki nuit et jour et en tout tans,
Sans menuisier, adés ardoit;
Tempest ne vens ne li grevoit.
Li gent ki Venus [a]oroient
Et pur dieuesse le tenoient
Quidoient ke par virtu de li
Ardoit cele lumiere ensi;
Mais che fu abestos la pirre
Ki rendoit [i]cele lumiere,
Car, quant est une fie esprise,
Ne puet estaindre en nule guise'.

XXXIV. Marbode's account of paeanitis is a paraphrase of Pliny (XXXVII, 180).

679. Marbode 499:

' Gignitur in Machedum regione lapis Peanitas'.

680-81. Marbode 500-503:

' Feminei sexus reserens imitando labores. Nam, quibus ex causis dubium, sed tempore certo, Concipit et parit...'

XXXV. Marbode's account of the sagda is an expanded paraphrase of Pliny (XXXVII, 181).

XXXVI. Marbode's account of *medus* is taken wholly from Damigeron XXXVI.

691. Entre les Turs : Marbode 513 ' in Medorum regione '.

692. Si est mult fiere added by the translator.

705-6. Marbode 522:

' Hoc et nephretici sanescunt unguine renes,'

but, as Pannier pointed out, the translator took 'sanescunt' for a transitive verb and 'neuphretici' (= nephretici) for the name of some distant tribe.

722. De neire mort. Marbode 531:

' Candida dum prodest, dum laedit nigra vocetur'.

XXXVII, Marbode's account of the *chalazias* is taken from Pliny (XXXVII, 189) or Isidore (XVI, x, 5).

723. Est mult bele piere is substituted for Marbode 532:

' At quae candorem fert grandis atque figuram'.

726. Marbode 534-35:

'Cujus naturae vis tanta probatur ut omni Tempore frigida sit, nulloque calescat ab igne.'

XXXVIII. Marbode's account of hexacontalithos is paraphrased from Pliny (XXXVII, 167) or Isidore (XVI, XII, 5).

727. Marbode 531 ' ex re nomen adeptus ' omitted by the translator. 729. Marbode 538-39 :

' Corporis exigui numero dispendia supplet, Dum tot gemmarum fert gemmula sola colores.'

XXXIX. Both Pliny (XXXVII, 155), Isidore (XVI, xv, 23) and Damigeron describe the *chelonitis*, but except for the account of its colour, which comes from Isidore, Marbode draws only on Damigeron XIII.

731. Limaciun: Marbode XXXIX 'indica testudo'.

732. Marbode 542:

' Gratum purpureo, varioque colore nitentem',

transposed by the translator to line 746. 735-743. Marbode 543-551:

' Quem si sub lingua loto quis gesserit ore
Posse magi credunt hunc divinare futura,
Orto mane die sextam duntaxat ad horem,
Tempore quo lunae succrescere cernitur orbis;
Sed luna prima lapidis praedicta potestas
Totius fertur spatio durare diei
Quintae post decimam, concordant tempora primae;
At detrimenti lunaris tempore toto
Ante diem tantum lapidi manet illa potestas.'

744-745. These lines are added by the translator. XL. Marbode's account of the prase is taken from Isidore (XVI, VII, 4). XLI. Marbode's account of the generation of crystal is abstracted from Pliny (XXXVII, 23-26) as is its use as a burning glass (*ibid.*, 28). Its medicinal use is taken from Damigeron XXIX.

755-760. A somewhat shortened version of Marbode 558-564:

'Crystallus glacies multos durata per annos, Ut placuit doctis, qui sic scripsere, quibusdam, Germinis antiqui frigus tenet atque colorem. Pars negat, et multis perhibent in partibus orbis Crystallum nasci quod non vis frigoris ulla, Nec glaciales hiems unquam violasse probatur.'

XLII. Marbode's account of galactite is for the most part selected from Damigeron's lengthy description of the stone (XXVI). The places where it is found are taken from Pliny (XXXVII, 162) or Isidore (XVI, X, A)

Damigeron gives the stone high praise, which is summed up by Marbode in lines 581-582. His warning: 'Sed turbat mentem si clausus in ore liquescat' comes from Isidore (XVI, x, 4) 'infantium quoque collo suspensa salivam facere fertur, in ore autem liquescere et memoriam adimere'. Damigeron only states that 'mala in oblivionem ducit'.

780. Mandre translates 'ovile'.

782. Marbode 580 ' scabies fugatur ab illis '.

783. A de fer culur: these words appear to be a reading of Marbode 570 'cineri similem': they have no Latin equivalent elsewhere in this passage.

788. Marbode 584-586:

' Sed turbat mentem si clausus in ore liquescat. Hunc mittit Nilus, producit et hunc Achelous. Lactis dat succum tritus, lactisque saporem.'

Omitted by the translator.

XLIII. Marbode's account of the *oritis* is taken direct from Damigeron XXXIX.

790. Mult i a preciuses pieres is as usual added by the translator.

799. This line is transferred to the green variety by the translator from that first enumerated.

804. Marbode 595:

' Altera pars cujus crebris nimis aspera clavis.'

805. Cume altre gemme, Marbode 596 ' quasi lamina ferri '.

XLIV. Marbode takes his account of the hyaena-stone entirely from Pliny (XXXVII, 168) or Isidore (XVI, xv, 25).

810. Piere est mult bele added by the translator.

XLV. The account of *liparea* appears to be derived from Pliny (XXXVII, 172): 'De liparea hoc tantum traditur suffita ea omnes bestias evocari', or from the parallel passage in Isidore (XVI, xv, 22). Its Scythian origin is possibly taken from Pliny's identification of *Liparea* with *Aeolia*.

817. En Libe: Marbode 604 'Partibus in Scythicis'.

8i8-820. The French version is a shortened form of Marbode 605-609:

' Ad quem sponte sua properat genus omne ferarum Quas venatorem suevit labor exagitare. Non eget ergo canum cursu curave sagaci Saltus perlustrans lapidem qui gesserit istum; Sternendae satis est venabula tollere praedae.

XLVI. Marbode's account of *enhygros* is based on Isidore (XVI, XIII, 9). 827-828. As Pannier pointed out, MS. A gives no sense for this passage, but the reading of MS. C (which we have adopted) gives a fair rendering of Marbode 615-617:

'Si ros exterior descendit ad interiora Ut semper refluat, cur se non impedit ipsum Scilicet ingrediens contrarius egredienti?'

XLVII. Marbode takes his description of the *iris* from Pliny (XXXVII, 136-137).

830. N'est gaires chere added by the translator, MS. D (fol. 125 d) adds the following lines :

' Comme cristeaus est de veüe, De .vi. pars est toute costue. De sa proprieté nom en trait Pour l'airc en ciel ke on en fait Ki el rai del solail le tient (831) L'air del ciel en la pirre vient (832) Le sâmblant de l'arc fait en la paroit Ou nule cose n'aparoit. Magus tesmoingne et asseure Par grant vertu destruit luxure.'

This interpolation is probably derived from Marbode 619-623, the last two lines being through an oversight taken from the end of the ensuing account of the androdamas.

833. L'umbre de li devent itals added by the translator.

834. The order is transposed; this translates Marbode 618:

' Crystallo similem cujus sexangula forma.'

XLVIII. Marbode's account of androdamas is taken direct from Pliny (XXXVII, 144) or from the parallel passage in Isidore (XVI, xv, 8). 836. Marbode 624:

Androdragma lapis formae quasi tessera quadrae.

837. Mult est bele added by the translator. 839-840. Marbode 628:

' Quem magus affirmat tantae virtutis haberi Ut possit praesens amicos sedare calentes.'

841-842. These lines have no equivalent in Marbode: they may perhaps be derived from the translator's recollection of the properties of adamas.

XLIX. Marbode takes his account of the opal direct from Damigeron XLI.

843-852. MS. D gives a different version of this item:

'Obtalmus est bone pirre;
Des iex esclaire la lumiere:
Ja si grant mal n'i avra hom
Si [= Ke?] la n'en truise garison.
A laron est defendement;
Quant l'a molt va seürement:
Elle le coevre si qu'il n'est veüs
Ne par nul homme con[e]us:
Bien voit les gens, mais lui ne font;
Porter en puet che k[e] il ont.'

844. This line is added by the translator.

L. Marbode takes his account of the generation of the pearl from Pliny (IX, 107-109). The same author records their being found in the Indian Ocean: their discovery in Britain is possibly taken by Marbode from his own experience.

853. En un peisun: Marbode 635 'a conchis ... marinis'. 856. E lu peisun apele om mosle added by the translator. Marbode 638-639:

Cujus ad ornatum laudatur candida forma
 Cum deceat vestes, deceat nihilominus aurum.

Omitted by the translator. 861-864. These lines represent Marbode 643-649:

> ' De matutino fit clarior unio rore, Ros vespertinus fetus solet edere fuscos : At juvenes conchae dant baccas candidiores. Obscurat fetus concharum grandior aetas : Quanto rorantis fuerit plus aeris haustum, Tanto majorem gignit roratio baccam : Ultra semuncem sed-crescere nulla putatur.'

865-870. Marbode 650-653:

' Quod si celsa miscent tonitru convexa corusco, Conchae diffugiunt subita formidine clausae. Sic intercepto conceptio deperit hausta, Et fit abortivum quod coeperat inde creari.'

871-872. En Britaine k'om apele la primeraine. The majority of the MSS. of Marbode have antiqua Brachmania, but a few have antiqua Britania, which is probably the correct reading, as England was famed in

the Middle Ages for her fresh-water pearls. 873-878. These six lines have been added by the translator who appears to have utilised the same source as the author of the First A. N. Prose Lapidary. (See Note to G. H. XXXVIII). The description has certain analogies with a chapter of the lapidary ascribed to Aristotle (see p. XIV). This gives a different account of the formation of the pearl, which is said to come not from dew but from sea foam, but continues: 'Quod si perna (sic) fuerit pura sine macula, alba et bene rotunda, solida et lucens, preciosior existit. Quod si color eius fuerit lividus et quasi subcitrinus, et fuerit parva et non rotunda et quasi obumbrata, deterior est... Et scias quod complexio eius temperata est, quia neque frigida neque calida neque sicca sed equalis... et quanto maior et splendencior fuerit, tanto melior erit. Et virtus eius erit quia valet ad tremorem cordis et timorem melancolie nigre. Sed tamen sanguinem cordis depurat superfluo modo. Et propter hoc medici commiscent cum eis alias species quam plurimas, ut non ledant. Valet ad dolorem oculorum et confortat eorum venas. Et qui scit eam dissolvere quousque convertatur in aquam, et purgat morfea cum ea, sanatur. Et qui patitur in capite propter dolorem oculorum, facit ibi sternutacionem cum illa aqua, sanatur.

874. Pannier has substituted *tac* for *tache*, but all the MSS. have *tache*. It appears to render the Latin 'timorem melancolie nigre'.

LI. Marbode's account of the pantheros is taken from Damigeron XLIV.

879-886. MS. D (fol. 127 bc) gives a different account of this stone:

'D'une cleire pirre araisone, Pantere a nom, tel nom li done. Diverses colours apareille. La pantere est noire et vermeille, Vairs est et paille et porprine, Colours diverses en soi raline;

Ches colours sont en li assises Nient mellees, mais par devises. Cascune tient de li sa part, L'une de l'autre se depart. Ki la verroit la matinee Seürs soit toute la jornee, En camp, en bos, en ewe, en voie. S'il par matin la pirre voie, Ne puet estre le jour vencus; Par tout li est si bons escus, Tout sauvement cel jour le tense, Contre tous maus li est defense. De grant pris est et renomee, Et pour chu est ensi nomee : Une beste est fiere et salvage, Pantere a nom, plaine de rage. Lions n'i ose sa vois atendre, Nus ne se puet de li deffendre. Toutes bestes abat et donte, De fiertei toutes les sormonte. Colours ont tout d'une maniere Et ceste beste et ceste pirre, Et ambedeus ont un seul nom; Et autresi n'iert ja nus hom, Le jors ke la pirre ait veüe, Par homme soit sa chars vencue. A cest exemple est li pirre nomee. En Ynde puet estre trovee.

879. Marbode 656-7 'multos testantur habere colores' omitted by the translator.

881. Marbode 659 'et vario distinctos schemate vernat 'omitted by the translator.

882. Marbode 660-662:

'Expedit hunc orto quam primum sole videri Ut victor possis omnes exire per actus, Ipso namque die poterit te vincere nemo.'

885. Marbode 664-665:

' cujus pavefacta leonum Voce fugit rabies, quam bestia contremit omnis.'

886. Soentre li renders Marbode 666 'hujus ad exemplar'.

LII. Marbode's description of the apsyctos is taken from Pliny; (XXXVII, 148) or from the parallel passage in Isidore (XVI, XI, 2).

LIII. Marbode's account of the *chalcophonos* is paraphrased from Pliny (XXXVII, 154) 'Chalcophonos nigra est, sed inlisa aeris tinnitum reddit, tragoedis, ut suadent, gestanda'.

892. Marbode 672:

' Chalcofanos pulsata refert tinnitibus aera.'

LIV. Marbode's account of *molochitis* it taken from Pliny (XXXVII, 114): 'Non tralucet molochitis: spissius viret ab colore malvae nomine accepto, reddendis laudata signis et infantum custodia quodamque innato contra pericula medicamine'.

897-8. The order is transposed; these lines translate Marbode 681 (in

Bourassé's edition):

' Praxum quippe virens similis solet esse smaragdo.'

The Rennes edition of 1524 has 'Crassum quippe...'

LV. Marbode's description of tecolithos is taken from Pliny (XXXVII, 184).

903. Marbode 684:

' Aspectus vilis, naturæ vi pretiosus.'

Omitted by the translator.

908. *Uile resemble fait d'olive* is a mistranslation of Marbode 683, transposed to this place :

' Nucleo similis perhibetur olivae.'

LVI. Marbode ignores Damigeron's account of *pyrites* the mineral, and confines himself to Isidore's description of the gem (XVI, IV, 5).

LVII. Marbode's description of *diadochos* is taken from Damigeron XV. 916. Ms. D (fol. 128 b) adds the following lines:

'Prendés de l'ewe de (l) l'eglise, En l'ewe soit la pirre mise Et orisons faire commande, Puis voist avant ki riens demande: Par force a le pirre verront Diable ki apertement diront Quanque on vaura demander, Car il ne le poront celer.'

Cf. Marbode 692-693:

' Diadochos per aquam responsa petentibus aptus Demonis effigies varias ostendere fertur.'

920. Ms. D (fol. 128 b) gives two lines:

' Cil tesmongnent ki l'ont eüe, Bericle resamble de veüe'

translating Marbode 698:

' Hunc autem perhibent similem fulgore beryllo'

omitted in the other MSS.

LVIII. Marbode has expanded his description of dionysias from Pliny (XXXVII, 157) or the parallel passage in Isidore (XVI, IV, 5). 925-926. These lines are contracted from Marbode 701-704:

' Et tamen ebrietas ipsius odore fugatur; In quo naturae solito nil ordine currit. Dum lapis e lympha vini producit odorem, Quamque creare solet vinum, fugat ebrietatem.

LIX. Marbode's account of *chryselectrum* is taken from Isidore (XVI, xv, 3) He does not include any of the virtues attributed to the stone in Pliny (XXXVII, 51).

929-930. Marbode 707-708:

' Hic matutinis visu jucundior horis, Dissimilem speciem post aspicientibus offert.'

LX. Marbode's description of the chrysoprase comes from Isidore (XVI, xIV, 8) 'Chrysoprasus Aethiopicus est; quem lapidem lux celat, prodit obscuritas. Nocte enim igneus est, die aureus.'

934. mult est chere added by the translator.

936-938. Marbode 713-716:

' vanescit luce diurna, Absque nitore jacens auri pallido sepultus, Hic quoque naturae mutatus cernitur ordo, Nam quae nox celat solito lux more revelat.'

Line 938 (based on A) is a little strained, perhaps the original had:

' Kar jurz esclere e noit obscure '

which would render Marbode almost literally.

MS. D (fol. 129 d) adds an article Syrius not found in the other MSS. and not derived from Marbode:

'Syrius est une pirre Sor ewe flote quant est entiere, Et, quant elle est depechie, A fons s'en va comme lie. Pur chu Syrius a [a] non Ke de Syrie l'aport on.'

This si derived from Isidore (XVI, 1v, 1o) 'Syrius, lapis a Syria, ubi repetitur, appellatur. Hic integer fluctuari traditur, comminutus mergi.' MS. D (fol. 129 d) also adds a chapter 'des xii. pirres':

' Ichi nome les XII. pirres Ki sont tenues as plus chieres: Jaspre, saphir, calcidoine, Sardine, esmeraude, sardoine, Beril, topaze, crissolite, Crisopras, magnete, ametite.'

It is difficult to say if such a list formed part of the original text. A similar one will be found at the end of the Prose Version (GH) and in the prologue to the Anglo-Norman Verse Adaptation (EF).

The fourth Latin Lapidary included after the F. F. V. in MS. A. is followed by the following lines:

(I)ci sunt numé le duze pieres Ki sont tenues as plus cheres : Jaspe, Saphyr e Calcedoine, Smaragde, Sardonice e Sarde, Crisolit, Beryl e Topaice, Crisopras, Jacincte e Ametiste. De sainz umes portent figure, Ki Deu servent sen poüre, Tutes maneres de saintité, Unt a umes figuré. Ki a Deu voldra servir Cume icel pieres ciut esclarzir, En la cité Deu sera posé (E) el fundament bien alloé, En visiun de paix reposera, En la quel sen fin joïr porra.

Epilogue.

This epilogue in Marbode is partly based on Isidore (XVI, VI, I, 2) De gemmis, which gives the fable of the ring of Prometheus and the derivation of 'gemma' from 'gumma'. The gradual beautification of rings is taken from Pliny (XXXIII, 22).

939-958. This follows in the main the sense of Marbode's epilogue, but omits the story of Prometheus' making the first ring, and of their gradual enrichment (Marbode 717-723). It also leaves out the account of the derivation of the word 'gemma'.

959-966. Added by the translator.

ANGLO-NORMAN VERSE ADAPTATION.

The First French Version is referred to as F. F. V.

Prologue.

3-4. These lines are added by the writer.

16. F. F. V. 17-18 omitted.

47-52. This enumeration of the twelve Apocalyptic stones is not found in the best MSS. of the F. F. V.; but see note to F. F. V. 938.

53-58. These lines are taken from the epilogue to the F. F. V. 399-942, 965-966.

I. 63. Espee burni. F. F. V. 51 'fer brun'.

70. The line is corrupt. The scribes, accustomed to write 'ewe', appear to have misunderstood the spelling 'iaue', introduced by an interpolator.

P. Meyer suggested the emendation 'D'andaine od joai sovent tempree', but did not attempt to explain the word 'joai'. The text is quite different from what is found in Marbode or the F. F. V. A connection with Third Prose Lapidary VII seems improbable.

97. This line is clearly corrupt. Marbode 48 ' in argento... aurove',

F. F. V. 85-86:

' En or deit estre ou en argent E gardee honestement.'

(Cf. Second Anglo-Norman Prose Lapidary I, ll. 19-20 (variant of K).

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

'E sachez ke ele ne se tent pas en metal ausi ben cum en ascer, 'and Thomas Cantimpratensis MS. Rawlinson D 358, page 82. 'Hujus vis maior perhibetur si sedes fiat in ferro, tamen pro dignitate lapidis anulus fit ex auro. ')

100. Ce dit Evax, einsi deit estre. F. F. V. 88 'Segunt l'escrit isi deit

101-102. These lines are not in Marbode, or the F. F. V. The same property is attributed to the diamond in Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. I, Il. 10-12. 108. F. F. V. 458 'Qi l'usot a enchantement.'

109. F. F. V. 460 'Cyrcé l'usa '.

120-1. This version is due to a faulty interpretation of the F. F. V. 122 a, b. These two lines are only found in F. They have been numbered 122 a and 122 b in order not to throw out the numbering adopted by P. Meyer in his edition of E.

123. F. F. V. 475-489 (the account of the use of this stone by thieves)

is omitted.

III. 140. Lavee en vin is from F. F. V. 434. Marbode 280' dilutus aqua'. 141. Nestuve femme: the writer appears to have taken' s'en estuve' of the F. F. V. for an adjective.

143. F. F. V. 437-440 omitted.

150-151. E treis nuiz tant i demorra: si femme en beit, is substituted here for F. F. V. 448-450:

' Se feme enceinte en a beü Treis noiz e diz tut ensement, Qe il n'i ait encumbrement, ...

V. 173. Plusurs colurs : F. F. V. 93 ' plesurs figures '; Marbode 54 ' figuras '.

175. Ou de nostre sire Deus la figure. Not in F. F. V. Marbode 56 'nunc dat simulacra deorum.'

182. F. F. V. 103-116 omitted.

189. F. F. V. 123 'Culur li fait aveir vermeil' omitted.

190. This line is added by the writer.

192. E nent veu is an interpolation and spoils the line. It is not derived from Marbode or F. F. V.

VI. 193. Com herbe: F. F. V. 493 'cum arbre'.

207-208. These lines are not in Marbode or the F. F. V. Their direct source is rather difficult to determine, as coral was recommended against haemorrhage as early as Dioscorides. They may be derived from the twelf-th-century lapidary of Arnoldus Saxo¹ which de Mély² considers a translation from the Hebrew. This states (cap. XIX) that coral 'valet contra quamlibet fluxum sanguinis et epilepsiam'.

VIII. 232. F. F. V. 143 ' amer le fait ' omitted.

236. Pur seif is an interpolation.

IX. 240. F. F. V. 399-400 omitted, in consequence of which the property next described is transferred from the red stone to the black.

243-244. These two lines are an interpolation. 246. F. F. V. 404 'Langurus saine et forsenez'.

1. See Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, XVIII, 1873, p. 428.

2. Lapidaires grecs, II, p. vi.

XI. This account of actites is quite different from section XXV of the F. F. V. and is much shorter. The same source appears to have been used for the A.-N. Prose Lapidaries (cf. First Lap. XX, Second Lap. XXIII).

XII. This passage has been entirely recast.

XIII. Pere de corf. (Crow-stone) No such stone is found in Marbode nor the F. F. V., nor have we found it in any earlier lapidary.

XIV. Crapodine or toad-stone is not included in Marbode's lapidary. It is mentioned in the index to MS. K but not described.

The stone is included in Alexander Neckam, de laudibus Divinae sapientiae:

' Bufonem iubet haec nobis servire, lapillus Quem nutrit capitis cella venena fugat, '

in Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 84) and Arnoldus Saxo (LVIII), but none of these accounts resemble that of the A. N. V. A. P. Meyer refers to his edition of *La geste de Blancheflour et de Florence* (*Romania*, XXXVII, p. 224 et sqq.), but this only has the phrase (l. 50). 'Crapaudin of lui crapout'.

293-294. Cf. 183-184.

XV. 297. Serpentine. The stone of that name is not described; it is of pantheros that a description is given. The name 'Serpentine' would seem to have been introduced into this chapter by inadvertence.

298. E vient du reaume de Perse is not in Marbode or the F. F. V.

304. Tutes bestes li funt grant feste: F. F. V. 885 says just the opposite 'Bestes la fuient tant est fiere', agreeing with Marbode 665 'quam bestiam contremit omnis'.

305-308. These lines are an interpolation. A somewhat similar ending is found in Second A.-N. Prose Lap. (XXXIII).

XVI. 312. F. F. V. 149: 'E si sunt de maintes culurs'.

316. F. F. V. 155-156 omitted.

XVII. 326. There is no mention of Siciliy in Marbode or the F. F. V. Pliny states that they come from the Red Sea. These lines are recast from the F. F. V., and F. F. V. 328. 'Poi en veit um: sin sunt plus cheres' is omitted.

328. Phus chere: F. F. V. 330 ' plus clere'

330. E esmeralde par vigor: F. F. V. 332 'Encontre fis a grant vigur'. 333-336. Not in the F. F. V. Cf. Marbode 216, 'lunam sentire putatur' and the First A.-N. Prose Lap. (IX) 'et ceo dient que ele sent la lune' and the Second Pr. Lap. (vi) 'et si sent la lune'.

337-38. The power of the topaz to give a reversed image comes from an unknown source; it is also referred to in the Third Prose Lap. XIV.

344. Si fet home avoir bone chere : F. F. V. 340 :

' D'Arabe vient, bone est e chere '.

XVIII. 348. F. F. V. 301-302 omitted. 353-354. F. F. V. 307-308:

' D'Ethyope vient ceste piere Tam preciuse e tan chere'. XIX. 357. F. F. V. 378-380:

' De jus de purret a culur ; Gutté est d'or, teint de purprie ; Altres vertuz n'a ici mie '.

358-360. An interpolation derived from the same source as Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. (XXIV) and Apocalyptic Lap. (XI). XX. 361. F. F. V. 341-343:

' Jagunces sunt de treis maneres E sunt mult preciuses pieres. L'une est granate, l'altre citrine'.

368. F. F. V. 347-366 omitted.

378-80. An interpolation. The statement that the jacinth should be set in gold comes from an unknown source.

XXI. 391-392. These lines are substituted for F. F. V. 391-394. No such property is described in F. F. V. or Marbode, but something similar is found in the Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. (XIV).

XXII. 394. F. F. V. 311-12 omitted.

397-398. The writer has restored the meaning of Marbode mistranslated in the F. F. V. (See note to F. F. V. 315).

399-400. An interpolation.

403-404. An interpolation, referring to ll. 337-8 of the present poem. 409. *De sis maneres*. Both Marbode and the F. F. V. refer to nine, not six, species.

XXIII. 412. The writer has misread F. F. V. 164 ' En dei de rei '.

420. Scirites: F. F. V. 172 'syrtides'. 422. Sciricien: F. F. V. 174 'Sirtien'. 437. F. F. V. 189-190 omitted:

> 'El est bone en sa nature En eue a veer la figure'.

438. Cent mil hummes : F. F. V. 192 ' ne par nul ume ':

445. F. F. V. 199 'Des oilz si toilt la ordeur.'

449-450. An interpolation, of which the source is unknown.

454. F. F. V. 206 ' Ja povertez nel custreindra '.

XXIV. 456. De nuit not in F. F. V. Marbode 175 'in somno'.

457-458. These lines are transposed from F. F. V. 285-286: Pensif is added.

459-466. F. F. V. 287-296 is omitted, and these lines are substituted in their place. They are not derived from Marbode, and are not found in the Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. Their source is unknown.

XXV. 467-476. This account of chalcedony is quite different from that given in Marbode and F. F. V. (VI) but bears a certain resemblance to that found in the Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. (IX) and in the Apocalyptic Lap.

XXVI. 477-484. Like the preceding item, the description of the sard is independent of that given by Marbode and F. F. V. (X) except that 'tout sanglutement' is common to both it and the F. F. V., though not in Marbode. The description here given bears some resemblance to the Apocalyptic Lap. (VII).

XXVII. 487. De cinc maneres. The F. F. V. (219) mentions 'sis maneres', while Marbode (135) gives twelve.

489. Cytye: F. F. V. 221 'Sythie'.

490. Bretanie is a mistake for 'Bractanie', but MS. B has 'Brecanie'. 494. Esmeralde: F. F. V. 226' calcedoine'; Marbode 139' Chalcedonii'.

496. Ethiope: F. F. V. 228 ' Sythie.

500. F. F. V. 233-240 omitted.

506. The writer failed to understand F. F. V. 246 ' Chioses par eue e veeir'.

510. F. F. V. 251-52 omitted.

514. F. F. V. 257-260 omitted. XXVIII. 524. F. F. V. 758 ' Pur le freit mue sa nature '.

525-530. This passage is substituted for F. F. V. 759-766. Marbode (567-569) recommends the use of crystal pounded with honey for the same purpose, but gives no parallel for lines 526-530.

XXIX. 531. Kamaheu. P. Meyer shewed that this was a gloss which the writer had introduced into the text, 'camaieu' being sometimes used for 'onyx'.

537. treis maneres: F. F. V. 273 and Marbode 165 mention five kinds. 538. F. F. V. 275-276 omitted.

542-545. F. F. V. 280-281, denying the stone any other virtues are omitted, and these lines inserted in their place.

XXX. Marbode and F. F. V. XXIII de Carbunculo have no relation to this version, which is from the same source as Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. (XV).

Cf. Sloane 1784 fol. 2 (Evans, op. cit., Appendix B): 'Dominus est lapidum quia virtutem habet omnium xii lapidum. Speciale (or spirituale) habet quia dat graciam et favorem et gaudium, et omnes eum reverentur. Bestie bibentes de aqua in qua lavatur, sanantur a suis languoribus.'

562. This line marks the explicit of the first lapidary.

XXXI. The jacinth chapter already given (XX:361-380) is that derived from the F. F. V. and Marbode XIV. The present chapter is derived from the same source as that of the Alphabetical Lapidary LII.

XXXII. 581-592. The F. F. V. gives a shorter and somewhat different account of selenite. The present chapter appears to be a rather distorted translation made direct from Marbode XXVI. It has no connection with the Second A.-N. Pr. Lap. XXV.

585-588. These lines are based on a misunderstanding of Marbode 392:

' Lunares motus et menstrua tempora servat.'

590. Marbode 397:

' Languentes etiam phtisicosque juvare putatur'

a line omitted by the translator of the F. F. V.

XXXIII. This account of *heliotropium* is translated (with some transpositions) direct from Marbode (XXIX) and has no relation with the F. F. V. except in so far as they are both derived from the same source.

614. E viuger en maint reaume is probably a mistrar slation of Marbode 437-438:

' Hosque bonae famae, quibus est data, laudibus ornat, Servat et incolumes, producens tempora vitae.' XXXIV. This is an independent version, shortened from Marbode XLIII, and not related to the F. F. V.

625. Deus especes sunt: Marbode enumerates three kinds.

XXXV. This also is an independent version, made from Marbode XXXVI with some omissions.

639. Marbode 515:

' Namque super cotem mulieris lacte solutus.'

656. The second lapidary ends here. It will be noticed that all the chapters given are independent of the F. F. V. and directly related to Marbode.

XXXVI. These two lines have no direct relation with other lapidaries, though their sense is derived from Marbode XXXVIII.

XXXVII. This chapter is taken direct from Marbode XXXIX, 542-544, and 552. It is independent of the F. F. V.

XXXVIII. This chapter is similarly taken from Marbode XVIII 276-277, 279-89.

675-676. Marbode 287:

' Et solet, ut perhibent, deprehendere virginitatem.'

XXXIX. These two lines are taken from Marbode XXVII, 403-404. XL. This section is derived from Marbode XXVIII, 416-418, 420-421. 684. Songes mustre: Marbode 421:

' Et dulces somnos, et dulcia somnia praestat'.

XLI. This description of *heliotropium* is quite different from that given in the preceding lapidary (XXXIII, 593-624) though, like it, it is derived from Marbode (XXIX, 436-440, 448).

FIRST ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

Prologue. This is considerably abbreviated from the F. F. V. The omission of the interpolation (lines 3-22) suggests that the writer compared it with the Latin text of Marbode.

I. This section closely follows the F. F. V.

II. 5. The reading of G en Libie de Cire must be a mistake. F. F. V. 100 and Marbode 61 both give Crete as the source of the second kind of Agate.

8. cunfortet veude. The mistake of F. F. V. 111-112 is recognised, and Marbode 66, 'visumque fovere putatur' is correctly translated.

III. This section closely follows F. F. V. (V.)

5. aprés les Sirtes: Marbode 108 'circa Syrtes'. The F. F. V. 's mistake of considering 'Syrtes' to be the name of a tribe is avoided.

6. terre as Turcs: here, however, the F. F. V. is followed instead of Marbode 110 'tellus Medica'.

16. The F. F. V.'s interpolation (205-206) ascribing to the sapphire the power of preventing poverty, is omitted.

IV. This section closely follows F. F. V. IV.

V. This section closely follows F. F. V. VII, but 7 ne pur lumiere la nuit is from Marbode 144 'nec clara lucerna'.

VI. F. F. V. VIII.

VII. F. F. V. XI is closely followed, but the interpolated 'fait a amer' (297) is omitted.

3. naturals pours: not in F. F.V.; it is a mistake for Marbode 193, 'nocturnos timores'. The mistake is repeated in the Sec. Prose Lap. V, but the Third Prose Lap. XII has 'peurs qui vienent de nuit '. The correct reading is probably 'nocturnels pours' cf. Alph. Lap. 542.

VIII. F. F. V. XII is closely followed verbally, but the order of the description is that of Marbode, and some additions are made from his

2. La bone ad culur de olie et de ewe de mer.

Not in the F. F. V. Marbode 200-201:

' Eximios oleo similis lymphaeve marinae Esse volunt.

Le ewe: Marbode 206 ' unda ', F. F. V. 318 ' li vins '.
 al feie: Marbode 208 ' hepatis ', F. F. V. 322 ' de fevre '.

IX. There is again close verbal resemblance with F. F. V. (XIII) but the order is re-arranged to agree with Marbode, and the content agrees with his text.

4-5. Ele sent la lune : not in F. F. V.: Marbode 216 'lunam sentire putatur.'

4. The interpolation in the F. F. V. (335-339) is omitted. X. F. F. V. XIV is closely followed, with a few modifications from Marbode.

5. Le ewage est clere al serei e obscure al nuble tens. This is closer to Marbode 226, 'Nubilus obscuro, rutilans clarusque sereno', than to the

6. nul dure. The text may be corrupt. Marbode 227-228 ' quem non aut densior equo obscurat succus

XI. F. F. V. XVI is closely followed.

XII. F. F. V. III is used as a verbal source, but the Latin is more closely followed for the matter than the French text.

5-6. E si hume ki ad grant seit — la seit is closer to Marbode 82 :

Extinguitque sitim patientis in ore receptus 'than to the F. F. V. 139. 6-7. Plusurs reis — dechaciez. Not in the F. F. V. Marbode 85-6:

> ' Hoc etiam multi superarunt praelia reges. Hoc expulsorum promptus solet esse reductor '.

8-10. ele valt mult - barun. Marbode 90:

' Hic circa Veneris facit incentiva vigentes'

is followed in preference to the F. F. V. 144.

XIII. This section closely follows F. F. V. XXX.

XIV. F. F. V. XVII is followed, with some modifications from Mar-

2-3. et nequedent veint ele les beles de utilitét is not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 259:

' Praeclaros quosdam lapides praeit utilitate'.

10. si il les cumencet is not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 268 'suscepta negotia'.

12. oilz malades. Marbode 270 'languentia lumina', F. F. V. 416 'Saine les oilz de la bobee.'

XV. This section is on the whole closer to the Latin than to the French, and has some independent additions.

3. *ki ore est Engleterre* is a gloss on 'la maiur Britaine', and is added by the writer. *H* gives simply 'en engleterre'.

4. et plaigne is not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 276: 'Lucidus et niger est levis, et levissimus (= 'lenissimus', variant found in some MSS.) idem'. 7. lavee en ewe — ki crollent: Marbode 280:

' Et dilutus aqua dentes firmat labefactos.'

F. F. V. 434 has 'Lavee en vin garist les denz.'

12. et a icels hi les corneilles tendent. The same expression is retained in Sec. A.-N. Pr. Lap. (XXI); Marbode 285 'praecordia tensa'. F. F. V. 443 'trencheisuns'. The alteration 'corailles' for 'corneilles', suggested by P. Meyer, seems unwarranted (cf. A. Thomas, Romania, XLVI, p. 581).

13. si cume hom dit: Marbode 286 'ut perhibent': not in the F. F. V. XVI. This section again shews that the Latin and French texts have both been used.

4. pur ceo que — enchantement: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 295 'Conscius in magica nihil esse potentius arte'.

5. en aprof: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 296 'post illum'.

6. entre les Turcs: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 298' Apud Medos'. The Third Prose Lap. XXV has 'une gent qui ont noun Median'.

9-11. elle charrat—que la piere dunet: differs from the rendering of the French poem and translates Marbode 303-305:

'Cadit omnis adultera lecto, Tanquam pulsa manu, subito fetore coacta, Quem lapis emittit.'

13. The phrase in the French poem 'come d'encens' which has no parallel in Marbode, is omitted.

17. graze: Marbode 316 'gratia'. F. F. V. 488 has 'grant valur'.
e sens de desputer: not in F. F. V.; Marbode 317 'disceptandique facultas'.

18. od mulse: not in F. F. V.; Marbode 318 'cum mulso'. expurget: not in F. F. V.; Marbode 318 'purgando'.

19. si hom la met desus: not in F. F. V.; Marbode 319 'super aspersus'. XVII. This section is closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V.

1. F. V. 494: 'e mult fait a amer', which is not in Marbode, is omitted.

3. Ele resemble a une braunchete; not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 324 'Hic velut arbusti ramusculus esse videtur'.

5-6. kar cum dient — Metrodorus; not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 328-329:

'Ipsius est, ut ait Zoroastes, mira potestas Et sicut scribit Metrodorus optimus auctor', 6-7. et si hom - la semence : not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 332-333 :

'Aut in vinetis aspersus, et inter olivas, Aut a ruricolis cum semine jactus in agros'.

XVIII. This again is nearer to Marbode than to the F. F. V.

2. de desputaunz: H has en desputant, which would appear to be the better translation of Marbode 345 ' In disceptando '. The phrase is omitted from the F. F. V.

3-4. de tuz membres: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 347 'ex membro... quocunque'.

XIX. This chapter is in close relation with the F. F. V. XXIV.

XX. This section follows Marbode more closely than the F. F. V. XXV. 2-3. Li aigles — ele le défende. This follows Marbode 368-69:

' Quem petit extremis orbis Jovis ales ab oris, Custodem nidi defensoremque futuram.'

4. et pur ceo dit l'um : Marbode 362 'Creditur ergo', not in the F. F. V. 8-9. e enfanz guardet seins et tolt gute chaive : Marbode 378-379 :

' Incolumes pueros dat vivere, sive puellas, Atque caducorum fertur cohibere ruinas'.

9-12. et si hom ad suspeciun — del mangier : this is much closer to Mar bode 380-384 than to the F. F. V.

'Si quis suspectus tibi sit de fraude veneni, Tuque probare velis sua num sit iniqua voluntas, Participem mensae, quem formidas, adhibeto Pulmento posito, cui si submissus ethites, Si fraus corde subest, tentans glutire, nequibit.'

14-15. ki avirunet—a l'enfaunter. These lines are not based on any definite phrase in Marbode or the F. F. V.

XXI. This chapter only reproduces part of the corresponding section in Marbode and the F. F. V. XXVII.

2. Se prince: Marbode 404 'dux': F. F. V. 'Si om'.

4. The end of the chapter (Marbode 406-407, F. F. V. 579-584) is omitted.

XXII. This section in G is close to the French poem; in H the Latin version is more strictly followed.

3-4. H has 'Ele dunet amur; ele valt as lenguerus e as tysikes, e doit estre portee tut le cressant de la lune', a reading which closely follows Marbode 397-398:

'Languentes etiam phtisicosque juvare putatur, Toto gestatus crescentis tempore lunae'.

XXIII. This chapter is verbally very close to the F. F. V. but has a passage modified from Marbode XXVIII.

3. ne nef: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 418:

' Sed neque navigio per flumen aut mare vectus.'

5. The account of its origin and colour (F. F. V. 595-598 : Marbode 425-426) is omitted.

XXIV. This again is verbally closely related with the F. F. V. but revised from Marbode.

3. eclipsim: the Latin form has crept in from Marbode 430.

4-5. Ki la portet — meintes choses: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 435 'Se quoque gestanti dat plurima vaticinari'

7-8. od le charme ki i afiert: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 445 'carmine legitimo '

XXV. This section is close to the French poem, and includes one of its

4. oisaus: from the F. F. V.'s mistranslation of Marbode 464 'volucres locustas'.

XXVI. This chapter is closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V. XXXII. 1. ad num de sanc : not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 473 'Sumpsit Emathites Graecum de sanguine nomen '.

1-2. Naturelement est confortative: Not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 474 'Naturae lapis humanae servire creatus'

4. uod ewe: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 481: 'Vel resolutus aqua'.

5. malauns: the English gloss 'blinde beles' (see variants) is interesting; 'bele', later 'beal' = 'pimple', 'pustule'; 'blinde bele' must therefore mean 'pustule without a head'.

8. od vin : F. F. V. 'beüe'; Marbode 486:

' Vino dilutus veteri bibitusque frequenter.'

XXVII. This chapter has little verbal likeness with F. F. V. XXXIV, though it follows it in omitting the account of paeanitis being found in Macedonia given by Marbode.

XXVIII. This chapter is closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V. XXXVI.

1. G gives 'en la terre as Turcs' (F. F. V. 691 'Entre les Turs'), and H 'en la tere Medorum ' (Marbode 513 'in Medorum regione '.)

2-4. The reading of H is closer to the Latin (cf. variants).

7. cuntre corpuls : not in F. F. V.; Marbode 521 :

' Et fessas refecit sub anhelo pectore fibras'.

Marbode 522 and its mistranslation in F. F. V. 705-706 are omitted.

9-13. H. has a different reading (cf. variants). Both G and H are based on the Latin.

XXIX. The order adopted in this chapter is nearer to Marbode than

to the F. F. V., which is otherwise closely followed.

2. vaire: G has neire in error. The same mistake is repeated in some MSS. of the Sec. Prose Lap. XXVIII; but Marbode 542 'purpureo varioque colore '; F. F. V. 746 'Si est tote porprine e vaire '.

XXX. This chapter follows F. F. V. XLI.

XXXI. Both versions have been used for this chapter, but the order is that of Marbode XLII.

1. culur de fer : F. F. V. 783 ' de fer culur '; Marbode 570 has 'cineri similem'

1-2. ki la beit od mulse: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 571: 'Cum mulso tritum lac multiplicare bibenti'.

6. od sel: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 559 'sale mistus'.

7. et dehors: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 578 'circumspergatur'.

10-11. Se hom — trublet le sens: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 584 'Sed turbat mentem si clausus in ore liquescat'.

11. Hom la trovet el Nil: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 585 'Hunc mittit

11-12. Quant hom — savur de lait: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 586 'Lactis dat succum tritus, lactisque saporem'.

XXXII. Both the French and Latin versions are drawn on for this chapter.

2. de bestes et de serpenz: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode gives the sense in lines 586-587.

3. et hom le met — fieres bestes : not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 590-591 :

' Per vastas eremos interque feras gradientes Illaesos servat'.

6. H has the reading 'de bestes e de serpenz e de tuz aversitez'; Marbode 593 'casibus adversis' and the F. F. V. are combined.

7-8. Aspre cume s'ele — esmulut : this is much closer to Marbode 595-6 than the F. F. V. :

'Altera pars cujus crebris nimis aspera clavis, Altera laevior est corpus quasi lamina ferri'.

The F. F. V. translates 'lamina ferri' as 'altre gemme'. XXXIII. This section is closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V.

3. si cume — distrent: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 600-1 ' quam veteres ... memorant.' This phrase is omitted in H.

XXXIV. This chapter is much closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V.

1. est should probably be corrected to nest (F. F. V. 817 'En Libe naist liparea'.).

2-3. que tute salvagine - chacier. Marbode 605-6:

' Ad quem sponte sua properat genus omne ferarum Quas venatorum suevit labor exagitare '.

XXXV. This section is much abbreviated from Marbode and F. F. V.

XXXVI. This chapter is much closer to Marbode than to the F. F. V XLVII.

1. en Arabie: not in the F. F. V.: Marbode 618 'Irim dant Arabes'.

Ele ad semblance de cristal: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 619 'crystallo similem'.

3. H adds: 'E si est de sis angles' (Marbode 619' cujus sexangula forma': not in F. F. V.).

XXXVII. This chapter is very close to F. F. V. XLVIII.

3. de si grant vertut: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 628' tantae virtutis'. XXXVIII. This chapter is particularly interesting, for in G and Digby 13, fol. 21, it reproduces neither the whole of Marbode, nor the version of the F. F. V. with the interpolated six lines, but a more complete text which appears to have been the source of the interpolation in the F. F. V. (L). H gives only those parts of the text which are reproduced in the F. F. V.

XXXIX. This chapter is extremely close to F. F. V. LI.

4-5. de Indie: not in the F. F. V.: Marbode 664 'India quam gignit'.
5. Hadds 'ke est depeinte devant en cest livre', obviously referring to an illustrated bestiary.

XL. This chapter is near to F. F. V. LIII, but adopts the order of the corresponding chapter in Marbode.

XLI. This chapter is in a similar relation with the original texts.

XLII. This chapter is closer to Marbode.

r. H has the reading 'nuel de olive, si cum asquanz dient '; Marbode 683 ' perhibetur ', omitted from the F. F. V.

1-2. vil a veer — vertud est: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 684, 'Aspectus vilis, naturae vi pretiosus.'

XLIII. This chapter exactly follows the F. F. V. LVIII. XLIV. This chapter exactly follows the F. F. V. LVIII.

XLV. This chapter is verbally close to the. F. F. V. LIX, with one modification from Marbode.

2-3. Iceste piere ad colur - bealtét. Marbode 707-8:

' Hic matutinis visu jocundior horis, Dissimilem speciem post aspicientibus offert.'

The F. F. V. 929-30 has:

' Vers tierce mue sa culur E sa belté pois tuit le jur.'

XLVI. This chapter shews that both versions have been consulted by the writer.

1. portee al col pendue u en deit: not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 174 'At collo suspensus Onyx, digitove ligatus'.

The statements of both versions that it provokes quarrels and can do

no harm in presence of the sard are omitted.

XLVII. This chapter is interesting, as it accepts a part of the interpolation of the F. F. V. which comes from an unknown source, and adds another phrase, possibly from the same source.

2. plus vile: this supports the emended reading of Marbode 186, vilissi-

mus for utilissimus.

3. Ele n'ad nule vertud fors la bealtéd ; not in the F. F. V. ; Marbode 187 :

' Praeter fulgorem cum nil ferat utilitatis.'

3. Asquanz dient que ele tolt sanglutement : not in Marbode ; F. F. V. 294:

' Fors tant ke toilt sanglutement'.

4. et contratiun de nerfs: H has the reading contençiuns de ires. F. V. 295 has 'e vers ocit'. All come from an unknown source, so that the best reading cannot be determined.

XLVIII. This closely follows the F. F. V. LX, with a modification

from Marbode.

2. cume or : not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 714:

' Absque nitore jacens auri pallore sepultus'.

XLIX. This exactly follows the F. F. V. XV.

L. This closely follows the F. F. V. XXI.
LI. This closely follows F. F. V. XXIII with a modification from Marbode.

4. en Libie: not in the F. F. V., Marbode 354 'in Lybia'.

H has the addition ' Ele est de dusze maneres' completing the parallel with F. F. V. XXIII.

LII. This chapter follows the F. F. V. XXXIII.

LIII. This chapter is closer in order and phrasing to Marbode than to the F. F. V. XXXV.

1. sur tutes les altres gemmes : not in the F. F. V.; Marbode 504 'gemmas super omnes '.

2-4. kar ja ne serreit trovee — taillet le fust : Marbode 505-511.

4. culur de maruil : Marbode 512 ' Praxinus huic color '; F. F. V. 690 ' de prasme porte la culur '.

LIV. This chapter is based partly on Marbode and the F. F. V. XXXVII and partly on an unknown source.

1. dunet bealtét a altres gemmes : not in F. F. V. or Marbode.

LV. This chapter closely follows F. F. V. XXXVIII.

LVI. This chapter follows Marbode more closely than the F. F. V. XL. 1-2. Prasius est contee — utilitét. Marbode 553-555:

> ' Conspicuus Praxus gemmis solet annumerari, Sed non est carus; contentus quippe decore, Utile nil affert '.

2. e avient en or : F. F. V. 750 'For ke sul tant en or avient '; Marbode 555 ' nisi quod viret et decet aurum '.

4. treis figures blanches: Marbode 557:

'Candidulis tribus est inscripta litteris';

F. F. V. 751 'Treis blanches tachetes'.

LVII. This is on the whole closer to Marbode LVI than to the F. F. V., but differs from both in omitting the statement that the stone will not burn the hand that presses it lightly.

LVIII. The pieres auctoriziees are the Apocalyptic stones. A similar list (in a different order) is given at the end of MS. D, and may possibly have formed a part of the original text.

SECOND ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

Prologue A.

In MS. K this verse prologue has taken the place of the regular prose prologue (Prologue B). It is only most remotely connected with either the First French Version or Marbode. It begins like an A.-N. sermon in verse ' Deu le omnipotent '... (cf. H. Suchier, Reimpredigt, Halle, 1879). Prologue B.

This prologue follows for the most part the version of that F. F. V.

given in G, with some additions.

4-10. This part affords a less close verbal parallel with G, though the sense is very similar.

10-11. This sentence is an addition.

I. This chapter is derived from several sources: a close parallel will be found in the *Lapidaire Chrétien* 1493-1497, which has the explanation:

' Ou voir lapidaire esprové Avons ou voir latin trové Dou dyamant les vertus dites; En roumans les avons escrites Si com nous tesmoingne la lettre'.

Sloane 1784 (fol. 5 v., Evans, op. cit., Appendix B, p. 219) has ' Dyamans lapis est primus nominatus in lapidario Evax regis Arabum [i. e. Marbode]. Invenitur in India et in Arabia, sed qui in India dicuntur masle et sunt bruni quasi coloris olei. Qui vero in Arabia appellantur feminei et sunt albiores. Nullus dyamans maior est parva nuce. Durior est omnibus lapidibus ; scindit ferrum et calibem [= chalybem]. Non potest color suus nec pulchritudo animarciari [= animari] nec poliendo nec aliter; sed ita nascuntur et ita inveniuntur. Dat homini fortitudinem et virtutem; servat a gravibus sompnis et fantasmatibus et a venenis. Servat ossa integra contra omnem casum sive ab equi casu sive arboris sive turris. Iracundiam, rancorem, luxuriam, timores nocturnos tollit. Servat hominem quo eum invenit quantum ad reverentiam, prudentiam, honorem, fortitudinem, virtutem, divitias, et si non auget non permittit minui, nec facile subcumbit qui eum defert. Valet furiosis, valet contra hostes, servat semen virile in matrice ita quod infans nascitur membris integris omnibus. Debet ferri in sinistra, Debet haberi fideli acquisicione et honeste servari. Similiter potes intelligere de omnibus aliis lapidibus.

1-4. The classification of diamonds as male and female comes from an unknown source.

3-4. bruns, semblable de culur a oylle : G has only 'colur de fer brunit'.

4-5. culur de cristal : G ' clere cum cristal '.

5. G' Iceste n'est mie greindre de une petite nuiz.'

6. ele trenche le fer et l'ascer: not in G or the F. F. V.: Marbode (29-30) has 'Cujus durities ... ferrum contemnens'.

7-10. Ele dune a homme — cuntre ses enemis is taken word for word from G.

1 -1. Except for the parallel passages in the *Lapidaire Chrétien* and Sloane 1784 these lines have no analogy in the known mediaeval lapidaries.

20.cum en ascer: this addition found in K probably comes from the mistake in the A. N. V. A. (97). The directions for setting the stone are not given in Sloane 1784.

II. This chapter again finds a close parallel in the Lapidaire Chrétien 314-380, and in Sloane 1784 fol. 2. The phrase 'gemme de gemmes 'and the reference to the Jordan are omitted, but otherwise the content, though not the order in every detail is almost identical. Sloane 1784 (fol. 2) has 'Saphirus competit regali digito. Coloris est quasi celi depurati, quo purior est eo verior est. Inveniuntur veriores in Libia in harena cuiusdam fluminis orientis prope pericula maris que dicuntur fuces [= Sirtes ?]. Alii obscuriores in profunda Turcia, alii adhuc obscuriores prope podium [minus] tamen virtuosi sunt. Qui verum et purum saphi-

rum [res]picit debet recordari de celo. Invidiam depellit, cor confortat, et membra servat a carcere. Adiuvat ad capti liberacionem, et captus debet eum tangere cum quatuor angulis carceris et cum ferramentis suis. Discordes reconciliat, et sortilegas crudelitates exsuperat. Tumorositates, inflaciones, apostemata circumcincti sanantur. Aqua lotore eius data potui ei qui habet aliquam inflacionem in corpore confert [alleviacionem]. Reprimit calorem acute febris et accelerat crisim doloribus capitis, morbo lingue, inmundiciis oculorum medetur. Et adiuvat Deus eum qui munde fert eum. Coloris est quasi depurati et tersi, non quia celum alicuius coloris sit, sed quia defectus nostri visus cum amplius non potest ascendere, rediens ad suam naturam oculus representat sibi ipsi aqueu n colorem in fluminum colorem '.

1. a Deu e a reys: Sloane 1784 has 'competit regali digito' and G and the F. F. V. (164) ' E dei de rei ' for which this is doubtless a mistake. The Lap. Chret. (316) says that it is fitting 'As rois et as dus et as contes' (cf. var. T).

2. del flum Jordan: this statement is not found in the other versions; its source is unknown. Perhaps AA du flun d'oriant, which agrees with the Sloane MS., represents the original version?

4-6. Une autre manere — vertuz : G has 'Mais cele est la mieldre que hom trovet en la terre as Turcs; icele ne tresluist mie '

6-8. Une autre manere - Dampnedeu: The source of this passage is unknown. It has also been utilised in the Third Prose Lap. IV.

ç-10. Tutes ces treys — li autre : Not in G. 10-11. Dampnedeus — gemme des gemmes : G has 'Ele est de si grande vertut que ele est par dreit apellee gemme de tutes gemmes '. The pious bent of the author of the present lapidary is very marked. It is again noticeable in the next three lines, which are not represented in G or the other Marbodean versions.

13-14. Saphir conforte — envies: these lines are close to the text of G. 14-16. et si il est pris — de la chartre: this detailed account is not found in G or the other Marbodean versions.

16-19. Mut est bon a concorder — a saphir. These lines expand and paraphrase the F. F. V. (187, 197). They are not verbally in direct relation with G.

1 -20. Et si refreidit — sue: This passage is taken word for word from G. 20-21. Et fet tost terminer de chaude maladie is not in the F. F. V. or G. 21-22. et ouste la suyllure — de la launge : this passage is closer to the

F. F. V. 199-201 than to the version given in G.

22-23. Et Dampnedeu — seur: this passage has no equivalent in G; F. F. V. 202 'e fait aler tut cuntreval '

24 Et cil ki le vout espruver - chastes : G has 'Mais ki la portet deit estre mult chastes '.

25. Il depece - en or: this passage is not found in any Marbodean version or in Sloane 1784: its source is unknown. It is noteworthy that the two lines interpolated at the end of the chapter in the F. F. V. (205-206) are not represented in the present version.

III. This chapter is taken for the most part from G (V), with the addition of some details and the pious exhortation at the close (12-24). A parallel account of the enerald will be found in the Lap. Chrét. 20,-260. Sloane 1784 (fol. 1 v.) has 'Esmeraude et li praesmes simul creantur.

Naturales esmeraudes veniunt de India Esmeraude servat visum a peioracione. Nero habuit speculum ex eo virtute cuius presciebat de hiis que volebat scire. Dat divitias et verbum gratum et acceptum. Curat ab emuere [=hemitritaeo?] Retinet tempestatem. Recipuitur (?) luxuriam. Qui eum defert intendit plus regere se munde, caste graciose, et plus curat de salute anime.. Dicit Johannes quod igitur senes servant esme raude super quoddam flumen paradisi in terra de Sice. Hoc genus ani malium quatuor habet pedes et duas alas, pars eorum anterior quasi aquile, posterior quasi leonis. Quoddam genus hominum qui vocantur Arimade vadunt armati tempore suo, et querunt et deferunt lapides hominibus [= homines] pugnantes fortiter cum grifonibus volentes [= volentibus] eos devorare '.

1. flum de parays : G has 'Ele est de Nil ki vient de parais.'

2-5. Celes de Sithia — bataylle: the sense of this passage is given in G, but it is not verbally very close.

6-7. This combines into one story two succeeding paragraphs in F. F. V. (241-249).

7-12. Ele acrest richessee — luxure: this passage is in obvious relation with G: 'Ele acre st richeise a celui ki chastement la ported, et ele fait a hume parler et acceptable. Se hom la ported al col pendue, [sil garrat de une malvaise fievre ki ad nun emitretus, et ele] valt encontre gute chaive, et ele amended les oilz a celui ki l'esguarded, e ele osted tempeste et luxurie'. The passage in square brackets is omitted in all MSS. except AA, where it appears to have been reintroduced from F. F. V. 253-54.

12-14. These lines are not found in the Marbodean versions, which give a receipt for making green ink in their place. A close parallel to them will be found in the *Lap. Chrét*. 248-260 and in Sloane 1784.

IV. This chapter is in parts in relation with G. The whole affords a close parallel with the corresponding chapters in Sloane 1784 and in the Lapidaire Chrétien (381-416). Sloane 1784 (fol. 3) reads 'Iaspis invenitur novem manerierum et diversorum colorum in virtutum diversarum. Inveniuntur in extremis partibus mundi. Qui viridis apparet contra lucem ille melior est, et quando habet guttas nigras quasi dispersas adhuc melior. Et qui est viridis haben(ti)s guttas rubicandas incisas incisione veteri, ille est dominus iaspidum. Valet contra omne venenum. Si aliquid toxicarum affertur ubi iaspis fuerit, sudat et omittat (sic). Unde de suis []stringit fluxum sanguinis et disfuntivam preservat a febre, et ab ydropisi; eam cum intuetur contra lucem servatur a fantasmate. Facit hominem potentem et amatum. Valet laboranti in partu, Verus iaspis viret grosso virore'.

1. nef maneres. G and the other A.-N Marbodean versions all record seventeen kinds of jasper. Sloane 1784 (and its derivatives, the Lapidary of King Philip and the translations therefrom), the Lapidaire Chrétien, and Pannier's Lapidaire de Berne (311), on the authority of 'Li doctour', give nine kinds.

3-4. plus grasse verdur: the phrase is not found in the Marbodean versions, but probably reproduces the original of the 'grosso virore' of Sloane 1784.

5-9. Ki chastement la porte — fantasmes nuysaunz: this passage is fairly close to the text of G.

9. ele estaunche — meneysun : this passage is not in any of the Marbodean versions.

9-10. Sa vertu — autre metal: a parallel passage is given at the end of G, but not in Sloane 1784.

10-11. Juspe sue encuntre venim. There is nothing similar in any other version, but Sloane 1784. (For the betrayal of poison by sweating stones, see Evans, Magical Jewels, p. 114).

V. This item agrees with G (VII) but lines 4-7 and the reference to gold are additions. The correspondence with Sloane 1784 is not remarkably

close.

3-4. Sloane 1784 (fol. 4) has 'qui eum defert secure iniret in multis curis sine contradictione.' A closer parallel is to be found in the *Lap. Chrét.* (557-561):

'Hom qui l'a souspechiés n'est mie De malvaistié, de vilonnie, Et puet en mainte cort entrer, Sans nul contredit encontrer, Quant il li vient encorageant.'

6. Ele deit ser en or : not in G or Sloane 1784. Cf. Marbode 192 (mistranslated in the F. F. V.) :

' 'Esse philacterium fixus perhibetur in auro '.

VI. As in item IX of G, the interpolation found in the F. F. V. (335-339) has been discarded in this chapter, but otherwise the F. F. V. is rather closely followed. The concluding passage (4-7) is not found in any of the Marbodean versions, but is paralleled in Sloane 1784 and in the Lap. Chrét. 178-194, which gives David as authority for the statement that the topaz should be set in gold. Sloane 1784 (fol. 1 v.) gives the following description: 'Topaces est de chauve color et [] plurimarum manerierum. Meliores sunt de oriente []. Topasius refrigerat et preservat a morbo qui dicitur filus. A topasio circumductus non amplius crescit. Si lunatio debeat sequi obscura et pluviosa obscuratur, si clara clarescit. Castitatem procurat. ... colorem habet auri et de azur ... debet sedere in auro.'

VII. The opening lines of this chapter are remotely connected with G (XLVI) and the F. F. V. 287-290, but the whole can be paralleled in Sloane 1784 and in the Lap. Chrét. (XI), with some additions. Sloane 1784 (fol. 4) gives the following description: 'Onichinus, sardonius, calcidonius simul concreantur. Inveniuntur in India et Arabia et sunt diversorum colorum et diversarum virtutum et unusquisque lapis est naturalis. Oniches nigri coloris hominem reddit iracundum et animosum. Auget pulchritudinem, servat sanitatem, sompnia adducit, et facit hominem loqui de nocte cum amico mortuo et in mane recordatur de eo quo mortuus indiget et de quo indiget'.

2. concriees ensembles: The reading of all the MSS. is corrupt, but Sloane 1784 has 'simul concreantur' and the Lap. Chrét. 587 'Ens mble

naissent et concrient '.

2-3. Cf. A. N. V. A. 457-460.

3-4. Et si cil ky le porte — pendu: Sloane 1784 omits this detail, but the Lap. Chrét. (593-594) has

' Qui onyche porte sor soi Ou en son col ou en son doi ...'

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4-6. The account of this power of the stone may be indirectly derived from Marbode 175:

' In somno lemures ... figurat',

but it is only found in the present text, the Lap. Chrét. 593-600, on the authority of 'Le viés livre', Sloane 1784 and its derivatives.

7. The metal suitable for the stone is not mentioned in G or Sloane 1784. The A. N. V. A. (465) states 'En argent se volt porter'. The only parallel to the present text is in the *Lap. Chrét*, account of the two onyxes which Moses by Divine command engraved with the names of the twelve tribes (610): 'En deux chaines d'or assis'.

VIII. The qualities here attributed to the sardonyx are not mentioned in the versions derived from Marbode, who definitely states (172):

' Cujus virtutes alias reperiri nequivi.'

The present text is very close to that given in Sloane 1784, the source of which appears to have been the basis of the Lap. Chrét. XVI (1487-1492). Sloane 1784 (fol. 5) reads: 'Sardoines lapis subrufi coloris tendentis ad rubedinem parum nigram. Item sedat hominem, facit quiescere de nocte, fugat sompnia et fantasmata. Vitia et [im mundicias fugat ab homine. Reddit eum castum et verecundum et graciosum'. Digby 13 (fol. 18) has a passage that shews some similarities with the present chapter: 'Sardonix valet contra inimicos et injurias et valet ad castitatem conferendam'. Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 90) states: 'Reddit prudentem et humilem qui hunc portat.' Some similar text appears to have been known to the writer of the Apocalyptic Lapidary (VI).

2-3. e' rent homme simple et chaste : Cf. Apocalyptic Lapidary 122.

' Humbles, chastes et lez serrad'.

3-4. The properties of the sardonyx against haemorrhage and in child-birth are not recorded in any other known mediaeval lapidary.

IX. This account of chalcedony has little in common with Marbode or with the French versions of his lapidary, though it offers some points of comparison with the corresponding chapters in the A. N. V. A. (XXV) and in the Apocalyptic Lapidary (IV). A close parallel to the present text is afforded by Sloane 1784 and the Lap. Chrét. XV, 1471-1484. Sloane 1784 (fol. 5) states: 'Calcedoine turbide albedinis facundum facit. Valet ad optinendum casus ostensa (Sic: probably because calcedoine is often feminine though cheled nine is masculine adversario, et iniuste oppressum liberat. Qui oniche, sardoine, calcedoine porte, bene est morigeratus nisi peccata sua impediunt'.

2. Cf. the Apocalyptic Lapidary, 7: 'Ky la porte est ben parlable'.

2-4. si il ad a pleider — cause veintre: Cf. A. N. V. A. 469 'Si fet hom vaintre causes e plez'. The F. F. V. (214) has 'Tutes choses veintre porra' and Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D. 358, pag. 84) 'Qui si collo feratur vel digito causas vincere perhibetur'.

X. This account of the agate can definitely be connected with G II, but the relation with the accounts given by Sloane 1784 and the *Lap. Chrét.* (475-522) is in places even closer. Sloane 1784 (fol. 3 v.) gives the following description:

' Acates invenitur in flumine quodam qui dicitur Acates. Quidam sunt

nigri, quidam albi, quidam quasi unius cinguli circumquaque, quidam in modum crucis albe, quidam habentes figuras sicut foliorum arborum, regum capitum que natura impressit, quidam virides sicut iaspis, guttati guttis rubicundis, et ista maneries a pluribus nominatur eliotropia: multas habet virtutes. Item quidam habent nigras guttas et aureas, quidam colorem mirre, quidam de coral guttatum (fol. 4) sicut de auro, quidam cerei coloris. Verus acates confortat veterem hominem et ejus visum. Sitim sedat. Fortem facit hominem et facundum. Servat a veneno et a venenosis ... '

3. blaunche croiz : cf. Lap. Chrét. 489.

4. come de bestes: follows G and F. F. V. 97, and not the 'simulacra deorum' of Marbode.

5-5. come de veines aurines ke nature i ad mises. Cf. Marbode 55 'Cujus nativis facies interlita venis'.

6. F. F. V. 110 'Si le defent, ja n'avra sei '. Omitted from G.

7-8. si cum coral — cum or: G' Ki resemblet coral ki at grains cume or' and F. F. V. 101-2.

8. ki ad odur de mirre: G'Ki ad odur de mirre quant l'om le art'.

9. ke ad culur de cire : G ' Une altre ki at colur de cire '.

9-10. Tutes cestes maneres — serpent: G states that the coral-coloured agate 'est bone cuntre venim'.

10-13. Ele farnist home — e al munde: G has 'Achate defent home: si li dunet force, sil fait de bone colur, et tel ki dunet bon cunseil e bien en est creut'.

. XI. This gives substantially the same account as G (XVIII), which itself differs little from the F. F. V. (XXII). The stone is not included in Sloane 1784 or the *Lap. Chrét*.

I. a laveure de char : G ' e cele ki ad culur de laveure de char '.

I. Ele tout ires : G : 'ele tolt ires de desputaunz '.

2-4. Expanded from G: 'ele estanchet sanc de tuz membres, mais

mesmement de femme ki trop ad de ses flurs '.

XII. This chapter reproduces in a condensed form the description found in G (X), but G and the other Marbodean versions refer to three (not two) kinds of jacinth. The Lap. Chrét. takes the 'jagonce grenas' (I) and the 'jagonce balais' (XIII) separately. The present chapter deals with the 'jagonce grenas' and the 'jagonce citrine', and the next(XIII) with the third, the 'jagonce balais'. Sloane 1784 (fol. 1) has a brief description of the 'Jaconices grena' but the relation with G appears to be on the whole the closer of the two.

1-2. Jagunce grenax — grant vertu: G has 'Chescuns sages periers priset plus les granates. Eles hunt la plus bele culur et meins en trovet hom. 'Cf. Lap. Chrét. 140 'Sengle coulor gentil vermaille'.

2-3. kar il rent — leal. G. has 'Tutes cunfortent et tolent tristur et vaines suspeciuns'. Cf. Lap. Chrét. 148-149:

' Que il tient home en loiauté, Et les gens por loial le tienent',

and Sloane 1784 (fol. 1) 'Homines letificat, et tenet in fidelitate '.

3-4. Une autre manere — jagunce citrinz : G has 'La citrine jagunce est pale, et pur ceo est plus vile '.

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4-6. Cestes deus — refreidissent homme: not in G or Sloane 1784. The F. F. V. 358-360 has:

' e dune grant freidur A celui ki le portera En sa buche : grant chiald n'avra '.

6-9. E quelke jagunce — escundit. G has 'Mais laquele jagunce que hom portet u en deit u al col pendue, seurement puet aler en altre terre senz pour de engrutement, et a ses ostels serrat [honurez] et de ceo que il resnablement querrat ne averat escondit'. Cf. Lap. Chrét. 155-157, on the authority of 'Li vrai livre', and Sloane 1784 (fol. 1). 'Qui eum defert secure potest transire loca periculosa, graciosius recepitur ab hospite, nec facile patitur repulsam'.

8. entusche is substituted for 'engrutement' (the reading of G and F. F. V. 370) perhaps from Marbode 236' Nec tibi pestiferae regionis causa nocebit'. The Lap. Chrét. follows the same reading (152-153):

' De vers ne de bestes sauvages N'a qui l'a garde, ou d'entoschier '.

Sloane 1784 (fol. 1) has 'Servat a punctura et contactu venenosorum'. 9-10. Iceste pere — en or: not in G or Sloane 1784. The A. N. V. A. (379-80) has:

' E ce dient la sage gent En or se provent sanz argent.'

XIII. The balas ruby (or ruby spinel) is so called from its exportation from Balakia or Balch, the capital of Badakan in the Oxus valley. A considerable quantity of these stones was imported into Europe in the early Middle Ages by way of the Latin Kingdoms of the Levant. No such stone is mentioned in the other Marbodean versions, but this account is based on Marbode's description of hephaestitis, with some small additions of detail. Its relation with the original Latin text is fairly close: it has no connection with the chapter Epistites (XXV) in G. Sloane 1784 (fol. 4 v.) states ' Balais est lapis quem Johannes appellat Jacincte ', and there and in the Lap. Chrét. it is included among the stones of the Heavenly City. Parallel passages to the present chapter will be found in the Lap. Chrét. (1392-1395, 1424-40, and 1457) and in Sloane 1784 (fol. 4 v.) : 'Invenitur inter duo aria in insula dicta Corintho. Quasi ejusdem coloris est con rubi, idest assimilatus eius colori. Emendatur ei claritate ipsius (fol. 5). Dominus est des jacinctes post lou rubri. ... Refrigerat ab ira et luxuria. Qui portat verum balais et ostendit eum suo inimico statim affectat eum pacificari; custodit eum inter hostes. Qui tangit eum cum quatuor angulis domus vel camere vel viridarii, neque tempestas neque vermis venenosus approximabit ei ita quod ledat, quod mutatur contra pulchrum tempus et contra obscurum...

2. Corinthe. Cf. Pliny (XXXVII, 97) 'Theophrastus auctor est [carbunculos] esse ... Corinthios, sed pallidiores e candido.' This passage may conceivably have for ed the link between balas ruby (which conforms with P iny's description) and haephaestitis, well known from

Marbode (and Damigeron) to be found at Corinth.

1-2. Marbode 459-60:

' Nascitur in bimari pretiosior aere Corintho Dictus Epistites, rutilans lapis et rubicundus '.

These lines are omitted from the F. F. V.

2-3 Mult refreidist — luxure: this property may be derived from that of the haephaestitis of freezing boiling water.

3-4. ki la tuche a quatre parties de sa chaumbre is an addition to Marbode's text.

4-5. Marbode 464-466:

' Fructibus a terrae volucres arcere locustas Et nebulas steriles et grandinis improba fertur Verbera; nec turbo (quos protegit iste) nocebit'.

5-3. Ele defent medlees : F. F. V. 641-42

' Meslees tolt ; segurement Vait ki la porte onestement.'

Marbode 469-470:

' Accensas idem compescit seditiones, Et tutum servat dubia sub sorte gerentem '.

8. deit ser en or is an addition.

XIV. This description of the amethyst has only a remote connection with G XI, or with Marbode or F. F. V. XVI, in all of which the only virtue ascribed to the stone is that of preventing drunkenness.

The writer appears to have drawn upon the same source as the author of the A. N. V. A. (XXI). Parallel passages to parts of the present chapter will be found in the *Lap. Chrét*. (IX) but not in the account given in Sloane 1784 (fol. 4).

1. Ametiste ad purpre culur: G' Ametiste ad purprin culur et cume viole u altretele cume gutte de vin u cume rose munde'.

1. retret a sanc martyre, so Lap. Chrét. 537-38.

1-2 si est truvé en Ynde la maiur : G : 'De Inde nus vient '.

2-3. mult est confortatis — porte. Cf. Lap. Chrét. 539 'Confortatis est durement'.

3. chacer: Cf. Lap. Chrét. 540-541 'Et puet chacier seurement qui l'a'.
5. Mult est de grant confort cuntre iveresce 'G' e cuntrarie est a eniverer'.

6. The metals in which amethysts should be set are not recorded in any of the Marbodean versions, or in the Lap. Chrét. The Third Prose

Lap. (XVI), however, has 'ele veut seir en argent '.

XV. The greater part of this chapter is taken from the same source as A. N. V. A. (XXX). It is to be noted, however, that G LI (but not the F, F. V. XXIII) likens the stone to 'charbun vif' (Marbode 349' Nam vel t ignit s radios jacit undique carbo') and contains the very words 'Hom la trovet en Libie'. Parallel passages to the present chapter will be found in the Lap. Chrét., 261-308 and in Sloane 1784 (fol. 2): 'Rubis est rubicundi coloris et vincit omnes lapides rubicunditate, et sunt puriores uni quam alii. Purus et verus rubis est similis carboni ardenti. Dominus

est lapidum quia virtutem habet omnium XII lapidum. Speciale [or spirituale] habet quia dat graciam et favorem et gaudium, et omnes eum reverentur. Bestie bibentes de aqua in qua lavatur, sanantur a suis languoribus. Desperati redeunt ad spem eum intuentes. Invenitur in Libia in quodam flumine paradisi...

3-7. C'est li sire des peres - sa venue. Cf. Laf. Chrét. 261-275, on the

authority of 'L'auctoritez', A. N. V. A. 557-559:

' Si ad de tutes perres les vertus, Come nostre sire Jhesus Ad vertuz de tuz les apostles '.

7-9. Et espruvee chose - maladies: Cf. A. N. V. A. 552-554:

' Lavee en ewe, estanche morine De gens, de bestes e de aun ailles, Si fet el de tutes oailles '.

9-12. Et li desconfortez - bon or : cf. Lap. Chrét. 297-308, on the authority of 'La lettre

XVI. This description, apart from a few slight alterations, is identical with that given in G XII and H. The wording generally agrees with H against G.

1-2. puys ke — chapun follows the reading of H.

3-4. cum truble cristal: GH have ' Ele est clere cume cristal u cume

8-10. E si femme ne conceit — luxurius: is an expansion of Marbode 90: 'Hic circa Veneris facit incentiva vigentes'. G has 'Ele valt mult a haunt de femn e duner, et bone est a aveir a femme ki vult estre amee de sun barun.

XVII. As in the preceding item the agreement with H is striking.

2. veint les beles de bunté: H has the reading 'veint ele les beles de bunté 'G XIV gives 'de utilitét '

5-6. Ele fet homme - a muz : GH give ' celui ki la portet fait ele

bien parlant et bien amét '.

7-8. en sa aumenere i. e. 'in one's wallet', found in all the MSS., may be a corruption of 'en mesme la manere', the reading of G and H, but the Cambridge Lapidary (v. 433) has 'E puis enclos en l'almenere '.

10-11. et ouste fleume is not in GH.

XVIII. Under Aymaunt the writer has described the stone usually called Magnes or 'Magnete'. He gives the substance of the version GH (XVI) but seldom reproduces the exact wording.

1-2. escume de fer : apparently the result of a blunder. GH has ' Ele ad

culur de fer '. F. F. V. 455 has 'Fer resen ble '.

3-4. Nule pere — enchaunteurs: the references to Deendor and Circe given in GH are omitted.

8. (le sente trop grant pour - la pere is a paraphrase of Marbode 304-305:

> ' Subito fetore coacta Quem lapis en ittit... '

GH give more literally 'et ceo est par une odur que la piere dunet.' 12. ausi cum enfantasmé. The F. F. V. 485 has 'Si fuient s'en o grant pour ', while GH render the Latin ' velut impendente ruina ' by ' altresi cum si la maisun volsist chaier '.

12-13. E par ceste pere — mariners les venz: the use of the magnet by sailors is not referred to in the other versions. It is also recorded by Alexander Neckam (1157-1217) who describes the needle as being mounted on a dart. (The compass recorded by Guyot de Provins (1190) and writers of the 13th century was a floating needle supported on a reed. See Sylvanus Thompson, 'Rose of the Wines', Proceedings of the British Academy, 1913).

15-17. GH have similarly 'et dunet a hume graze et dulce parole e sens de desputer', fron Marbode 316-317:

' Gratia praestatur simul, et suadela per ipsum Sermonisque decor, disceptandique facultas, '

a passage omitted from the F. F. V.

17. moylee de vin : not in GH or the F. F. V.

XIX. This description is closely related to that of GH (XXIV).

I. Eliotropie - de vertu. Not in G.

4. et ke ele mue sa culur: GH have 'e si fait nuvel eclipsim', following Marbode and the F. F. V.

5. de grant purchaz : G has 'ki la portet puet prophetizer (H profiter en) meintes choses : ele dunet a home bon los et santét '.

8-9. ço est a saver — Deu : G has 'e ki prent l'erbe ki altresi ad num eliotropia, od le charme ki i afiert '. Marbode 444-445 :

' Nam si jungatur ejusdem nominis herba, Carmine legitimo, verbo sacrata potenti.'

The author of Sloane 1784 (fol. 3) r marks that the agate that is green like jasper and spotted with red is often called heliotropium. After describing other kinds he concludes 'Dicitur et legitur quod quidam est achates quam qui ponit cum quadam herba cornice inclusam et tenet eam in pugno clausam fit invisibilis. Illa herba sequitur solem. Illa maneries achate viridis est guttata rubicunda '.

A parallel passage to this occurs at the end of the chapter on the agate (VIII) in the *Lap*. *Chrét*. (523-531).

'C'une tele achate est trouvée Qui est de vertus esprouvée: Qui la met en sa paume close, A une herbe charnée enclose Solsequium est apelée En Latin, issi a celée Ceste pierre mette en son poing, Nus hom ne de pres ne de loing Ne voit celui qui l'i a mise.'

Io. It may be from some such account of holding the herb and the stone that the present text has 'et il i tuche ceste pere': G has 'e ki prent l'erbe ... si la metet od la piere'.

XX. With very slight variations this is a paraphrase of the version of GH (XVII) which follows Marbode more closely than the F. F. V. XX.

I. cum herbe: the A. N. V. A., 193, has the same variant, but G and

the other versions have 'cum arbre': Marbode 320 'dum vivit in aequore vimen'.

4-5. nostre auncien mestre e li autur : G has 'cum dient les aucturs, Zoraster et Metrodorus'; Marbode 328:

' Ut ait Zoroastes, mira potestas; Et sicut scribit Metrodorus optimus auctor'.

XXI. This is the same version as that given in GH (XV). In one detail it agrees with H against G, but otherwise it is closer to G.

2. esprové gemme : H has the reading provee in mistake for the correct form 'est bien prof gemme '(Marbode: 'prope gemma ') given in G.

3. Ele est neyre — pleine: G has 'Luisante est et neire et legiere et plaigne' in translation of a passage of Marbode omitted in the F. F. V. 5. ky ad fleume: Read with G' ki ad enfleure'.

7. Desuz estreint a femme: Read with G' Par le estuve desuz rend a f'.

7-8. Quant l'em l'art — chet is also the reading of GH. It comes from the F. F. V. (437-440) and not directly from Marbode 281:

' Accensus prodit, fumi nidore, caducos '.

10-11. ceus ky les corneilles tendent: the same curious expression, apparently unfamiliar to most scribes (cf. variants), is found in G, where P. Meyer has proposed to read 'corailles' for 'corneilles'. The correction, however, seems unwarranted (cf. A. Thomas, Romania, XLVI, p. 581). Marbode 285 has 'praecordia tensa', which the F. F. V. (443) renders by 'trencheisuns'.

XXII. The writer has combined the descriptions of the beryl and the iris which in the other versions constitute separate items. With a few omissions he has embodied the substance of G VIII and XXXVI, with additions from the source of Sloane 1784 (fol. 4).

1-2. Beril est une runde pere : G VIII has 'Beril est furmee si que ele ad sis aungles pur aveir greingnur clartét', following the F. F. V. 310-311.

2. eris est une pere pleine de costes : G XXXVI has only ' Ele ad semblance de cristal '.

2-3. Le beril rund gette feu encuntre le soleil: not in G. Cf. Sloane 1784 'Rotundus birilles contra solem pericit ignem'. The Lap. Chrét. (627-630) has:

'Berys reons contre soleil Estinceles de feu vermeil Gete, ce est chose veraie, Se par mi lieu li solaus raie'.

The de rerum natura of Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 83) has 'Berillus si formam sexangularem habeat, arcus celestis colores efficit in radio solis. Si rotunde forme sit velut pomum, humectatus aqua in calore solis carbones mortuos vel pannum lineum nigrum combustum vel bullituram arboris siccam accendit.'

3-4. Li eris - paroye is taken from G XXXVI.

6. According to the other versions this property belongs solely to the beryl. The Latin *unda* has been correctly rendered by 'ewe' (as in G and Sloane 1784) and not by 'vin' as in the F. F. V.

8. ' ky avenent en feie' is taken from G VIII.

XXIII. This description is very closely related to G XX.

5. Instead of veillece read iveresce, as in G. The phrase 'e le rent amesuré 'is not found elsewhere ; it may be an attempt to render Marbode 375 'confert praeterea gestanti sobrietatem'.

9-10. suz l'esquele: G has 'desuz le vaisel dunt il deit mangier', but the

A. N. V. A. (255) has 'en l'esquele tun compaignun'.

II-12. it launt tost — il mangera: not in G; but almost the same words occur in H; the F. F. V. 560 has 'Tollez la e manger l'estoit'.
I3-14. ne cove l'aigle: Cf. G' ne punt nul egle'.

XXIV. Marbode wrote of the chrysoprase 'Quas habeat vires potui cognoscere nondum', rendered in the F. F. V. (380) 'Altres vertuz n'a ici mie 'and similarly in G (XLIX) 'Ne trovai unques ses vertuz escrites'. On the other hand in the A. N. V. A. (358-360) and in the Apocalyptic Lapidary (XI) the same virtues are ascribed to the stone as in the present chapter, with some additions. Parallel passages to the present chapter will be found in the Lap. Chrét. (XIV, 1465-1470) and in Sloane 1784 (fol. 5): 'Crisopas invenitur in India. Subviridis est coloris quasi succi porri, et circumquaque quasi flammam auream. Hominem reddit graciosum ubicumque venit

1-2. Crisopras — cum or : cf. G : 'Crisopras vient de Indie ; ele ad

colur de jus de porrete ; si ad gutes cume or.

2-3. tlein de grace — conjois. Cf. A. N. V. A. 358-359:

' E fet home estre amé de dame ; Si fet ele de tute gent. '

and the Apocalyptic Lapidary (203-204):

' Qui ceste pere porterat, A Dieu et a hommes plarra. '

XXV. This chapter closely resembles the corresponding item in H. 1. de crasse verdur : a phrase not found in the other versions. The writer appears to be fond of it as he has also interpolated it in IV. The F. F. V. (568) has 'jaspe semble de la verdur', and G (XXII)' altretele cume jaspe verte', following Marbode 391: 'Quae velut herba virens, et jaspidis aemula gemma '.

1-2. L'em l'apele - femme : G' Hom l'apelet seinte piere, pur ceo que

ele creist od la lune et decreist ; et ele dunet amur '

3. Ele ayde mult — tisikes: this follows the reading of H ' ele valt as lenguerus e as tysikes ', from Marbode 397 ' Languentes etiam phtisicosque juvare putatur ', a line left untranslated by the F. F. V. and G. The next sentence in H, however, is omitted: 'e doit estre portee tut le creissant de la lune '. G gives the reading 'et ele valt a corpus '

XXVI. The wording of this chapter is identical with that of GH (XXI) as far as 'chacer', but these MSS. omit the reference to Hercules, called Alcides in Marbode (XXVII) and the F. F. V., and Hercules in Damigeron.

XXVII. This account closely resembles GH (LII) but the name of the mineral is curiously misspelt in all MSS. (See variants).

XXVIII. With the exception of the first sentence this chapter agrees with GH (XXIX).

1. ke l'em apele feé: these words are not found in the other versions.

2. vaire: this is the correct reading also given by H. Cf. Marbode 542: 'Gratum purpureo, varioque colore nitentem', which the F. F. V. (746) renders' Si est tote porprine e vaire'. On the other hand J, K, BB and G

have 'neyre' or 'neire'.

XXIX. This account agrees with GH XIII, but all the MSS., including the index of K, call this stone 'Genatide'.

XXX. With a few slight changes the account of this stone is identical with that found in G (XXXII).

I. ky tret a culur d'or: not in G or the Marbodean versions. G has 'neire et rounde', following Marbode and the F. F. V. XLI I.

2-4. Cil ki l'ad poet aler — ne tucherunt : G has ' et hom le met ki vait par deserz entre fieres bestes ' : Marbode 590-91 :

' Per vastos eremos interque feras gradientes Illaesos servat'.

The phrase is omitted in H.

5. Cil garde homme de contraire : not in G; the F. F. V. (800) has 'Mal ne enoi ne nul cuntraire '.

6. d'une part aspere et d'autre part pleine follows the F. F. V. (804-805) :

' L'une meité a broçonuse, L'altre plaine ',

which G has expanded to 'de l'une part aspre cume s'ele fust pleine de clous, et de l'altre part pleine cume fer esmulut ', from Marbode 595-596 :

' Altera pars cujus crebris nimis aspera clavis, Altera laevior est corpus quasi lamina ferri.'

7-8. Femme ky la porte — sun enfaunt follows G.

XXXI. This account of crystal differs considerably from GH (XXX) and from the F. F. V. (XLI). The usual account of its formation from ice is omitted.

1-2. Fetes de cristal pudre: G' Asquanz en funt puldre', (not found in the F. F. V.) has been suggested by Marbode 567:

' Hunc etiam quidam tritum cum melle propinant.'

3-5. There is no parallel passage to these lines in G or the F. F. V. Cf. A. N. V. A. 525-530:

'Lait fet recovrer a norice, Quant l'ad perdu par aucun vice; Ainsi fet ele a la pere, Tant seit au ee ne tant chere, K'ait adiree sa vertu, Ou k'ele l'ait del tut perdu'.

XXXII. This account, with some slight modifications is substantially the same as that of G (XXXI).

I. culur de cendre: Marbode 570 'cineri similem': G has 'culur de fer'.

2. oue leit: G has 'od mulse', Marbode 571 'cum mulso' and the F. F.

V. omits the phrase. Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D, 358, pag. 87) has cum lacte tritus '.

4. owaille enprins: G (like the F. F. V.) has 'berbiz preinz', cf. Marbode 573' ovis ex gravidae lanis'.

6. l'em la seme al toit de berbiz: Instead of 'toit' F. F. V. has 'mandre', i. e. stable, and G has 'falde', sheepfold.

9-10. ky la frote — d'orient. This is from Marbode 585-586:

' Hunc mittit Nilus ... Lactis dat succum tritus, lactisque saporem.'

G translates ' Hom la trovet el Nil. Quant hom la friet a la cuz, dunc ad ele colur et savur de lait '. H and the F. F. V. omit this sentence.

XXXIII. This is a condensed version of G (XXXIX), but the last two sentences are from another source.

3. quant le soleil leve : Cf. Marbode 660 :

' Expedit hunc orto quam primum sole videri'.

G translates 'Ki la veit le matin ', H 'Ki la voit le jur ', while the F. F. V. (882) has simply 'Ki la veit '.

4-6. Ele rent a homme — vertuz: Not in G. Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 90) has 'Tot dicitur habere virtutes quot colores.'

XXXIV. The name alcarferne or alearferne here given is clearly a blunder: the text agrees with that of G (XL) where the stone is correctly named 'calcofonos'.

XXXV. This description is closely connected with G (XIX) but is curiously confused. It is not so full as that given in Sloane 1784 (fol. 3) but takes some of its details from the same source.

1. ke une beste nurist: Sloane 1784 has 'lapis ... quem servat bestia dicta linz'. The phrase of the present text replaces 'Ki creist de la date de une beste', found in G and the F. F. V. (525-526).

1-2. ki voit parmi — veyre: this phrase is not in Marbode: the F. F. V. has (527-528):

'Ki par mi piere altresi veit Cum par mi veire si fereit, '

which are omitted in G and altered to 'Ki voit parmi piere e parmi fust' in H.

4-II. In the latter half of the chapter the writer has drawn upon another source or translated directly from the Latin, which accounts for his repetition of the same idea.

5-6. ele tout la dolur — jaunice: G'e que ele toult dolur del ventrail et le galniz', following the F. F. V. (537).

6-7. Ele apaie — en saunté is a repetition of the same thing, but follows more closely Marbode 364-365:

' Aestimans ipsum stomachi placare dolorem, Ictericis etiam priscum reparare colorem.'

The same repetition occurs in the parallel passage in the Lap. Chrét. (454-462). Sloane 1784 (fol. 3 v.) has 'sanat hominem de jaunice, assecurat timorosum, multis guttis medetur, dolorem stomachi sedat, facit hylarem, fluxum ventris stringuit, fluxum sanguinis sanat.'

* 7-8. Theophrastus devise treis maneres: Marbode (362-363) only mentions one:

' Electro similem Theophrastus habere colorem Hunc ait',

literally translated in G 'Theofrastus dit que ele ad culur d'electre '. Sloane 1784 (fol. 3) has a passage : 'Meliores sunt coloris auri mirre et thuris. Quidam tantum sunt aurei coloris, quidam tantum mirre, quidam tantum thuris, et quidam eorum sunt quorum la giaunort (cf. Lap. Chrét. 429 'Et tels dont la jannor verdoie ') virescit, quidam quorum color est d'eletre, sicut dixit Theophrastus '.

There is a parallel passage in the *Lap. Chrét.* (425-432). The comparison with gold, incense and myrrh, the gifts of the Magi, is likely to be borrowed from some lapidary dealing with the religious symbolism of stones.

10-11. Ele atret les payles — force: not in G or the Lap. Chrét. or Sloane 1784. Cf. Marbode 362 'et simili paleas adducere pacto', translated in the F. F. V. (535) 'E si atreit a sei la paille'.

II. en or fin: the Lap. Chrét. (474) is the only other version to mention the metal in which the stone should be set.

XXXVI. The next two items only occur in T and do not belong to the original text.

The chapter on turquoise has no parallel in the Marbodean versions. The late thirteenth centur, *Breviari d'Amor* of Matfre Ermengaud (ed. Azais, I, p. 201) states:

' La turquesa, segon quem par, Garda caval d'isservegar'.

XXXVII. This account closely follows GH XXIII.

THE THIRD ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY.

N.B. For G and H see First Prose Lapidary, for J and K, Second Prose Lapidary.

Prologue.

1. Tybere: G and J have Neron. The present text appears to follow the Prologue of Damigeron 'quas Evax Arabie rex misit Tiberio imperatori'.

I. This section agrees with JK XV rather than with GH LI which is much shorter. It omits all mention of the stone's curative properties.

2. Nil: JK 'En libe el flum de paradis

5-7 et vous di — candoille: Not in GH or JK. Marbode 549 'Nam velut ignitus radios jacit undique carbo'. The belief in its incandescence was very common in the Middle Ages.

II. The stone is not included in GH; JK, however (XIII) has a description of the stone based on Marbode's description of hephaestitis, which is the only other version in Anglo-Norman.

2. un petit — couleur : A detail not found in JK.

2-4 et dient — Nil: JK, by analogy with hephaestitis, gives Corinth as its source. The Tigris, if not 'pres du Nil' is none the less reasonably near the actual source of the Balas ruby in the Oxus valley.

All mention of the virtues of the stone described in JK XIII is omitted. III. The present section has some elements found only in GH, some only in JK, and some found in neither text.

1. couvenable - doi. This follows G III and the F. F. V. V, and not

IK II.

2-3 semblable - nues: This again follows G and the F. F. V. against JK.

4. Ooun l'apele - sirtites: This follows G and the F. F. V.; 'en grieu' is an interpolation.

5. (n pres unes gens - Sirtes: F. F. V. 172-5:

' E syrtides est apelee Por un pople mult ancien Ke il apelent Sirtïen.

7. oriental: Not in G, JK or the F. F. V. Interesting parallels with this passage will be found in Piers Plowman (Text B, ed. Skeat; Passus II, 11, 14-15):

' double manere safferes

Orientales and ewages enuenymes to destroye',

and in La geste de Blancheflour et de Florence, 1. 44 (ed. P. Meyer, Romania, XXXVII, p. 224 et seq.):

'Saphir ewage e orientale'

7-8. perchi? — d'oumme : an addition.

12-13. se le piere — nului : this follows JK; G omits the phrase.

14-15. apostumes - boches: JK ' mut est bon a saner tutes boces et tutes en flures'. The phrase is not found in G, or the F. F. V.

15. Et [qui] — ewe: an addition.

17-18. Et si dient - bataille: ot in G; JK 'Et Dampnedeu conseile volunters celuy ky le porte et le rend seur

IV. Not in G; JK 'Une autre manere de saphirs sunt ke l'em trove pres de un puy'. The rest of the account is not found in any other

Anglo-Norman lapidary

4. tillons: 'rows'? (perhaps a mistake for 'sillons?). The word may be connected with Frankish 'teri' (cf. Walloon 'rimète en atîleûre', set in order), but seems otherwise unrecorded in Old French or Middle English.

V. The wording of this section agrees with GH V (though certain passages are misunderstood) and not, except for the last sentence, with JK.

2. trois manieres : G 'sis maneres'.

4. Egypte: G' de Nil ki vient de parais'. 7-8. sans coup - noires : G ' plainne '.

9. Noirons et Cesar : G ' Neron '.

17-19. n ais ele veut — gracieuse: an addition.

19 Et doit seoir en or: ot in G; JK 'Iceste pere deit ser en bon or '. VI. This account follows GH LVI, with one addition. The stone is not included in JK.

2-3. Ele est trovee — Galise: an addition.

VII. This account agrees with GH I more closely than with JK I.

1-2, mais ele — blanche: an addition.

3. fust: a mistake for fu (fire).

4-5. Car ki la metroit — l'une et l'autre: Not in G; JK 'ele trenche le fer et l'ascer'.

10-13 sans esmerils - polist: an addition.

15-16. Ceste piere—achier: G'Ele deit estre close en or u en argent'; JK'E sachez ke ele ne se tent pas en metal ausi ben cum en ascer'. The A. N. V. A (96-7) has' En ascier et en or, non en argent'. The closest parallel to the present text is to be found in Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 82) 'Hujus vis maior perhibetur si sedes eius fiat in ferro, tamen pro dignitate lapidis anulus fit ex auro'.

18. el petit doit : an addition.

18-19. Et dient — achatee: Not in G; JK 'Sa greinur vertu est dunee plus ke achatee'.

VIII. Aimans is here equivalent to magnes.

The account has no relation with GH or JK. The reference to the stone's use for the jeweller is characteristic.

2-5. The stone is obviously the Sagda of Marbode and the F. F. V. XXXV, though the verbal resemblance is not very close.

IX. This account on the whole follows G II.

3-6. Et trovons - une harpe: Not in G, JK or the F. F. V.; Marbode 57:

'Rex Pyrrhus digito gessisse refertur achatem, Cujus plana novem signabat pagina musas, Et stans in medio citharam tangebat Apollo.'

6-7. Et creoit — cele piere: an addition.

7. En l'ille de Crete : G has the corrupt form ' En Libie de Cire '.

8. et lapelent - coral: an addition.

9-12. L'acate qui est trouvee — ravisés : the reference is apparently to heliotropium.

13-15. Et qui bone — enchastonee: an addition. X. This account follows G VI fairly closely.

2-4. Et dient li aucteur — a par soi : an addition.

5 6. garde et deffent — ireus: not in G; JK 'Il atempre home irrus'.

9. et doit estre mise — col: an addition.

XI. This account agrees closely with GVIII, with additions at the end. 1-2. ausi come — blanche: an addition.

7-9. Li bericles — verai: not in G; JK XXII 'Beril est une runde pere.... Le beril rund gette feu encuntre le soleil'.

XII. This account resembles G VII.

3-4. qui vienent de nuit: G has 'naturals pours'. XIII. This account agrees in the main with G IX.

1. en l'ille d'Arrabe : G' un hille ki altresi est apelee '.

3. de-mirre: probably a mistake for G' mier or '

4-5. Et dient — Tradigotes: an addition, perhaps from F. F. V. 453 or 730.

5. et sue — tens: not in G; JK has 'Si sent la lune; kar quant la luneysun deit estre plevuse, la pere est relente et plus truble.'

XIV. Cytherins would seem to be a duplicated account derived from the Jagonze citrine of the next chapter.

3-4. Et ki dedens — desore: the same property is ascribed to the topaz in the A. N. V. A 337-38.

XV. This section follows G X.

8. la piere diamant : G ' la piece de l'adamas depeciét '.

XVI. This follows in the main G XI.

2. chawe sour - drap: G'u cume rose munde'.

5-7. Ele est de sa vertu — argent: Notin G; JK XIV has Seurement poet chacer ki l'ad, kar ele est de si grant vertu ke les bestes sauvages venent a celuy ky la porte. Mult est de grant confort cuntre iveresce. ' (K adds Ele est bone en or e en argent '

XVII. This account follows G XII; the stone is omitted from JK. There are two omissions: 'Ele rameinet bien les dechaciez' and 'ele valt mult

a haunt de femme duner '

XVIII. This follows GH XV, with one omission.
2. Et si est auques bone: G' bien prof gemme'; H' bien prouee gemme', and JK' mult esprové gemme'.

5. frotee a sen seurcot lange: an addition.

g-II. Ki a goute — garira: GH has 'Quant hom le art, se hom ki ait gutte chaive sent le ordur, en eire chiet'. JK copies this.

XIX. This follows GH XVII, with some additions.

2-3. Les vaines — moles : an addition.

8. es vingnes — bles : GH has ' en vigne u entre olivers u el chaunp od la semence '.

11-12. L'en le met — couteaus : an addition.

XX. The opening lines agree with GH XXXIX.

3-9. Ce est une sainte piere — doutent ausi : GH has only : 'Pantere est une beste de Indie de diverse culur, dunt bestes unt pour, e ceste piere est apelee suentre li. ' The fuller description appears to be taken from Damigeron XLIV: 'Est enim invictus et sacer, id est sanctus lapis, qui ad similitudinem panthere, que omnibus coloribus est picta, dictus est pantheros, propter colores plurimos. Panthera autem est fera degens in ultimis abditis Indie, tantae ferocitatis quod leones et pardi et tigrides, audita voce illius, timore perculsi, macerantur febribus. De aliis feris non est dubium an timeant, necne [a blank line follows].

II. Ele est trovee — Tygris: an addition.

XXI. This follows GH XXVI; the stone is not included in JK.

1-2. Emastites - sanc : GH ' Ematites ad num de sanc '.

5. ovek yaue - vin : GH ' od le jus de la ruge pume u od ewe '.

6. qui rake sanc: GH 'celui ki escrachet sanc'. GH 'et ad malauns saner est bone 'is omitted.

10-11, as ceus: a mistake for 'as ieus'? GH has 'oilz duillanz'

XXII. This chapter has certain resemblances with G and JK IV modified by considerable differences.

1. de trois manieres : G ' dis et set manieres '; JK ' de nef maneres '. tiulas, panthere: these two kinds are not mentioned in G; JK has a separate chapter (XXXIII) on ' jaspe paunter'.

tiulas : 'couleur de tieule', tile coloured : cf. Chanson d'Antioche, ed.

P. Paris, l. 173: 'Le bon destrier Fabur a la croupe tiulée.

2. de Chipre : an addition.

a vertu d'estanchier sanc : not in G ; JK has 'ele estaunche de sanc '.

3. goutee de vermeil : not in G ; JK ' E quant ele est entailé de la veyle entaile et ele ad gutes vermeyles, ele est de haute vertu'.

8-6. li pantheres — gaunetes : JK XXXIII ' de mutes colurs et de meinte maneres '.

9-11. doivent seoir — en or: GH has 'Sa force est greinur en argent que en or' and JK 'Sa vertu est greingnur en argent k'en autre metal'.

XXIII. This account does not agree with GH XXX or JK XXXI.

1-2. qui est trovee — quariere: This account of its provenance is not found elsewhere.

2-3. meslé o miel : not in GH or JK ; Damigeron XXIX has 'tritum cum melle.

XXIV. This account of cornelian differs completely from GH XVIII and JK XI.

1. Corn ligne est—mie clere. Thomas Cantimpratensis (MS. Rawl. D 358, pp. 85-6) 'Corneolus vel cornelius lapis dicitur esse rubeus, sed obscuri coloris'.

1-2. Ele est bone - vertu : GH ' et nequedent ad grant vertuz '.

2-4. car qui la porte — soif: these properties are not ascribed to the stone in any Marbodean version.

4-9. L'en en troeve — senestre: these sentences doubtless recall the lapidaries of engraved gems which must have been known to their author. Thomas Cantimpratensis; (loc. cit.) 'Horum lapidum scilicet cornelinorum multitudinem sculpsisse feruntur filii Israel in deserto, nec sine magna causa'.

XXV. This section follows GH XVI in the main, with modifications and additions derived from Damigeron.

5. une gent — Median: GH has 'entre les Turcs'; the model of DD appears to have gone back to Marbode 298 'apud Medos' or Damigeron XXXIV 'Medi'.

6-8. Ceste piere — poissances: Damigeron XXXIV: 'hic lapis claritatem habet duodecim signorum. Propterea haec omnia magi certificati quod maximas haberet potentias''.

8-10. Si distrent — l'apercevroient: Damigeron 'Sic adinvenerunt quod temptarent uxores suas si dilectionem erga seipsos aut benivolentiam custodirent vel haberent, quod bene perceperunt.'

1c-12. Quant li homs — sa femme: these phrases are closer to Damigeron (* Dormienti vero uxori sub capite latenter posuerunt lapidem istum ') than to the version in GH.

12-23. et se ele — douce parole : this follows GH fairly closely.

24. et oste — ventrail: Damigeron 'Vires habet preterea purgatorias ... et grassitudinem deducit humorum, omnesque per ventrem eicit'.

25. demi once pesant : an addition.

XXVI. This follows GH XIV, with some modifications and additions. 2. nekedent il en est de deus manieres: two sentences of the GH version seem to have been telescoped: 'requedent veint ele les beles de utilitét.

Ele est de dous manieres '.

3-6. Et croissent es testes — leur ventre: not in GH; Damigeron XIV, 'qui tolluntur a capitibus pullorum hirundinum ex nido, et fissis eorum ventribus similiter inveniuntur rufi et nigri.'

9. a sen col: G'al senestre ma ustre'; H'al senestre braz'.

10. un drapel gaune: GH ' en meesme la maniere '; Damigeron ' in panno lineo tincto roco '.

13-14. Kiconques la porte — volentei: not in GH; Damigeron 'Nam qui

eum secum habuerit, omnibus placebit, et ad arbitrium suum cuncta perducet '.

16-17. que l'eaue — beue : GH follows Damigeron in saying 'liede en linge drap teint en safran '.

XXVII. This follows GH XX, giving none of the additions in JK, but in many passages it is in direct relation with Damigeron XVIII.

1-3. Etites si est une piere — de salut: GH has 'Echite est numbree entre les meillures pieres '. The present version is in relation with Damigeron XVIII: 'Etites lapis maximum tutamen est nature. Hunc enim lapidem primum donavit Deus hominibus muniminis gratia et salutis'.

4-6. Qui la troeve — dedens etites: not in G; it appears to be taken from Damigeron, whose text was partly misunderstood. 'Est etiam suprascriptus lapis etites, colore puniceo, visu asperrimo'. Cf. Alphabetical Lapidary 777-78:

' Etites est escrit cest nom En li, pur ço ensi ad num'.

6. et si est roonde : an addition.

7. Quant on la hoche - prains : an addition.

8–13. Ele est proufitable — au poeple: an almost literal translation of Damigeron: 'Utilis est ergo mulieribus pregnantibus. Circumligatus enim brachio sinistro non permittit feminam abortivum facere. Est autem idem lapis aptus ad velocitatem partus, nam ad periclitantem mulierem introductus et tritus et super lumbos inunctus et inguines, continuo liberatur. Preterea gerentem se sobrium efficiet, et omnia superantem, rebusque familiaribus augebit, et opinionem bone fame prebet, et qui eum geret gratissimus erit. Introitus et exitus eius qui eum portaverit facit facillimos. Deo et hominibus facit amabiles portantes eum.'

13-14. Ele garde — chasteé: not in GH; Damigeron 'Infantes et puellas conservat'.

14. et si garde — par nuit : not in GH ; the passage in Damigeron has been misunderstood.

14-24. Adecertes se tu as — aucun oisel: this passage again is almost literally translated from Damigeron: 'Si vero suspectum aliquem habueris in domo tua ut tibi veneno nocere velit: pone hunc lapidem in pulmentario, et invita eum ad cenam. Si verum fuerit non manducabit; si vero ausus fuerit conari devorare non poterit. Quod si lapidem istum ex pulmento sustuleris, ille maleficus vel veneficus statim incipiet comedere et bibere alacriter et iocunde, tantam potentiam habet iste lapis. Iras quoque potentum potenter avertit. Hic gestatus tutamentum est; hoc pro medicamento utitur aquila, ne aliqua fraus sibi noceat. Hunc enim lapidem apprehendit ex flumine, et imponit eum nido suo ne violetur ab aliqua volucre'.

24-26. Ceste piere - piere d'aigle : an addition.

26. en Grece — keurt: not in Damigeron. GH has 'hom la trovet en le occean ki avirunet le siecle'.

XXVIII. The stone is not included in GH or JK; the present chapter is derived from Damigeron XXI: 'Exhebenius lapis albus est et speciosus, quo solent aurifices aurum limpidare. Curat autem stomachicos, maxime in potu sparsus aque aut vini. Preterea insanos et amentes similiter

potatus persanat. Insuper ad venerias voluptates congruit mirifice bibitus ... Solvit etiam vesicam et dolentibus aptissime subvenit. Nam gestatus partum sine egritudine conservat et velociter parturientes facit...'

1. en Caldé: an addition.

XXIX. This chapter is not included in GH or JK; like the similar chapter in the Alphabetical Lapidary (LXXVIII) it is derived from Damigeron L, 'de Chrisito'. 'Crisites lapis similis est arcui coeli, et hic fortis est et gravis, habens in medio apicem tanquam albam et nigram. Hic manu gestatus imperatoris proficit ad causas iuredicas'.

XXX. This is an amalgamation of GH XLVIII and XLIX with two

additions.

2-3. en la terre de Caldee : an addition.3. Ele est bone pour fantosme : an addition.

XXXI. This chapter follows GH XXXII in content, but is verbally much more closely related to Damigeron XXXIX: 'Orites vero lapis est colore nigerrimus, rotundus... Aptus est autem ad morsus bestiarum curandos, tritus et cum rosaceo illinitus super vulnera a bestiis facta citissime curat, set nervos coniungit illius cui alligatus est. Qui vero eum secum habuerit omnem bestiarum impetum superabit. Hunc magi portantes per solitudines desertorum iter agentes non vexantur neque appetuntur a feris...'.

FRAGMENT OF ANGLO-NORMAN PROSE LAPIDARY

I. The text is not related to the other French versions but appears to be derived from Damigeron XXXIV (See note to Alphabetical Lapidary LXII).

1-2. dejoste la rive de l'occean : Cf. Damigeron XXXIV. 'Atque invenitur circa litus oceani apud Ragiodatas (= Trogloditas) et in India '.

II. This item is of composite nature, being partly based upon Marbode and partly upon Damigeron XIV (See note to Alphabetical Lapidary XXII).

III. This chapter is a summary rather than a translation of Marbode III. IV. The compiler appears to have condensed his description of chrysolite from Damigeron XVII or the Alphabetical Lapidary XXIII rather than from Marbode XI.

V. This account is much abbreviated, probably from Damigeron IV or possibly from the Alphabetical Lapidary II and III.

VI. A much abridged version of Marbode V.

VII. The same property is ascribed to the stone in Marbode VII.

VIII. The stones here enumerated are those of the breastplate of Aaron, though the order differs from that given in Exodus XXVIII, 17-21 and XXIX, 10-13. *Ligure* might be expected in place of *chrysolite*.

THE CAMBRIDGE VERSION OF MARBODE'S LAPIDARY.

Prologue. The prologue is missing from this text.

1-3. Marbode 24 'Ultima praecipuum genus India fert Adamantis'.

- 4-5. Marbode 33 ' Hic sed avellana major nuce non reperitur '.
- 6-8. Marbode 25 ' De crystallorum natum sumptumque metallis '.
- 10. ruil de fer : Marbode 27 'ferruginei ... coloris ': The F. F. V. 51 has 'fer brun 'and the A. N. V. A. 63 'd'espee burni ad color '. The Second Prose Lap. has 'bruns, semblable a culur de oylle '.
 - 24. A maillet d'acier : not in Marbode.
- 25. De la premere ad la clarur is a mistranslation of Marbode 36 ' Nec par huic nitor est '.
 - 33-36. A misunderstanding of Marbode 39:
 - ' Quartum producit ferraria vena Philippis'.
- 44. Marbode 44 ' Indomitumque facit mira virtute gerentem ' is omitted.
- 48. Et fait les enemis luinteins translates Marbode 47 'durosque reverberat hostes '.
 - 51. Porter se volt devers senestre : Marbode 49 :
 - ' Cingat et hinc laevum fulgens armilla lacertum'.
- 52. Such lines as these, referring to the Latin text, are freely inserted by the author of the present version.
- II. 58. Marbode 52: 'Hoc pretio dives Siculas perlabitur oras' is omitted.
 - 59. cume carbun is an addition by the translator.
 - 64. U des dieus sarazinais : Marbode 56 ' nunc dat simulacra deorum '.
- 70. Un deu en guise de dunzel : this gloss on the appearance of Apollo Citharoeides is added by the translator.
 - 76. Grant joie par semblant fesoient is added by the translator.
 - 82. Mult preciose est en tresor is added by the translator.
 - 83-4. Marbode 63 'Iste nempe virus fugat, et quod vipera fundit'.
 - 97. Marbode 69 'Cerea cui facies, quia creber, vilis habetur' is omitted.
 - III. 105-6. These lines are inserted by the translator.
- 114. Marbode 79 'vel aquae, cum limpida paret', is omitted.116. Marbode 84 'Nam Milo Crotonias pugiles hoc praeside vicit' is omitted.
 - 121. Marbode 87-9:
 - ' Acquiritque novos, veteresque reformat honores. Hic oratorem verbis facit esse disertum, Constantem reddens',

is omitted.

- 123. Ki la tient entre ses denz is added by the translator.
- 124. Marbode 90 'Hic circa Veneris facit incentiva vigentes' is omitted.
- IV. 133. De sun malage le fait blus : i. e. cures him of his illness.
- V. 147-148. Marbode 104 'Sapphiri species digitis aptissima regum. '
- 152-156. A somewhat confused version of Marbode 107-9:
 - ' Hic et Syrtites lapis a plerisque vocatur, Quod circa Syrtes Lybicis permistus arenis, Fluctibus expulsis, fervente freto reperitur'.

160-1. Marbode 113:

' Ut sacer et merito gemmarum gemma vocetur'.

Cf. M S. A (note to F. F. V. 938) 'De sainz umes portent figure'.

171-172. ki chastement le porte sans ordeiement is added by the translator. 175-176. Marbode 121-122:

' Et plus quam reliquas amat hanc hydromantia gemmam Ut divina queat per eam responsa mereri .'

VI. Marbode VI, de Chalcedonio, is omitted. The present chapter is a translation of Marbode VII.

197-204. Marbode 137-139:

'Sunt et qui venis nasci perhibentur in aeris, Quos maculis vitiosa notat natura metalli, Sunt Chalcedonii: residos piget enumerare.'

207-211. Marbode 141: 'Grissibus eripiunt servantibus hos Arimaspi'. 212-214. Not in Marbode. Cf. Pliny (VII, 10) 'Arimaspi ... uno oculo in fronte media insignes, quibus assidue bellum esse circa metalla cum grypis...'

226. Ki fud de Rome empereür is added by the translator.

227. les melleies: Marbode 148 'gladiatorum pugnas'.

233-4. Marbode 150-151:

' Commodus iste lapis scrutantibus abdita fertur Cum praescire volunt ac divinare futura.'

237. Ki a sun col la portereit is transferred to the next sentence. Marbode (153-55) has:

'Omnibus in causis dans persuasoria verba
Tanquam facundi sit vis sermonis in illa.
Collo suspensus durum fugat erutriceum [= hemitritaeum, ']

241. Marbode 157. 'Emundat fessos viridi mulcedine visus 'is omitted. 243. Marbode 159' Fertur lascivos etiam compescere motus 'is omitted. VIII. 272. De curuz sun seignur afie: i. e. it brings wrath to its owner? 276. The etymology of the stone, and the use of the sard against the ill

effects of the onyx, given in Marbode 179-183, are omitted.

IX. 277-180. A somewhat confused translation of Marbode ${\tt 184-85}$:

'Sardius a Sardis est, a quibus ante repertus, Sortitus nomen'.

281. La plus vil: Marbode 186 should read 'vilissimus and not 'utilissimus 'as in Bourassé's text.

X. 289-296. This is a much confused translation of Marbode 190-191:

' Auro chrysolithus micat, et scintillat ut ignis Iste mari similis, quoddamque viroris adumbrans.'

The only phrases which have no Latin equivalent are 'est preciose margarite' and 'si est mult bele en tresor' (a favourite phrase of the present writer).

299-300. These lines have no Latin equivalent. They are substituted for Marbode 194-5:

'Pertusus setis si transjiciatur aselli, Daemones exterret, et eos agitare putatur'.

303. This line is added by the writer.

XI. 309. Cf. Second Prose Lap. : 'Beril est une runde piere'.

307-8. These lines are added by the translator.

319. ki la porte netement is added.

325. chascun jur is added.

XII. 335-36. These lines are a repetition not found in Marbode.

337. Marbode 214 'Clarior alterius tenuisque magis reperitur 'is omitted.

344. Marbode 215 'Fertur emproicis idem lapis auxiliari' is omitted.

XIII. This chapter on the chrysoprase corresponds with Marbode XV. 347-348. These lines are added by the translator.

352-56. Marbode 244-245:

' Quas habeat vires potui cognoscere nondum; Sed tamen esse reor, nec fas est omnia nosse.'

358. This line is added by the translator.

XIV. This chapter corresponds with Marbode XIV.

361. blanchace: Marbode 'citrini'; l. 371 has more accurately 'galne blanchace'.

381-386. Marbode 227-9:

' Optimus huic tenor est, quem non aut densior equo Obscurat succus, aut rarus perspicuum dat, Sed flos purpureus mistum componit utroque'.

XV. This chapter corresponds with Marbode XVI. XVI. This chapter corresponds with Marbode XVII. 427-428. These lines translate Marbode 262-3:

' Cedit gestato lunatica passio rufo. Curat et insanos.'

433-34. Marbode 266 'Et sic in chela clausum portare sinistra'.

440. Marbode 268 'Ad finem dignum suscepta negotia ducit 'is omitted.

450. al col: not in Marbode.

XVII. Marbode XVIII.

455. Marbode 274 ' prope ... Cagates ' is omitted.

475. Marbode 283' Effugat immites simili ratione chelidros' is omitted.

477. Marbode 285-287:

'[juvat] et praecordia tensa, Vincit praestigia, et carmina dira resolvit, Et solet (ut perhibent) deprehendere virginitatem.'

XVIII Marbode XIX.

483-484. These lines are added by the translator.

490. ruil de fer : Marbode 'ferrugineus'.

512. Marbode 304 'subito fetore coacta' is omitted.

524. Marbode 311 'velut impendente ruina' is omitted.

534. Marbode 317 'Sermonisque decor, diceptandique facultas 'is omitted.

XIX. Marbode XX.

543-44. Marbode 321-322:

' Retibus avulsis, vel caesus acumine ferri, Aeri contactus fit durior et lapidescit. '

547. This line is added by the translator.

564. Marbode 336-7:

' et Thessala monstra repellit. Introitus praestat faciles, finesque secundos'

is omitted.

XX. Marbode XXI.

XXI. Marbode XXII.

XXII. Marbode XXIII.

597. Marbode 354 ' Trogloditarum regione ' is omitted. XXIII. Marbode XXIV.

600. La luve cervire translates Marbode's 'lynx'.

613-4. These lines are added by the translator.

618-620. Marbode 365-366:

' Ictericis etiam priscum reparare colorem Et perturbati compescere reumata ventris.'

XXIV. Marbode XXV.

623-25. Marbode 368 'extremis orbis ... ab oris 'and 387-388 :

' Oceanique latens in littoribus reperitur, Aut aquilae nidis, aut Persarum regione.

633. Marbode 386: 'Puniceum lapis hic memoratur habere colorem'. 646. Marbode 378 'Incolumes pueros dat vivere, sive puellas', is omitted.

XXV. Marbode XXVI.

670-672. These lines are added by the translator.

684. a lor col pendant: Marbode 398 'gestatus'.

688. This line is added by the translator.

XXVI. Marbode XXVII.

690-692. These lines are added by the translator.

701-702. Marbode 407 'Succubit quoties lapidem non sustulit ipsum'.

XXVII. Marbode XXVIII.

706. This line is added by the translator.

713. Marbode 424 'crystallo simile r.

731. en dolce France : Marbode 424 ' Ge mania '.

733. Marbode 425 ' regione manens Lusitana ' is omitted.

733-736. Marbode 423-6:

'Crystallo similem Germania mittere fertur, Caeruleo tamen infectum, rutiloque colore. Mittit et Hispanus, regione manens Lusitana, Flammas spernentem, similemque colore pyropo.'

XXVIII. Marbode XXIX.

737, 739-740. These lines are added by the translator. 746. Marbode 430 'Eclipsimque novam terris effundere cogit'. 749-750. Marbode 432-434:

'Aspergique foras subitae scaturiginis imbrem, Ut fit cum nimbis distillat turbidus aer : Imbres de coelo vocat, astringitque serenum '.

755. en son dei is added by the translator.

XXIX. Marbode XXX.

787-792. Not in Marbode's text as edited by Bourassé. The Turin MS. however, has two lines that the others omit:

' Huic quoque semper inest impetratoria virtus, Qua nequeat mulier quidquam prohibere petenti.'

XXX. Marbode XXXI. 824-826. Marbode 469-470:

'Accensas idem compescit seditiones Et tutum servat dubia sub sorte gerentem',

is omitted.

XXXI. Marbode XXXII.

832. roil de fer here correctly translates Marbode 491:

' Hic ferrugineo rufove colore notatur. '

835-838. Marbode 474 'Naturae lapis humanae servire, creatus'.
843. muez ielz: Marbode 477 'visus hebetes'. The translator appears to refer to the use of raw beef as a poultice for the eyes.
863. Marbode 486 'Vino dilutus veteri bibitusque frequenter' is

omitted.

874. This line is added by the translator.

XXXII. This chapter does not mention the name of the stone described: it is the Asbestos of Marbode XXXIII.

881-882. These lines are added by the translator.

XXXIII. 887-888. These lines are added by the translator.

897. This line is added by the translator.

XXXIV. 917-920. A somewhat cumbersome translation of Marbode 512 ' Praxinus huic color est; regio Chaldaica tellus.'

XXXV. 924. Marbode 514 'mortis dator atque salutis' is omitted. 932. Marbode 518 'Cos medicinalis viridis solet esse coloris' is omitted. 946-48. Marbode 525 'At resolutus aquis cotis sibi fragmine misto'. 956. verte par nature: Marbode 530:

' Hoc totus niger est, sed non et tota potestas.'

XXXVII.971-972. Marbode 538 'corporis exigui numero dispendia supplet '.

975. une gent fiere is added by the translator.

XXXVIII. 977. limaces: this is the usual mediaeval translation of ' testudo '

XXXIX. 1010. Et mult est bele en tresor is as usual added by the translator.

1013-1014. Marbode 557 has a different reading 'Tertia candidulis tribus est inscripta litteris. '

XL. Marbode XLI.

1026. Marbode 566 'Admotosque sibi solet hinc accendere fungos'.

XLI. 1038, 1040. These lines are added by the translator.

1061. son berzil neiera: Marbode 578 ' mundato ... ovili '.

1068. clavel: Marbode 580 'scabies'

XLII, 1101-1102. These lines are added by the translator.

XLiII. 1103-1104. These lines are added by the translator. XLV. 1129-1130. These lines are added by the translator.

XLVI. 1149. hyrum: Marbode 618 'irim'.

1154. Marbode 620 'Clara luce micans fert causam nominis hujus 'is

XL'X. 1188. eschafotes; added by the translator.

1202. This gloss and the epithet loee in the line above are added by the translator. The Indian origin of pearls (Marbode 654) is omitted.

I. I. 1250. This line is added by the translator.

LIII. 1263-1264. These lines have no original in Marbode. The Alphabetical Lapidary (LVI) (like Digby 13) says of Lychnites:

> ' Estrie mal ne li fera, Ki a sun col la portera '

but this is the only other similar reference we have encountered.

1269. Kar il est de crasse verdor. Marbode 681 (in Bourassé's edition) 'Praxum quippe virens similis solet esse smaragdo'. The F. F. V. (897) translates

> ' Melochite a grasse verdur, D'esmeragde a la culur',

following, like the present text, the same reading as that given in the 1524 printed edition of Marbode: 'Crassum quippe virens'.

LV. 1287. Et a color de vif charbon: Marbode 687 has 'cui nomen ab igne'.

LVI. 1310. This line is added by the translator.

LVIII. 1327-1328. These line are a gloss on the alloy electrum added

by the translator (Cf. Isidore XVI, XXIV)

LX. This chapter finds no parallel in Marbode : it appears to be translated from a description of the stone in some pseudo-Marbodean verses printed in Gorlaeus's 1695 edition. He does not record from what MS. he took them, and we have not been able to identify it.

> ' Exebenus lapis est albus, satis est speciosus. Hac gemma manus aurificum dum lympidat aurum, Nil magis appretiat, nil illi clarius illa. Haec valet ad stomachum, si sit conspersio facta Cum vino vel aqua fractae de pulvere gemmae. Novit et exebeni vires insanus et amens. Conservat partum, cito liberat et parientem. Si dextro femori connexus erit parientis.

In any case its source is obviously derived from Damigeron XXI.

LXI. This chapter is also not taken from Marbode. The stone is not included in the lapidary last quoted, nor in any of the other Anglo-Norman treatises. Its source is unknown: it has no relation with the descriptions of paederos given in Pliny and Isidore.

1372. Ja e ses nerfs ne contrara: i. e. it prevents cramp.

THE ALPHABETICAL LAPIDARY.

I. This chapter includes twenty-six lines borrowed from the corresponding section of the Bestiaire of Philippe de Thaon. The Latin abbreviation of the Alphabetical Lapidary which is preserved in Arundel MS. 342, fol. 71-78, in the British Museum 1 , which appears to be of Continental and probably Italian origin and to date from the end of the thirteenth century, gives a $p \notin s$ of the lines which have been omitted to give place to the

interpolated passages 2:

'Adamans est lapis tam dure nature quod nec ferro nec calibe valet secari vel dividi seu frangi. Nascitur autem in India lapis iste, et est magne virtutis, habens ferreum colorem et cristallinum splendorem; cujus virtus est hec: in argento inclusus et benedictus, se ferentem, si caste vixerit, reddit insuperabilem et erectum et fortem, et ab omnibus timebitur qui sic portabit. Preterea sompnia et visiones et fantasmata non eum terrebunt, nec quicquam ei nocebit. Nature enim talis est quod post se et ad se trahit ferrum. Inclusus autem in anulo argenteo seu aureo sive ereo tortili easdem virtutes habet quas superius diximus. Aspersus autem sanguine yrcino cum sera plumbea potest secari 'in' qualiacumque frustra volueris'.

[*1-3. These lines help to indicate the source of the lost French chapter, for Damigeron I begins his account 'Adamans igitur est lapis colore ferrugineus, splendore crystallinus, durior ferro et optimus; nascitur in India '.

*4-6. Damigeron: 'Hunc lapidem adeptus include in nuce argentea, et consecratum porta, et invictum te prestabit et indomitum adversus inimicos ... efficieris universis formidolosus'.

*6-7. Ibid. 'Repelles autem omnem metum a te, et visiones incertorum somniorum, et simulacra et umbras'.

*?-9. Ibid. 'Conficies itaque anulum ex auro, vel argento, vel ferro, aut aere tortilem...

*9-10. Marbode 30: 'Quae tamen hircino calefacta cruore fatiscit', 1-4. These lines are taken from Philippe de Thaon, *Bestiaire*, lines 2953-2956.

5-6. These are the only two lines left of the original chapter (Cf. Latin Abbreviation 3).

9-25, 25-30. These lines are taken from Philippe de Thaon, Bestiaire, lines 2957-2976.

^{1.} Printed in full in P. Meyer's edition of the poem, *Romania XXXVIII* pp. 539-552.

^{2.} The original version (or as least a fragment of it) would seem to have survived in Apocalyptic Lap. XV.

^{*} These notes refer to the 'Latin Abbreviation' quoted above.

II. This chapter is based directly on Damigeron II: 'Agathen lapis est, potentias habens magnas et optimas. Sed qui similem colorem habet pelli leonis, valet ad scorpionem morsus. Alligatus enim vel illinitus cum aqua, statim tollit dolorem, et viperarum morsus curat. Tritus et super vulnere aspersus et datus in potione cum vino, sanat. Portatus autem tutamentum erit et facundum et potentem et gratiosum et suadentem facit eum qui portat se cum et colore bonum facit. Deo et hominibus amabilem reddit'

III. This section illustrates the close relation between this lapidary and that text of Damigeron represented by such MSS. as Hatton 76, for it is derived from Damigeron IV which begins 'Agapis lapis vel achates' and goes on to re-enumerate the virtues of the agate.

IV. This chapter is based on Damigeron III with some additions from Marbode (III), who also derives his account of the properties of *alectorias* from the same source.

76-85. These lines represent Marbode 74-79:

'Ventriculo galli, qui testibus est viduatus, Cum tribus, ut minimum, factus spado, vixerit annis, Nascitur ille lapis, cujus non ultima laus est, Et per bis binos capit incrementa sequentes, Mensuramque fabae crescens excedere nescit. Crystallo similis, vel aquae, cum limpida paret'.

91-92. hi od vin — si guarra is in neither Marbode nor Damigeron. Digby 13 (fol 19 v.) has 'cum vino bibi '.

108. Crotoniatés. From Damigeron, who has Crotoniates; Marbode gives Milo Crotonias.

V. This account of assius lapis is taken direct from Damigeron V.

127. gutefestre: Damigeron 'fistulis, scrophis'.

129. E a mutes autres dolurs ; mistranslated from Damigeron ' et alienosas passiones curat '.

131-134. Damigeron: 'cum melle vero putredines circumscribit, datur etiam more electuarii ptisicis. Viscida autem relaxare potest'.

VI. This account of alabaster appears to have no connection with Damigeron VI. The only parallel we have found is with Digby 13, fol. 18 'Alabau trum lapis est tener qui portatus valet ad pectus'. (The Latin Abbreviation translates mal del piz as 'angustia pectoris').

VII. Amistunte (in the Latin Abbreviation Amistote) cannot be traced in other lapidaries. The description of it appears to be connected with Isidore (XVI, IV, 5) 'Est alius pyrites vulgaris, quem vivum lapidem appellant, qui ferro vel lapide percussus scintillas emittit, quae excipiuntur sulpure vel aliis fungis vel foliis, et dicto celerius praebet ignem. Hunc vulgus focarem petram vocant '.

VIII. The reference to Tiberius seems to indicate Damigeron as the source of this chapter, but the indication is misleading in so far as the available MSS. are concerned. Alerites is the asterites of Isidore (XVI, x, 3) 'Asterites candida est, inclusam lucem continens veluti stellam intus ambulantem, redditque solis candicantes radios; unde et nomen invenit.'

IX. This reference to Evax is equally puzzling. Again Isidore (XVI, XIII, 7) appears to be the source: 'Astrion ex India est, crystallo propinqua, in cuius centro stella lucet fulgore lunae plenae. Sumpsit autem

nomen quod astris opposita fulgorem rapit ac regerit '. On the other hand Digby 13 (fol. 19 v.) states 'Asterion teste Evax similis est cristallo, et a stellis accipit colorem suum et fortitudinem '.

X. This chapter is based on Isidore's account of anthracitis (XVI, XIV, 2) 'Anthracitis vocatus quod sit et ipse coloris ignei ut carbunculus, sed candida vena praecinctus; cujus proprium est quod jactatus igni velut inter mortuus extinguitur, at contra aquis perfusus exardescit'.

XI. The source of this chapter has not been recognized. The only parallel is to be found in Digby 13 fol. 17 v.: 'Alabandina valet ad conferendam calorem'.

XII. This account of the androdamas is based on Marbode (XLVIII) or, more probably, Isidore (XVI, xv, 8) 'Androdama's argenti nitorem habet ... Magi putant nomen inpositum ab eo quod animorum inpetus vel iracundias domare et refrenare dicatur, si credimus '. Cf. Digby 13 fol. 18: 'Amaradama lapis est similis argento et valet contra malos animos et portantis et aliorum iras '.

XIII. Anancitis is thus described by Isidore (XVI, xv, 22) 'Anancitis' in hydromantia daemonum imagines evocari dicunt', and this passage is the only foundation we have found for the present chapter.

XIV. The greater part of this chapter is borrowed from the Bestiaire of Philippe de Thaon, and even the lines not found there are out of harmony with the spirit of the rest of the present lapidary.

225-32. Philippe de Thaon, Bestiaire, 3083-90:

' Li beriz at vertu en sei,
Le rai del soleil trait a sei ...'

(see also Apocalyptic Lapidary, 154-161).

230-32. These lines are also repeated ibid. 3112-14.

235-46. Ibid. 3093-3104: 'signifie Nostre Dame Sainte Marie'.

247-8. Ibid. 3079-80.

251-4. Ibid. 3107-10. 255-8. Ibid. 3105-8.

289-96. Ibid. 3111-12, 3115-18, 3121-2.

For this passage cf. the verses given in Rawlinson MS. D 358 (pag. 84) (Evans, op. cit., Appendix D, p. 226), a fifteenth-century MS., including the de natura rerum of Thomas Cantimpratensis, given to St. Albans by Abbot John of Whethamsted:

' Me dedit insignem virtus quem format in ignem Solis splendorem non ignis passa calorem. Sic lux eterna defendit ab arce superna, Est incarnata non matre tam violata.'

XV. This second chapter on the beryl is based directly on Damigeron VII.' Berillus lapis limphaticus magnus et lucidus et clarus est, subviridis, similis oleo. Sculpitur in eo locusta marina, et sub pedibus eius cornicula, et sub genibus poni debet herbae savinae modicum auro inclusum. Gestat amorem coniugii et portantem maiorem omnium facit. Praeterea ad oculorum vitia valet et ad omnem valetudinem, si aquam in qua missus fuerit potui dederis. Ructatus et suspirium et [h]epatis dolorem curat'.

Damigeron takes the sigil of the beryl from the Kyranides, an Alexan-

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drian treatise of the second century arranged in chapters of which each one is devoted to one letter of the alphabet ¹. Under B are included βράθυος, a kind of cypress; βρόσει, a crow: βόσσα, a crab, and beryl. The chapter ends: Take then a beryl, and engrave upon it a crow, and beneath its claws a crab; then put beneath a little sprig of cypress, a little of the

bird's heart and part of a crab, and wear it how you will '.

300. a uile entor. The MS. has 'a uil sentor' which does not make sense. Of the three known texts of Damigeron, Hatton 79 reads 'similis oleo'; Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873, 'similis oculo', and Bib. Nat. lat. 7418 (14 th cent.) 'similis oleo Apollinis', a corrupt reading. Digby 13, fol. 17 v. does not describe the stone, nor does the Latin Abbreviation of the present text. Rawlinson A 273 (14th cent.) fol. 64 v. describes it as 'similis oleo pallido' and Rawlinson D. 358, the de natura rerum of Thomas Cantimpratensis, states (pag. 84) 'Illi sunt optimi qui sunt similes oleo lucido.' (Quoted in Vincent de Beauvais, VIII, XLVIII).

327-328. Not in Damigeron, but Digby 13, fol. 18 states 'Si sit bene tritus, lavando valet ad exteriores infirmitates, potando ad interiores '.

XVI. The *berilica* is not recorded elsewhere under that name. It does not appear to have any relation with the *perileucos* of Pliny, but to have some connection with a stone described in one of the supplementary paragraphs of Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873 (fol. 186 v.): 'Herillici tripliciter dividuntur sicut emblici quorum sapor amarus et ponticus est. Natura eorum est frigida et sicca in primo gradu. Stomacum et anum confortant. Emoeroides habentibus subveniunt capillos ne cadant.'

337. corpus: in the Latin Abbreviation 'cardiaca passio'.

XVII. Isidore (XVI, x, 9) describes the *beli oculus* as 'albicans pupillam cingit nigram medio aureo fulgore lucentem'.... He ascribes no virtues to it. Digby 13 has two references to the stone (as well as the quotation from Isidore added in a 13th-century hand) (fol. 17 v.): 'Bellocolus valet ad omnia nocumenta maxime bellantibus' and (fol. 20)' Bellocorus lapis est et albescit non multum, habens pupillam in medio continentem in

circuitu listam nigram et valet ad victoriam conferendam '

XVIII. This chapter is taken direct from Damigeron X: 'Corallus lapis maximas habet vires in magica tractatione et in maiori negotio moventibus. Est enim tenax, et repellit omnia somnia et ludibria suo remedio. Maximum autem tutamentum adversus ıram dominorum est, sculpto in eo nomine noctiluce, hoc est Acate | Hecate |. Signatur autem in eo Gorgone persona. Portans autem eum, nunquam capietur ab aliquo medicamento nec a fulmine nec umbra inmissa. In bello quoque et pugna maximum adjutorium est, et invictus et efficax et impetrabilis erit sine timore, et tristicia securum facit gestantem, et faciliter impetrantem, et introitus facit faciles. Praeterea consecratus et contritus, et seminatus cum frumento aut ordeo aut aliquo fructu, admovet de terra grandinem et omnem perniciem et tempestatem. Insuper in vineis aut olivetis dispersus, repellit omnes odiosos impetus ventorum. In domo autem positus conservat eam ab omni maleficio.... Consecratur vero a Deo ut sanctis locis hoc tutamentum (ut) sit maximum, die ac nocte, hora diurna atque nocturna, bonumque praesidium '.

XIX. Caprates is the capnitis lapis of Damigeron XI: 'Capnites lapis

^{1.} See de Mély, Les Lapidaires grecs, III, p. 33 : Evans, op. cit., 17-19.

similis est cristallo, sed multum differt ab eo. Tutamentum est optimum portantis, obsequentes erga Deum et homines cunctos facit, facundum vero et formosum reddit gestantem se. Curat quoque ydropicos ligatus in sinistro brachio'. It does not seem to be connected with the pseudo-Marbodean account of the stone given in Gorlaeus's edition of Marbode.

397. Caprates. The reading Kaprates is also given in the Lapidary of Arnoldus Saxo (Zeitschrift f. deutsches Alterthum, XVIII, 439, art. 48) and Kabratès in the 'Poème moralisé' given in Romania, XIV, p. 464.

409-410. A gloss on Damigeron.

XX. This chapter is based on Damigeron XII: 'Ceraunium lapidem Aegyptii smaragdum vocant. Invenitur autem in illis locis ubi fulminis ictus fit. Fertur tamen ex contritione nubium inter se fieri, propter quam causam hoc nomen sortitus est. Hunc si quis cum castitate portaverit, nunquam ferietur a fulmine, neque domus neque villa in qua fuerit cum isto lapide. Praeterea si habuerit eum navigans aliquis non periclitabitur per fulmen vel per turbinem. Multumque valet ad omnem victoriam et certamen et oracula. Qui portat eum exsuperabit omnem causam. Observatus dat in somno bona somnia. Tot igitur virtutes habet iste ceraunius lapis.

417-432. This passage is based on Damigeron, but is considerably

expanded.

420-423. Cf. Thomas Cantimpratensis, de natura rerum (Rawlinson D. 358, pag. 85) 'Ceraunius... est autem acutus sepius ex una parte'. Common opinion has long recognised thunderbolts in two kinds of objects: first, in prehistoric flint implements, particularly arrow-heads, and secondly in fossil belemnites — both pointed 'cume saiete'.

439. Vertuz de peres replaced the oracula of Damigeron.

XXI. This chapter is taken from Damigeron XIII: 'Chelonites autem lapis est aptus ad praenoscenda futura. Habens enim eum sub lingua quodcunque voluerit dicet. Cum autem eum acceperit aliquis, prius sibi os abluat, sicque sub lingua deferat, et omnia praedicet. Valet autem haec praenuntiatio usque ad horam sextam prima vero luna, valet per totam diem quinta decima similiter, decrescente autem luna ante solis ortum. Accipitur autem lapis iste de oculo testudinis indici. Si vero vis scire hoc de eo verum esse, pone eum super tria thuribula et ignitos carbones appones et sicut incensum thurificabis, superponens hunc lapidem confidenter: nichil enim ab igne patietur lesionis'.

450. An addition, not in Damigeron.

454. Trestut ert veir que il dirra. Damigeron 'ad praenoscenda futura', but cf. Thomas Cantimpratensis de natura rerum (Rawl. D 358, pag. 91) 'Si vis scire quod debet fieri vel non fieri, cum lapidem sub linguam posueris revolve in animo fieri debere illa vel non fieri. Nec mora: adherebit cordi tuo unum istorum, ita ut non possit avelli'.

471. limaçons: 'testudo' is often so translated in the Middle Ages (See

Romania, XI, 610, note).

XXII. This chapter is based on Damigeron XIV: 'Chelidonius lapis invenitur in ventribus hyrundinum. Cujus genera sunt duo, niger et rufus,... Rufus quidem sanat lunaticos et languidos et insanos, in panno lineo puro missus vel ligatus, et in sinistro brachio egroti circumligatus. Preterea gratissimos facit portantes se et facundos et amabiles et idoneos. Niger autem gestatus similiter negotiis omnibus fines optimos imponit, et ad

omnes iras et minas regum et dominorum portatus obsistit. Nam qui eum secum habuerit omnibus placebit, et ad arbitrium suum cuncta perducet. Si vero aliquis dolorem habet in oculis, teratur, et cum aqua dissolvatur et inunguantur oculi dolentes, sanabuntur. Cum autem tolluntur lapides isti, cavendum est ne pater aut mater prope sint, meliores enim effectus habent. Niger autem in panno lineo tincto croco missus, cotidianas, tercianas, quartanas compescit. Adversus omnes humores aptus est excellenter '.

484. Added by the writer.

486. Id.

516. vermeil. Damigeron 'tincto croco'.

519-524. Not in Damigeron. Digby 13 (fol. 17 v.) states 'valet ... ad partum etiam portatus '.

530. Terre ne deivent atocher: not in Damigeron.

XXIII. This is based on Damigeron XVII: 'Chrisolitus lapis lucidissimus est et auro similis, et scintillat velut ignis. Hic applicitus rasure auri filacterium est et tutamen adversus omnes nocturnos timores. Pertusus et traiectus cum setis asini et in brachio sinistro ligatus omnia demonia vincit.'

539. pur reliques : ' filacterium est '.

XXIV. This chapter is based on Marbode XXII, or else on its lost source (See note to F. F. V., XXII).

554. Marbode 346 'Quique lavaturae carnis par esse videtur'.

555-558. Marbode 344-345:

'Nam lapis hic digito, collove gerentis adhaerens In disceptando surgentes mitigat iras.'

559-562. Marbode 347-348:

'Sanguinis ex membro sistit quocunque fluorem, Praecipue talem patitur si femina fluxum.'

XXV. This chapter is based on Damigeron XXIX: 'Cristallus lapis vires habet stipticas, quidam autem eum dederunt tritum cum melle ad

bibendum ad generandum lac'.

XXVI. This, the second chapter devoted to coral in the present lapidary, is not taken from that in Damigeron, but is related to that given in Digby 13 (fol. 17): 'Corallus, ut dicit Galienus, valet ad omnem dolorem oculorum et caliginem et dentium dolorem et putretudinem et russetudinem, si sit bene tritus et cum (cum) vino mixtus, si dentes sint bene fricati inde et oculi loti, et ad fluxum sanguinis, si sit potatus, et ad sanguinem plage, si sit superpositus, et ad cordis pulsum, si sit pertusus portatus '. A similar account, with some additions and modifications, is given in Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873, fol. 187. The writer seems to have followed the text given in Digby 13 fairly closely.

590. od vin. The correct reading of Digby 13 is we think, 'cum (duplicated in error) vino , but we at first read it 'cum cumino'. It is noteworthy that L gives the reading 'a comin'. Can the error of the Digby MS. have been copied from the MS. used by the writer of the Alphabetical Lapidary? On the other hand Bib. Nat. 873 has: 'Unde Galienus: Corallus

inquit, ustus, gummi mixtus et cum aqua frigida potatus...'

597-602. A pious interpolation.

611. corpuls: Digby 'ad cordis pulsum'; Bib. Nat. 873 'in ore stomachi

dolorem habenti sepe valet '.

XXVII. The cymbra of the French text is rendered Limba in the 'Latin Abbreviation'. It is the ambra described in one of the supplementary chapters to Damigeron given in Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873 (fol. 187): 'Ambra de ventre cuiusdam bestie maris egreditur, quidam tamen dicunt in fundo maris nasci. Alii dicunt esse spuma cete qui ingens piscis dicitur. Que tamen varii coloris et untuosa est melior et calidior est. Calida et sicca est in secundo gradu. Stomacum et sensum et omnia membra interiora confortat. Seniores et frigidas naturas habentes iuvat, maxime si in hiemale tempore detur'. A similar account is given in Constantinus Africanus, de gradibus 1 (in Opera Omnia, ed H. Petri, Basle, 1536, I, p. 357).

Digby 13 has three references to Lambra (fol. 17 v.): 'Lambra valet ad totius corporis sanitatem et 'ad] conferendum calorem, si sit potatus, et ad gaudium'; (fol. 19 v.) 'Lambra lapis est et habet diversas species. Sed qui est albe nature magis confert. Et qui hunc lapidem scilicet lambram portat non cito esse senes apparet. Et calorem ferenti confert', and (fol. 20 v.) 'Lambra valet ad conferendum calorem et bonum et gaudium'.

622. de sainte manere. M has 'roiste 'instead of 'sainte', and the Latin

Abbreviation 'aliquantulum rubeus'

XXVIII. This is the *Cinaedia* described by Isidore (XVI, x, 8). 'Cinaedia invenitur in cerebro piscis eiusdem nominis candida et oblonga. Praesagare his ferunt maris signa tranquillitatis vel tempestatis'.

641-642. These lines are indirectly derived from Isidore, but do not

reproduce his meaning.

645-646. Not in Isidore. Digby 13 (fol. 19 v.) has 'Chimedia lapis quidam qui solet inveniri in capite piscis et valet ad tempestates et ad omnia mala '.

XXIX. The camaeus or cameo is clearly the subject of this chapter (Cf. A. N. V. A. XXIX, where it is given as an alternative name of the sardonyx, and Albertus Magnus, de rebus metallicis, lib. II, cap. I, where the virtue of the Kahaman is said to lie in the images and sculptures found on it.)

XXX. This chapter is not directly related to Damigeron VIII. It appears to be based on the same authority as the first of the two references to chalcedony in Digby 13 (fol. 17 v.): 'Calcedonius in ora perforatus valet ad omnes causas et pericula ignis et aque et venenum et tempestates.'

I. Constantine tried to pass off his book as original and does not give his sources. Steinschneider has proved that it is a translation of Ibn el Dschezzar's (Gezzar in mediaeval transliteration) 'El Itimad' = Adminiculum de medicamentis simplicibus. (See M. Steinschneider, in Archiv für Geschichte der Medicin, 1879, II, p. 1). The author of this work, Abu Dschafer Ahmed ben Ibrahim ben Abu Châlid ibn el Dschezzâr (Wastenfeld, Geschichte der arabischen Aerzte, Göttingen, 1840) lived at Kairouan and died there A. M. 395 = A. D. 1004. His work was again translated into Latin by Etienne of Saragossa at Lerida in 1233, but this translation has not been edited. We owe this information to the kindness of Dr. Charles Singer.

XXXI. This chapter is derived directly from Damigeron IX: 'Collurus similis est saphiro, verum subalbidus est. Colorem habet marinum. Aptus est ad interpellationem regum et potentum. Uti debet circa collum pertusatus.'

675-676. An addition: not in Damigeron or in the section colline of

Digby 13.

XXXII. This chapter is based on Damigeron XV: 'Diadocos lapis similis est berillo. Utillimus est divinationibus per aquam, et temptatio nibus umbrarum, plus quam alius lapis. Preterea effigies demonum omnium diligenter ostendit. Ad mortuum ne adhibeas eum, [re]sistit enim defunctis, nam divinus est et sanctus lapis, et sanctificatur perpetua sanctificatione'.

687-694. Not in Damigeron: the source is unknown. 707-714. Damigeron ' [re sistit enim defunctis',

715-726. Not in Damigeron, the Marbodean versions, Digby 13, or

Thomas Cantimpratensis. The source is unknown.

XXXIII. This chapter is derived from Damigeron XVI: 'Daphnion lapis proficit ad limphaticos et ad demoniosos et ad supereffusionem sanguinis, et ad ydropicos optimus est, si assidue portetur sanctificatus'. The relation, however, is even closer with Digby 13 (fol. 18 v.)' Daphnion lapis est qui valet ad fluxum sanguinis et ad ydropisim et diabolum et ad

omnia mala portatus'.

XXXIV. The origin of this chapter is Isidore (XVI, IV, 7): 'Dionysias lapis fuscus et rubentibus notis sparsus. Vocatur autem ita quia, si aquae mixtus conteratur, vinum fragrat, et quod in illo mirum est, ebrietati resistit'. Parts of the text are in even closer relation with Digby 13 (fol. 18 v.): 'Dionisia lapis est niger et rubeas habet maculas. Qui si sit (fol. 19) bene tritus et cum aqua mixtus et mixtura illa cum vino mixta, bonum confert saporem vino et sanitatem'.

XXXV. This chapter is taken from Isidore (XVI, xIV, 7): 'Dracontites ex cerebro draconis eruitur. Quae nisi viventi abscisa fuerit, non ingemmescit; unde et eam magi dormientibus draconibus amputant. Audaces enim viri explorant draconum specus, spargunt ibi gramina medicata ad incitandum draconum soporem, atque ita in somno sopitis capita desecant et gemmas detrahunt. Sunt enim candore translucido. Usu

earum orientis reges praecipue gloriantur'.

757. Escharboucle ad nom en franceis added by the writer.

XXXVI. This chapter is based on Damigeron XVIII: 'Etites lapis maximum tutamen est nature. Hunc enim lapidem primum donavit Deus hominibus muniminis gratia et salutis. Quam aquile apportant in nidum suum ab extremis partibus orbis terrarum, custodiendorum pullorum suorum causa. Est enim suprascriptus lapis etites colore puniceo, visu asperrimo. Habet etiam infra se alterum lapidem veluti pregnans. Utilis est ergo mulieribus pregnantibus. Circumligatus brachio sinistro non permittit feminam abortivum facere. Est autem idem lapis aptus ad velocitatem partus. Nam ad periclitantem mulierem introductus et tritus et super lumbos inunctus et inguines, continuo liberatur. Preterea gerentem se sobrium efficiet et omnia superantem, rebusque familiaribus augebit, et opinionem bone fame prebet. Et qui eum geret gratissimus erit. Introitus et exitus eius qui eum portaverit facit facillimos, Deo et hominibus facit amabiles portantes eum.... Si vero suspectum aliquem habueris in domo

tua ut tibi veneno nocere velit, pone hunc lapidem in pulmentario, et invita eum ad cenam. Si verum fuerit, non manducabit; si vero ausus fuerit conari devorare, non poterit. Quod si lapidem istum ex pulmento sustuleris, ille maleficus vel veneficus statim incipiet comedere et bibere alacriter et iocunde. Tantam potentiam habet iste lapis. Iras quoque potentum potenter avertit. Hic gestatus tutamentum est: hcc pro medicamento utitur aquila, ne aliqua fraus ei noceat. Hunc enim lapidem apprehendit ex flumine et imponit eum nido suo, ne violetur ab aliqua volucre....

774. Digby 13, fol. 19 v. 'Asperi luminis'.

777-778. *Ibid.*, fol. 20 v. 'Etites lapis est qui sic vocatur quia in eo sculptum est istud nomen etites '. (A misunderstanding of Damigeron ' supra-

scriptus '.)

XXXVII. This chapter is based on Damigeron XIX: 'Eleutropius lapis nascitur in Ethiopia et Cipro et Libia. Est autem colore smaragdino, sanguineas habens venas... Missus autem in pelvem argenteum aqua plenum, et positus contra solem, vertit eum et facit quasi sanguineum et obscurum. Si consecratus est, divinam videbit potentiam, continuo enim pelvis spumare incipiet et aquam effundere turbidam, ut facit aer commotus tonitruis et fulgoribus et pluviis et procellis, adeo ut etiam animalia per hanc lapidis potentiam videntes terreantur admirantes et conturbentur. Tantas virtutes divinitas huic adhibet lapidi, ut qui eum gerit vaticinari poterit futura... Conservat quoque vivendi facultatem et corpus incolume... omnem veneni... terrorem amovet. Nam qui eum gerit decipi non potest ... Legitur etiam de eo quod per eum evocari possint ymbres de celo '.

832-836. Not in Damigeron, but alluded to in Digby 13 (fol. 17) 'Eliotropius vocatur petra asini '. No such story of its origin is recorded in

Pliny.

848. As P. Meyer suggested, two lines have probably been omitted here, cf. Latin Abbreviation 'Qui autem lapidem benedicet et exorcitabit vide-

Lit pelvim spumare 'and Damigeron' Si consecratus est

861-866. Not in Damigeron. Digby 13 (loc. cit.) states 'valet ad corporis infirmitates et ad plagas et galnicium et venenum, si sit in aqua lotus et aqua potatus'.

869-874. Not in Damigeron. Marbode 445-446:

' Carmine legitimo, verbo sacrata potenti, Subtrahit humanis oculis quemcunque gerentem '.

XXXVIII. This chapter is based on Damigeron XX: 'Epistics lapis est rubicundus et lucidus. Nascitur vero in Chorintho apud templum dei. Habet autem virtutes maximas iste lapis. Missus enim in aquam ferventem continuo tepidam eam reddit... Hunc habentes maleficium removent a fructibus et grandinem et nebulas et turbines nocivas et locustas. Preterea si quis tenuerit eum in manu dextera contra solem, radios emittit, ignemque vomit, ita ut videntes admirentur... Nam qui portat eum circa sinistrum brachium omnes asperitates et omnes turbas contempnit'.

889-892. Not in Damigeron. Digby 13 (fol. 17) has 'Epitistes valet ad venenum et insaniam, si ponatur super eum, et ad partum'.

893-900. Not in Damigeron: the source is unknown.

XXXIX. This chapter is based on Damigeron XXI, but is considerably abbreviated from it. It appears to be in close relation with the source of

Anglo-Norman Lapidaries.

Digby 13 (fol. 19): 'Exebenus est lapis albus aurifabris idoneus qui, si sit bene tritus et cum vino a femina insana potatus, illa sanabitur.'

920. Damigeron ' quo solent aurifices aurum limpidare '.

923. en ewe: Damigeron ' aque aut vini '.
928. Not in Damigeron or Digby 13.

XL. The present account of haematite is based on Damigeron XXII: 'Emathites lapis est per ipsum donum nature datum hominibus a Deo... Est ergo utilis ad sanitatem et tutamen totius corporis ... Ad omnem utilitatem corporis utilis est: omnemque dolorem idonee curat. Morsus serpentium cum aqua eximie curat. Contritus cum melle attico non fumigato... vulnus etiam aspidis sanat ... Lapis iste vel unctus vel potatus per stillicidium meientium urinam et lapidem vesice persolvit et sanat. Ematites... est ... colore rufo vel ferrugineo, habens sorditias aut venas varias '. A closer relation in some passages will be found to exist between the present chapter and Digby 13, fol. 19: 'Ematites valet contra lapidem et urine nocumentum, si sit cum lacte mulieris potatus, et ad corporis interiores infirmitates, lavando de lacte ad exteriores et ad serpentis puncturas, et cum melle si sit bene tritus et ad plagam positus ' and fol 20 'Ematites valet ad puncturam guesparum ', where ' aspidis ' has been misunderstood.

943-944. A detail not given in the account of haematite in Damigeron or Digby 13, but borrowed from that of medus in Damigeron XXXVI; see below, vv. 1003-4. The Latin Abbreviation has 'si teratur cum lacte [mulieris et] viro ad potandum detur, primus infans quem genuerit masculus erit '.

961-962. Not in Damigeron or Digby 13, but taken from Marbode 492

' Africa mitit eum, sed et Aethiopes, Arabesque '

XLI. This chapter has no direct relation with Damigeron XXIII or with Isidore (XVI, IV, 9). It is however closely connected with two passages in Digby 13 (fol. 19): 'Frigius lapis est venas habens aliorum colorum qui cum vino potatus valet ad guttam fistule et ad podagram 'and (fol. 20) 'Frigius lapis est viridis habens venas aliorum colorum, et valet ad guttam festre si cum savina portetur, et ad podagram si solum portetur'. The form 'guttam festre 'suggests that this passage is translated from French.

966. neire manere: Probably a mistake for 'verte manere'; Digby 13 'viridis.'

XLII. This, chapter is taken direct from Damigeron XXIV: 'Fenicites lapis similis est avellanae feniceae, id est dactile subrubeus vero vel sanguineus; est mirabilis in manu sinistra gestatus ad tristiciam vel causas vel

actiones removendas '.

XLIII. Fumonius is a stone not found in classical lapidaries, but its relation with Damigeron XXXV shews the correct form to be memnonius. He states 'Memnoius (sic) lapis maximos habet actus et validissimos. Venena apparata et morbos et languores et timores et inimicitias expellit. Fidelem vero et firmum et eloquentem et modestum et ingressus et egressus faciles circa omnia efficit gerentem se... et omnes iras effugiet. Et naufragio fractus enatabit...' Digby 13 (fol. 19) gives the same spelling as the present text: 'Fumonius est lapis qui ut dicit Tiberius valet ad venenum et languorem et timorem, et ad conferendam victoriam et contra maris pericula et iram domini'.

995-996. Not in Damigeron or Digby 13.

XLIV. Fedus is a mistake for Medus (The same mistake is made in Digby 13, fol. 19, and in MS. C; see F. F. V. 692, variant.) The chapter is based on Damigeron XXXVI, but is in closer relation with Digby 13, with some additions from the other text. Digby 13 (fol. 19) has 'Fedus lapis est qui, bene tritus et potatus cum lacte mulieris primi infantis maris, reddit lumen oculis cecis, si sint etiam de illo lacte loti. Et ad dolorem pectoris valet potatus. Cum lacte ovis prima agni maris et albam pellem habentis, valet etiam ad vermine[m] et languorem et combustionem villarum'.

1013. Damigeron: 'podagricos eodem modo cum lacte ovis tritus quae semel genuit masculinum fetum unge, et sanantur'.

1015. Damigeron: 'si quis autem ex eo biberit, pulmonem evomet: oportet dare bibenti paululum ne sacietur'.

1019-1022. Damigeron: 'Nascitur vero in locis ubi est fluvius qui dicitur Phasin'.

XLV. This chapter is based on Damigeron XXV: 'Gagatromeos lapis est similis colore capreolae agresti. Quicumque eum portaverit in navali bello et in alio prelio, fortis erit et inimicos superabit. Hoc autem lapide usus est Hercules assidue et semper victor existebat. Deponens autem eum statim vincebatur'.

XLVI. This chapter is taken from Damigeron XXVI: 'Galactides lapis colore est cinereus, hunc quidam vocant anancitem 1, alii leografeten 2, Egiptii smaragdum, alii galbaniten, magi Egiptii senechiten... Hunc lapidem appellavit Sidostenes, magister magistrorum omnium, lithargum, quasi omnium oblivionem malorum hoc dedit... Facit etiam utilem negotationem. Laudavit eum Titan quod nullus alius lapis tantas virtutes habet... Est enim gustu dulcis, qui tritus lacteum colorem emittit.... Post balneum ieiuno datus cum mulso vel aqua mulieribus copiam lactis ministrat, vel ex lana gravide ovis facto filo et pertusato lapide circa collum ligatus. Similiter ovibus lacte carentibus ut satis habeant sic age : lavato ovili, circumsparge salem, oriente sole, habeas autem contritum lapidem tenuiter cum aqua, inde circumsparge ovile, et videbis quam plurimum eas lacte abundare; et si scabie laborabunt et hoc eis feceris, sanabuntur et fecundiores erunt.. Et gratiosum reddit, et peritum facit et facundum, efficacem et impe t]ratorem et persuasorem omnibus hominibus, et Deo placabilem... Invidie et fascino resistit. Dolorem dentium circumligatus liberat. Aptatus autem pueris et infantibus non permittit eos macerari. Et si quando minatus eis fuerit horridas minas, resistit melius quam aliud tutamentum. Preterea elatos eos constituit. Quod si mulieri difficulter parturienti filo facto de lana ovis fecundae ligatus circa dextrum femur, continuo sine dolore pariet, et omnes praeteritos dolores oblivioni tradit '

1067-1071. The same instructions are given in Damigeron with a view to increasing milk: lines 1071-1072 make the French text a repetition of lines 1101-1102.

^{1.} See chapter XIII of the present lapidary. Synochitis (the 'senechiten' of the text) is its complement: 'Synochitide umbras inferorum evocatas teneri aiunt' (Isidore XVI, xv, 22).

^{2.} Bib. Nat. 873 has 'leografiten', the text printed by E. Abel 'leucographiten'.

1082. The line is doubtful; lireclouc (perhaps 'fireclouc?', a contamination of 'feroncle' (furunculus) + clou?) appears to be used as synonymous of 'ruinne', 'roigne', the usual rendering of Latin' scabies'. The Cambridge Version, however, has 'clavel' 1068.

1083. E si ringen i est escrit. Not in Damigeron. The Latin Abbreviation has 'Et si in argento gestetur adeo diligetur qui eum tulerit'. Ringen may be some magic word. A possible identification is as a Middle English dative plural, giving the sense '[set] in rings'.

1103-1105. Not in Damigeron. Isidore (XVI, x, 4):

' Mittunt eam Nilus et Achelous amnes. '

XLVII. This chapter is taken directly from Damigeron XXVII: Gagates ... colore niger ... levis valde est ... Virtutes habet plurimas ... Aqua enim solutus dentes mobiles confirmat. Mulieribus menstrua provocat, si teratur lapis et super carbones aspergatur ardentes ut vaporetur interius, circumtecta pannis, sic sine dolore et sine noxa purgabitur. Si quis autem mancipia vult emere, hoc lapide trito suffumiget, et statim videbitur si caducus vel lunaticus fuerit. Ad rigores precordiorum et dolores et eversiones facit remedium. Incensus serpentes fugat... Incenditur et in aquam mittitur, et per triduum de eadem aqua potui detur parturienti, liberabitur. Demonibus et omnibis maleficis resistit. Virginitatem deprehendit... Preterea omnes fraudes et ligamenta omnia dissolvit et disrumpit. '

1135-1138. Not in Damigeron.

1139. Ja dedenz le cors freit n'avra. The author appears to have read 'frigores' for 'rigores precordiorum.'

1156-1158. lieure (fetters), buies (chains): Damigeron ' fraudes et ligamenta'.

XLVIII. This chapter is taken from Isidore (XVI, x, 5 or the parallel passage, ibid., xIII, 4): 'chalazias grandinis et candorem praefert et figuram, duritia quoque invicta, ut adamas; etiam in ignes posita manere suum frigus'.

XLIX. This chapter is also taken from Isidore (XVI, xv, 25): 'Hyaenia lapis in oculis hyenae bestiae invenitur, qui, si sub lingua hominis subditus fuerit, futura eum praecinere dicunt'.

L. Herimachius is not in Damigeron or Isidore, but there can be no doubt that 'Herinaceus lapis ' is meant. Digby 13 (fol. 19 v.) has 'Herimacius lapis est. Similis est colori ancipitris '.

LI. This chapter is based on Damigeron's account of jasper, with some additions from Isidore. Damigeron XXVIII: 'Jaspis lapis multis locis nascitur, et multorum colorum est. Omnium autem optimus et validissimus... Perfecte tamen consecratus et caste portatus febres fugat. Jaspis lapis et calcedonius dicitur, colore est viridis. Si sanctificatus fuerit et circumligatus, aquaticos curat. Preterea qui eum portaverit a pueritia nunquam mergetur neque vexabitur. Pulchrum quoque facit gestantem et fidelem et potentem... Sculpere oportet in eo Martem armatum aut virginem stolatam cum veste circumfusa tenentem laurum. Consecratum enim est perpetua consecratione'.

1195. Seze maneres. The usual number is seventeen (Isidore XVI, vII, 8). 1206. d'ewe nu te (perhaps ewewite?) mal: Damigeron 'aquaticos curat'. P. Meyer suggested the emendation 'd'ewe nuisant' to bring the

text into agreement with the Latin Abbreviation 'tutus erit ab aqua nocente', but the emendation seems unnecessary, as 'nuite', past part. (fem.) of 'nuire', might be used in the active sense of 'noxious', 'injurious'. Past participles were often so used in Old French (cf. A. Tobler Vermitsche Beiträge I, 2nd, ed., p. 145).

1223-1228. Isidore (ibid.) 'Iaspis de Graeco in Latinum viridis gemma

interpretatur: ias quippe viride, pinasin gemma dicitur'.

LII. The Hatton MS. of Damigeron does not include the jacinth. The Paris MS. however (B. N. nouv. acq. lat. 873 fol. 186 v.) in its appendix to the alphabetically arranged Damigeron has the following chapter: Jacincti tripliciter sunt : rubei videlicet, et dicuntur granati, citrini et veneti. Granati sunt omnibus meliores; quibus hec est proprietas : nam si mittantur ad ignem et multum insufflentur, quanto plus insufflantur, eo aemplius fiunt rubicundiores. Si in eis aliqua pictura vel sculptura fuerit, causa ignis destructur, et erint omnino clarissimi. Jacincti citrini non adeo ignem patiuntur. Veneti nullatenus ignem patiuntur. Quos omnes [calidos et siccos Aristoteles dixit esse. Alii dicunt rubeos esse calidos, venetos frigidos et citrinos mediocres. Omnes sunt confortativi tristicie et suspicionis ablativi. Valent contra sanguinis fluxum. Unde Aristotiles : Qui granatos in collo, manu vel aliquo corporis membro duxerint, si intraverint ad aliquam provinciam, pestifera eis non nocebunt '. Cf. Thomas Cantimpratensis, de natura rerum (Rawl. D. 358, pag. 88) 'Peregrinos vel peregrinum facit tutum. Tutamen est contra pestilenciam et contra serpentes atque venena'. This passage is reproduced almost word for word in Constantinus Africanus de gradibus (in Opera Omnia, Bale, 1536, I, p. 352). All are probably derived from the lost lapidary ascribed to Aristotle (see p. XIV). Analogous passages with the present description are: 'Sciendum quod huius modi lapidis tres sunt species. ... Et est lapis purus, sustinens ignem, quem si inveneris inequaliter tinctum, scilicet habentem aliquam guttam immense tinctam in aliqua sui parte et co-operueris eum bene cum carbonibus accensis, ita quod venti sufflatorii non tangant eum, et sufflaveris super eum, dissolvitur in eo gutta illa tincta et tingit totum alium et quod non erat bene tinctum... Et est alia species hujus lapidis... et hic similiter sustinet igne a et melioratur in eo... Iterum est alia species ... et ille lapis non sustinet ignem, quia devastatur in eo... Et complexio ejus est calida et sicca'. The short notice of the jacinth in Digby 13 (fol. 19 v) is in close relation with some passages of the present text not found in B. N. 873: Jacinctus est lapis quidam flavus et obscurus propter spissitudinem, Iacincti tres sunt species: alii granati, alii venas habentes, alii plani, qui omnes, teste Aristotile, valent 'ad 'iram iniquorum et fluxum sanguinis '.

LIII. This second chapter on the jacinth is related to a passage in Isidore (XVI, 1x, 3) '... hic ... caeruleum colorem habens ... purpuraque refulgens: hic autem non rutilat aequaliter: sereno enim perspicuus est atque gratus, nubilo coram oculis evanescit atque marcescit. In os missus frigidus est; in scalpturis durissimus, nec tamen invictus, nam adamante

scribitur et signatur '.

1274. P. Meyer makes the ingenious suggestion that this line is derived from a version of the above text giving 'Adam ante scribitur et signatur'. LIV. This chapter is based on Isidore (XVI, XIII, 6): 'Iris apud Arabiam in mari Rubro nascitur, coloris crystallini, sexangulata, dicta ex argumento

iris. Nam sub tecto percussa sole species et colores arcus caelestis in proximos parietes imitatur'.

1280. Mer Betee. Isidore ' in mari Rubro '; the Latin Abbreviation ' Rapontico mari '.

LV. This chapter is based on Isidore (XVI, 1x, 4): 'Hyacinthizon indicus est hyacinthum prope referens. Quidam autem eorum cristallis similes capillamentis intercurrentibus obscurantur'.

1296. P. Meyer suggests that the passage of Isidore given above must have been incorporated in some compilation attributed to Evax.

1297-1298. A misunderstanding of 'similes capillamentis intercurrentibus obscurantur'.

LVI. This is based on the chapter 'Lignites' (for Lychnites) in Damigeron XXX: 'Lignites lapis est speciosus, colore subvitreo, set mundo. Adversus nyctalopas, id est apud nocturnas apes [= aves], hic est stricas sive cavanas, aptus est portatus collo idonee. Persanat enim omnes. Preterea missus in panno lineo, et in fronte ligatus, fluxum sanguinis stringit. Sciet autem omnia predicere qui eum portaverit, ... Insuper si quis consecratum eum habuerit, et domus aliqua accendatur casu, continuo extinguetur incendium. Est autem lapis iste sic a Deo honoratus.'

Digby 13 (fol. 20) gives the same spelling and some of the same properties as the French text: 'Lelites lapis est similis verrine. Et valet contra estries et tristiciam et languorem et verminem et combustionem domus aut ville'.

LVII. This is taken from Damigeron XXXI: 'Linguros lapis optimum tutamentum est in domo, set et pregnantibus et infantibus ne timeant iuvat. Resistit autem et morbo regio potatus aut contritus cum vino '.

LVIII. The second account of *syncurium* is taken from Damigeron XXXII: 'Lincis lapis quem multi ligurium vocant, mox ubi minxerit linx, lapis fit, qui electrum dicitur. Dolorem stomachum compescit. Ventris abstinet reumatismum'.

1345. la cursun. Latin Abbreviation ' de fluxu ventris '.

LIX. This chapter is based on extracts from Damigeron's lengthy account of Lithargyrum XXXIII: '... Multi ex argento hoc faciunt et ex plumbo ... Virtus est ei staltica, id est strigida et stiptica, alta vulnera replens et superfluas carnes vulneribus crescere non consentiens, et cicatricem ducens.'

LX. This chapter is based on Damigeron XL: 'Odontelicius id est lupi dens: prosper et utilis militibus et venatoribus et aliquid rapere volentibus, et per aquam divinare aut per sensus volentibus... Aptissimus autem maxime furibus aliena furari cupientibus'. In the Latin Abbreviation the stone is called 'Centelius'.

Rings set with wolves' teeth are to be found in many collections. They are usually of South German manufacture and date from the 15th to the 17th centuries.

LXI. Lapis lazuli is not included in the Hatton MS. but Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873 has among the articles included after the text of Damigeron one that appears to have some connection with the present text (fol. 187): 'Lasuli lapis frigidus est et siccus in secundo gradu ... de quo unus scrupulus, potatus cum sirupo roseo et aqua calida fit optimus quartanariis ...' A much closer resemblance, however, exists between the present text and Digby 13, fol. 17: 'Lasulus lapis est de Frigia, tener multum, et valet in

unguentis et ad quartanam febrem et ad cordis timorem si bibatur cum cupella rosarum '.

1369. fere de Frise: P. Meyer suggests that this is a mistranslation of

'Lasuli lapis frigidus est', but Digby 13 gives 'est de Frigia'

LXII. This chapter is connected with Damigeron XXXIV but with modifications and additions that suggest its direct derivation from another source. The parallel passages in Damigeron are: 'Est autem colore ferrugineus, magnas habens in se virtutes, veluti spiritum in attrahendo sibi ferrum et retinendo... Sic adinvenerunt quod temptarent uxores suas si dilectionem erga seipsos aut benivolentiam custodirent vel haberent, quod bene perceperunt. Dormienti vero uxori sub capite latenter posuerunt lapidem istum, et si quidem erat casta ab altero viro ita accedebat ad maritum suum amplexans eum voluptabunda somnio, quasi impulsa per aliquem. Quod si cum altero coierat viro... de lecto in terram caderet mulier tacta. Concordiam quoque secum habet sic. Multas enim mulieres per rixam a maritis suis digressas reverti coegit, et diligere eorum matrimonium, sicque uxoribus earum maritos restituit. Gratiosum et obsequentem et iocundi sermonis portantem se ... prebet eis ... et victoriarum recuperationem... Fures autem cum volunt alicuius domus bona diripere, vel pretiosa, intrant domum, et in quatuor angulis domus carbones vivos ponunt et superaspergunt lapidem... sic transvertunt mentes et oculos in domo iacentium, ut timore nimio confusi fugiant domum putantes ruere, et sic omnia possunt auferre quae in domo sunt. Vires habet preterea purgatorias, et ideo ydropicis cum mulso datus '.

1409-1414. These lines are not derived from Damigeron or any Marbodean version, nor do they find a parallel in Thomas Cantimpratensis.

LXIII. This chapter is taken directly from Damigeron XXXVII: 'Melas... causam dicendi benedictionem, et impetrationem et victoriam facit. Omnem inquietudinem inimicitiarum demoniorum, maleficiorum magorum, coinquinationum, pollutionum, precesque, malorum incantationum et odium caeteraque mala a corpore expellit. Est autem lapis iste consecratus: deficiente luna, a XVII^s die usque ad XXX^{am}, eo utere. Crescente vero luna, usque ad XV diem, non utaris.

LXIV. This chapter is derived from Pliny (XXXVII, 180) 'Paeanitides ... praegnantes fieri et parere dicuntur mederique parturientibus. Natalis iis in Macedonia '... Isidore only records that the stone is found in Macedonia, and does not describe it: the intermediary may be Marbode

XXXIV.

LXV. This chapter is taken from a part of Damigeron's account of hieracitis (XXXVIII). 'Niger autem lapis qui gerachites vocatur... Est autem medicis idoneus in rebus prenoscendis hoc modo. Ubicumque volueris aliqua predicere: ablue os tuum bene, et in cera cum melle optimo sub lingua pone lapidem et scies et dices omnia futura que de te aliquis scit vel cogitat. In impetrationibus maxime congruit... Verum amatoria et persuasoria necessario efficit verba super alios lapides. Alliga ergo lapidem tibi et vade ad puellam vel feminam et non tibi contradicet. Quod si scire volueris haec de eo vera esse, sic proba. Lacte et melle commixtis circumline habentem lapidem super se, et non insidebit musca super eum...'

1475-1480. These lines have no parallel in Damigeron or in the Marbodean versions.

LXVI. This chapter is based on Damigeron XXXIX: 'Orites vero lapis est colore nigerrimus... aptus est autem ad morsus bestiarum curandos... Est vero alter orites lapis viridis subcandidas maculas habens. Hunc autem lapidem an verum sit probare volens; pones multos durissimos lapides in maximo igne et inter eos istum appone et tam diu dimitte ut comburantur alii lapides; deinde si hunc integrum inveneris et inlesum, habeas eum carum et tutamentum quia omnia pervincet, omneque periculum et omnem timorem effugabit. Est etiam tercium genus istius lapidis quasi lamina ferrea ex uno latere lenis, ex altera parte velut acutos habens clavellos... nam reges concubinis suis, ut non deformentur aut ut filios minus generent aut minus pariant vel non concipiant, hunc lapidem circumligant eis. Tantam efficaciam sterilitatis ei dedit natura ut si gravide imposueris, coget eam per posteriora infantem eicere'.

1492, Neires tecches: Damigeron 'subcandidas maculas': Digby 13

(fol. 17) 'albas maculas'.

1512. plaine et legiere. P. Meyer notes that this is a mistranslation of

'lenis', mis-read'levis'.

LXVII. This chapter is based on Damigeron XLI: 'Optallius lapis circa oculos efficax est, nam qui eum gerit nunquam dolore oculorum laborabit. Aptus est autem furibus ut non teneantur... Hoc usi sunt fures furari lapide gestando eum '.

LXVIII. This is also taken direct from Damigeron XLII: 'Obsianus lapis facit multa Est enim optimus et magnus adversus somniorum incertitudines. Volentibus insuper alios ledere, in hoc eos iuvat precipue. Si quis autem in eo solem et lunam sculpserit et gestaverit eum consecra-

tum sic, bonam vitam exiget '.

LXIX. The onyx is not included in Damigeron. The present chapter is partly based on Isidore (XVI, vIII, 3) 'Onix appellata quod habeat in se permixtum candorem in similitudinem unguis humanae. ... Hanc India vel Arabia gigni: : distant autem invicem : nam Indica igniculos habet albis cingentibus zonis, Arabica autem nigra est cum candidis zonis. Genera eius quinque'. Digby 13 (fol. 19 v.) has 'Onix quidam est sicut unguis manus, alius ut pollex rustici et habet aquae colorem et albas maculas in ora. Alius est niger et albas habet listas. Alius in medio flavus in circuitu [albus] et est valde nocivus'.

1556-1558. Not in Damigeron or Digby 13. The source is unknown. LXX. *Onichinus* is not described in Damigeron, and Digby 13 only classes it with the onyx. Part of this account of it appears to be derived from the description of the onyx given in Marbode IX (175-176):

'In somno lemures et tristia cuncta figurat, Multiplicat lites, et commovet undique rixas.'

1567-1570. The source of these lines is unknown.

LXXI. This chapter is derived from Damigeron XLIV 'Pantheros lapis habet plurimos colores... eum autem mane videre bonum est : proficit enim ad victoriam. Est enim invictus et sacer... Qui ad similitudinum panthere, que omnibus coloribus est picta, dictus est pantheros...' It is directly connected with Digby 13 (tol. 19) 'Pantheros lapis est creatus in bestia que vocatur pantera, et est multorum colorum lapis iste et valet contra malos vicinos, die qua videbitur, et ad conferendam victoriam'.

1579. par matin. Damigeron 'Eum autem mane videre bonum est'.

LXXII. The source of this chapter is doubtful: it is neither the *pyrites* nor the *pyritis* of Isidore or Marbode, nor has it a close relation with Damigeron XLIII. The stone is not included in Digby 13. The only passage to be connected with it is Damigeron's phrase (XLIII) 'Caligines oculorum purgat, duritiis diaforesin facit et digestionem rei'.

1591. corance. Latin Abbreviation 'stringit etiam fluxum ventris'.

LXXIII. This chapter is based on Isidore (XVI, 1v, 5) 'Pyrites ... cuius plurimus ignis, siquidem facile scintillas emittit: hic tenentis manum si vehementius prematur, adurit ... 'or with the similar passage in XVI, xI, 8 b.

1599. The source of this confusion between pyrites and jet is unknown. LXXIV. The *proselitus* is the *drosolithus* of Isidore (XVI, xII, 2) 'Drosolithus varius. Nominis causa quia si ad ignem adplicatur, velut sudorem mittit'.

LXXV. This chapter is based on Damigeron XLV: 'Silenites lapis habet similitudinem iaspidis. Aptus est, fortis, gravis, lucidus, mirabilis, sanctus. Hic enim crescente luna et decrescente crescit et decrescit... Proficit etiam tipicis [= phtisicis] et languentibus...' There is a closer connection between the present chapter and Digby 13 (fol. 19) 'Silenites similis est iaspidi in colore. Et valet contra languorem et guttam, et crescit et decrescit secundum lunam'.

LXXVI. This chapter is based on the first of the two chapters devoted to the sapphire in Damigeron XLVII: 'Saphirus est lapis qui et sirten appellatur. Invenitur autem in extremis partibus Libie circum Sirtes, expulsus a mari per tempestates ... Qui igitur habet hunc lapidem armatus est adversus omnem fraudem et omnia maleficia... Hujus tamen potentia naturalis dicitur esse divina. Nam si quis a rege vel preposito ponitur in vinculis propter delictum, habeat secum hunc lapidem et tangat de eo vincula, rumpentur... Est autem optimus ad amicitiam et graciam reconciliandam... and on one sentence of the second chapter: 'Facit divinantibus per aquam intelligere sanctam responsionem.'

LXXVII. This account of tecolithus is analogous with Marbode LV. which is derived from Pliny. Digby 13 (fol. 19) has 'Tegolitus est lapis similis grano olive, qui, si potatus sit cum aqua, valet ad renes et vesicam'.

LXXVIII. Trisites is the chrysitis of Pliny (It is spelt 'Crisites' in Bib. Nat. nouv. acq. lat. 873). The account here given is based on Damigeron L: 'Crisites Hatton 76, Trisites] lapis similis est arcui coeli. Et hic fortis est et gravis, habens in medio apicem tanquam albam et nigram. Hic manu gestatus imperatoris proficit ad causas iuredicas'. A wholly different account of the stone is given in Digby 13 (fol. 20 v.).

THE APOCALYPTIC LAPIDARY.

I. This item is preserved only in N and may be an addition. Crystal is not included in the list of the stones of the foundations of the Heavenly City, but may well be included among the Apocalyptic stones on account of Rev. xxi. ii, 'lumen ejus simile lapide pretiosi tamquam lapidi jaspidis, sicut crystallum', and xxi, ii' fluvium aquae vitae splendidum tam-

quam crystallum'. It also occasionally takes the place of the sard in the list of the twelve stones, as for instance in St. Brendan.

The description of crystal here given closely resembles the account of the beryl in chapter IX. (A resemblance between the two stones is noted in Thomas Cantimpratensis, Rawl. D 358, pag. 85; since both were commonly cut in lenticular form in the early Middle Ages their effects in refracting light were naturally similar.) It offers certain resemblances with the account of the stone given in the Apocalyptic Lapidary in Hrabanus Maurus, de Universo Lib. XVII, cap. IX (Migne, Pat. Lat., III, p. 471) 'Hic appositus radiis solis adeo rapit flammam, ut aridis spongiis vel foliis ignem praebet'. The present lapidary, indeed, closely follows Hrabanus Maurus in its descriptions of the stones enumerated; it is usually remote from Marbode or Damigeron.

II. The description of jasper here given is taken from Hrabanus Maurus, op. cit., cap. VII (Migne, III, p. 486): 'Jaspidum multa sunt genera. Alius enim viridis coloris et tinctus quasi floribus apparet. Alius smaragdi habens similitudinem, sed crassi coloris ... alius nivei et spumae marmorum fluctuum, quasi misto cruore obrutilans'. (Cf. Digby 13, fol. 20' Iaspidum quidam sunt virides, quidam albi, et quidam albi cum rubore interserto'.)

18. MS, A fol. 36 v. has ' Quicunque illum super se habuerit phantasma non ei nocebit '.

23. Instead of desconfiz we should probably read desconfés.

46. unkes ne concevrat. Marbode says on the contrary (99) 'Appositusque juvat mulierem parturientem'. He has been followed by most translators; the Lapidaire de Modène (90-93), however, has 'Mais a feme nen est il preus, Car il lor tolt une droiture, Qui lor avient de lor nature, S'en perdent lor conçoivement.' The twelfth century lapidary of Arnoldus Saxo (See Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum, XVIII, 1875, p. 428) in describing the stone in chapter XLIII, states 'Jaspis ... luxuriam cohibet et negat conceptum, et eius virtus est contra fluxum sanguinis'. The statement is repeated in a Latin Apocalyptic Lapidary at Brussels quoted by Pannier (p. 219).

III. The connexion with Damigeron or Marbode is again remote, nor is the account much nearer to that given by Hrabanus Maurus. Digby 13, fol. 18 v. has 'Saphyrus habens aeris clari similitudinem valet contra iram domini et confert omnia bona'.

IV. The source of this item is not evident: it is possibly that utilized in the A. N. V. A. (XXV) and the Second Prose Lapidary (IX). Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., cap. VII: Migne, III, p. 466) has 'Calcedonius quasi ignis lucernae pallentis specie renitet... radiis autem solis vel digitorum attritu, si excandeat, paleas ad se rapere dicitur'.

65. Cf. the second Apocalyptic lapidary in MS. A: 'Pulchrum quoque facit gestantem et fidelem et potentem et omnia perficientem'.

77-81. Cf. Digby 13, fol. 18 v. 'Calcedonius valet ad auferendam tristiciam et trahit paleas ad modum gagatis, si sit similiter fricatus'. The A. N. V. A. (468) has 'E si retolt ire e tristor'.

V. The description of the stone is close to that given in Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., Migne, III, p. 466): 'Smaragdus nimiae viriditatis est: adeo, ut herbas virentes, frondesque geminas etiam superet omnes, inficiens circa se viriditate repercussum aerem'; which in its turn is derived from Isidore (XVI, VII, I).

84-7. Cf. F. F. V. 217 'Esmeragde par sa culur Veint tutes chioses de verdur '.

90. Cf. F. F. V. 250 'Ki la porte bien chastement'; but the phrase is used in every item of the present lapidary.

92. Marbode 157 ' Emundat fessos viridi mulcedine visus '.

VI. The description has a close connection with Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., p. 467): 'Quintus sardonyx. Hic ex onyche candorem, ex sardio ruborem trahens, ab utraque sardonyci nomen accepit: sunt enim ejus genera plurima. Alius enim terrae rubrae similitudinem tenet. Alius, quasi per humanum unguem sanguis eniteat, bicolor apparet. Alius tribus coloribus subterius nigro, medio candido, superius niveo consistit'.

The virtues — none of which are enumerated in Marbode — appear to be derived from the same source as Digby 13, fol. 18 v. 'Sardonix valet contra inimicos et injurias et valet ad castitatem conferendam'. Thomas Cantimpratensis (Rawl. D 358, pag. 90) has 'Reddit prudentem et humilem qui hunc portat'.

Cf. Philippe de Thaun's Bestiary 2989-2990:

'Sardonix mustre chasteé Entre sainz e humilité'.

VII. This account owes something to Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., p. 467), who says 'Sardius, qui ex integro sanguinei coloris est', and also bears some resemblance to the A. N. V. A. XXVI.

bears some resemblance to the A. N. V. A. XXVI.
127. Cf. Sloane 1784, fol. 10 'Tenet in fidelitate' and the Lapidaire

Chrétien, 148: 'Il tient home en loiauté'.

VIII. The first part of this description (lines 134-137) agrees closely with the Alphabetical Lapidary 535-538. Hrabanus Maurus says (op. cit., p. 468): 'Chrysolithus lapis, quasi aurum fulget, scintillas habens ardentes'.

140. A possible source of this lies in Hrabanus Maurus 'symbolical interpretation of the stone: 'Cujus specie figurantur hi, qui intellectu supernae verae sapientiae fulgentes, verba exhortationis in proximis, vel etiam virtutum signa, quasi scintillas ignis effundunt'.

IX. This description of the beryl is not particularly close to Hrabanus Maurus; it appears to be derived from Damigeron VII (Cf. Alphabetical

Lapidary XIV and notes).

145. Damigeron: 'limphaticus magnus et lucidus et clarus'. Cf. Bodleian MS. Auct. D 4, 11, fol. 305 'licet ut aqua sole percussa'.

151. Une austerule de mer : Damigeron 'locusta marina '.

152-153. Usually said of crystal.

154-161. These lines correspond to lines 3083-90 of Philippe de Thaun's

Bestiary.

X. The description of the stone is in close relation with that given by Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., p. 468): 'Topazius lapis ... preciosus est, qui duos fertur habere colores: unum auri purissimi, et alterum aetherea claritate relucentem ... Hic regibus ipsis fertur esse mirabilis, ut inter divitias suas nihil se simile possidere cognoscant'. It should also be compared with Auct. D 4, 11, fol. 135: 'habet duos colores ex auro et aetherea claritate maxime lucens cum splendore solis tangitur, superans omnium gemmarum claritate ... nihil est eo carius regibus inter divitias'.

191. Cf. the second Apocalyptic lapidary in MS. A: 'Topazius cum ab aliquo fuerit deportatus, nullus ei nocere poterit inimicus. Hoc ad maleficiorum aversionem habere in domo bonum est'.

XI. Marbode XV describes the stone in a similar manner but adds 244 'Quas habeat vires potui cognoscere nondum'. In A. N. V. A. (XIX) and Second Prose Lap. (XXIV) the wearer is said to win the esteem and affection of others, but no other virtues are mentioned. Digby 13, fol. 18 v. gives 'Crisopas valet contra diabolum et inimicum alium et contra omnes infirmitates et mala omnia'.

XII. This description is close to Hrabanus Maurus (op. cit., p. 469) 'Hyacinthus in Aethiopia reperitur, caeruleum colorem habens... Hoc autem non rutilat aequaliter; sed cum coeli facie mutatur: sereno autem perspicuus atque gratus est, nubilo coram oculis evanescit atque marcescit'.

218. Rev. xxI, 19-20.

220. Cf. Digby 13, fol. 20 ' Jacincti quidam sunt de brun semblant et entremedlet de blanc [= sanc ?] et duri granati qui mutantur colorem suum admodum aeris '.

238-253. Cf. Digby 13, fol. 18 v. 'Jacinctus granatus valet ad peragendum velle portantis et ad malas pociones et dolorem capitis die qua eum viderit, et ad sanguinis mixturam et ad plage ratunculum [= dracunculum?] si plaga de illo fuerit tacta'.

XIII. The opening lines are close to Marbode XVI, and should be compared with the F. F. V. Hrabanus Maurus also has a similar description (op. cit., p. 470). 'Amethystus purpureus est permixto violaceo colore, et quasi rosae nitore, quasdamque leviter flammulas fundens. Sed et quidam non ex toto in purpurea igneus, sed quasi vinum rubens apparet'. The account of its virtues offers some parallels with Digby 13, fol. 18: 'Ametistus valet ad febres et calidum malum et ad fantasma et ad pavorem dormiendo et ad mala sompnia et ad inimicos et tradicionem et ad diaboli nocumenta et insidias et ad equi infuturam et ad sortelure (sic) et ad trencesuns et ad farchi et strangelun'.

272. giste. Digby 13 ' calidum malum '.

XIV. These appear to be the opening lines of a description of the *unio* or pearl, but they are hopelessly corrupt. A comparison with Philippe de Thaon's *Bestiary* (3063-3064) suggests the emendation:

Unïun naist de la rosee Du ciel, dunt ele est engendree.

The pearl can properly be included in a list of the Apocalyptic stones, since Rev. xxi. 21 states 'Et duodecim portae duodecim margaritae sunt per singula, et singulae portae erant ex singulis margaritis '. Hrabanus Maurus has a chapter on it in his lapidary of Biblical stones.

XV. It is not improbable that this chapter really belongs to the Alphabetical Lapidary, where the principal MS. (L) has substituted a passage from Philippe de Thaon's *Bestiaire*. See note to Alphabetical Lap. I.

The description agrees very well with that of the *Bestiaire* (2894-2895) and suggests that in the latter we should read 'Par le sanc de buc et od plum 'instead of 'et de plum'. Lead is not mentionned in Marbode, but Digby 13, fol. 19 v. has 'Adamas lapis est; valet talis nature quod, quamvis sit aliorum omnium lapidum durissimus, sanguine irci superposito, lima plumbi in minutis partibus potest dividi'.

LAPIDARY OF ENGRAVED GEMS, FIRST VERSION (MSS. P. AND Q.).

Incipit.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that Marbode's name is used here only because it was commonly associated with lapidaries. A Latin text at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (221 AII 10, fol. 53-55) of the early 14th century and English script has as its *incipit* 'Liber Marbodij de sculptura gemmarum'. In general content it much resembles the present version, but the verbal likeness between this and the other Latin texts referred to is even closer.

I. The fiery triplicity of the Zodiac. W. LVII, Z. IV and Y. XIX all give the same account, but with the addition of 'igneus est et orientalis'. Ua. XXI has: 'In quocunque lapide inveneris arietem, leonem, et sagittarium insculptum, illi lapides ignei sunt et orientales, et se ferentes faciunt Deo et hominibus gratos, et liberat eos a febribus cotidianis et

hydropisi, et reddunt eos facundos et ingeniosos '.

II. The earthy triplicity. The same lapidaries describe it in similar terms to the present text, but add 'Hii sunt frigidi, meridionales, consecrati perpetuo'. Ua. XXII gives the closest analogy, but even this is not exact: 'In quibuscumque lapidibus inveneris taurum, virginem et capricornum, hii lapides frigidi sunt et meridionales, et perpetuo reddunt se

ferentes liberos a synocha febre '.

III. The airy triplicity is incomplete: Aquarium has been misread aquarum and translated 'de eawes', and Libra is omitted. Y. III has a similar item without the omission and with additions: 'In quocumque lapide geminos insculptos inveneris, vel libram, vel aquarium, occidentales sunt; a febribus quartanis et paralisi custodiunt, gratumque gestantem faciunt'.

IV. The watery triplicity. Y. IV has 'In quocumque lapide cancrum insculptum inveneris, vel scorpionem, seu pisces, illi frigidi sunt et septentrionales: defendunt ferentes ab archeticha, terciana et acuta febre. Hii consecrati sunt. 'W LII has 'ab ethica et terciana febre atque cau

son '...

V. The planet Saturn. Y. V has 'In quocumque lapide hominem vel Saturnum insculptum inveneris, habentem in dextra manu falcem, hic lapis potentem facit portantem, de die in diem reddit potenciorem '. Ua. VII has 'reddit se ferentem potentem, cuius potestas crescit semper

usque dum eum habuerit' (So W. XXXIX).

VI. The planet Jupiter. The sigil is found (with slight variations) in the majority of mediaeval lapidaries of engraved gems. A version close to the French text is given in Y. VI: 'In quocumque lapide sculptum inveneris hominem vel Jovem habentem capud arietis, hic lapis gestantem reddit amabilem ab omni genere hominum vel animalium, et petita impetrabit'. W XLIV has 'Si inveneris in quocumque jaspide sigillum sculptum in que sit Jupiter habens formam hominis et capud arietis, portans diligetur ab omni creatura, et si aliquid petierit ab aliquo, impetrabit'. (So Ua. VIII).

VII. The planet Mars: the sigil shews Mars and Venus together. The Latin text appears to have been much abridged by the translator.

W. LIX has 'Si inveneris in lapidibus sigillum sculptum in quo sit mortuus [= Mars] armatus aut virgo stellata [= stolata] cum veste confusa tenens laurum, hic lapis perpetua consecratione consecratus est; pulchrum facit gestantem et facilem et potentem et omnia perficientem, et qui eum portaverit a puericia nunquam mergetur neque vexabitur'. Ub. VII has an incomplete version of the item, beginning 'In jaspide oportet sculpere Martem armatum aut virginem solam cum veste circumfusa tenentem laurum'. A more faithful rendering will be found in the Second Version VII.

VIII. Sun and Moon. A similar sigil is given in W. LIII and Y. XXXII of which W. LIII is the nearest to the present text: 'Si inveneris in quocumque lapide sigillum sculptum in quo sit sol sive luna, ille lapis perpetua consecratione est consecratus, et semper feras tecum bonam ducis vitam'

IX. Mercury. The description is incomplete. Y. IX has 'In quocumque lapide sculptum inveneris hominem Mercurium alas habentem in pedibus, et in sinistra manu virgam serpente involutam, hic facit gestantem sapientia habundare, et sanitate gaudere, et graciam confert. 'The last phrase in Ua. IX is given as 'gratus erit Deo et omni populo', which is closer to the French version.

X. A version of this sigil is given in almost all lapidaries of engraved stones. W. LX approximates most closely to the present text: 'Si inveneris in quocumque lapide sigillum sculptum in quo sit homo habens in manu sua palmam, hic lapis reddit ferenti se potestates et principes benevolos et placitos' (So Ua. XXVI).

XI. The constellation Hydra. Ua. X: 'Si quis in aliquo lapide invenerit serpentem sculptum, habentem super se urnam, in cauda corvum, qui hunc lapidem habuerit omnibus bonis abundabit, et erit astutus et providus contra futura. Creditur enim hic lapis posse resistere nocivo calori; hoc enim habet a cancro sub quo suum caput et caudam dirigit usque ad centaurum '. Y. XII gives a similar account; W. XLIV is defective. Only the first part has been translated, but a complete rendering is given in Second Version XII.

XII. The constellation Argo. Ua. XIV: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit navis habens velum in altum et protensum, in omni negotio eris superior'. W. XLVII and V. XV both have 'velum altum et excelsum'.

XIII. The constellation Lepus. Ua. XV: 'Si inveneris in lapide leporem sculptum, quamdiu illum habueris ab aliqua demoniaca umbra] laedi non poteris'.

XIV. The constellation Canis. A shortened version of Y. XVI 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit sculptus canis qui in leone est, cum leo sit ignee nature et sicce, hic conservat membra tuta ab ydropesi, et venenatos morsus canis non pertimescet '.

XV. The constellation Aquila. A shortened version of Y. XIX: 'Si inveneris lapidem habentem insculptam aquilam: hic conservat veteres honores et novos acquirere facit'.

XVI. The constellation Cygnus. Y. XX: 'Si inveneris lapide insculptum cignum, hic liberat a paralysi et quartana.'

XVII. The constellation Pegasus. Y. XXI has 'Si inveneris lapide insculptum equum alatum, qui dicitur Pegasus, hic optimus est militantibus et bellantibus; praebet et velocitatem et audaciam, et liberat equos

ab infusione '. W. XXXXVI and Ua. I give a longer description less like

the present text but including the phrase 'campestri bello

XVIII. This and the succeeding items are of a different character, and their ultimate source is more obviously Eastern. Latin versions of the sigils they describe are found dispersed through the MS. lapidaries, but the original types are difficult to identify. The present item appears to represent Jupiter: the crocodile is an Egyptian addition, or indicates the position of the original constellation in the Heavens, or symbolizes (as in parts of Asia Minor) the principle of evil. Y. XL gives a passage having some analogy with the present text: 'Quum inveneris lapidem nigrum, habentem hominem, qui in dextra portat sceptru n et in altera manu avem volantem expansis alis, et sub ipsis figuris cocodrillum: hic valet contra incantaciones demonum et contra iniquos demones et fugat de obsessis corporibus. Et dicitur hunc Alexandrum tulisse. In ferro poni debet'. A similar item is given in Z. XI.

XIX. The nearest analogue to this item is to be found in Z. XII and Y. XLI, which read 'Quum inveneris in lapide nigro hominem sedentem super leopardum, et teneat caudam in manu, hic contra malas bestias et suffocationes valet'. The description there given recalls the figure of Dionysus as represented on the mosaic pavement at Naples. The French lapidary of engraved gems printed as Sir John Mandeville's (see T. Wright, in Archaeologia, XXX, p. 454) has a similar item, but describes the rider as holding 'une cédule escripte', another misreading of 'caudam'.

XX. The only Latin text that can be brought into relation with this item is Y. XLII 'Cum inveneris in iaspide nigro hominem qui in dextera tenet leporem et in sinistra virgam, positus in auro virtutem habet pacificandi, et victoriam in casibus optinendi. Contra bestias etiam nigromantici utuntur hoc lapide'. This is exactly translated in the Mandeville

Lapidary, XXXIV and LIII.

XXI. The Latin texts examined have not revealed the source of this item. It would seem to be a corruption of the sigil of Mars (cf. Z. II, W. II). Mandeville LIV has 'Ung homme fort et robuste, lequel ait face terrible et soit comme courroucé et yreulx, restraingnant en soy le front, tenant en sa main destre une lance et en sa main senestre ung cheval, et qu'il y ait dessoubz ses piés ung homme qui soit gisant, adonc doit estre mise en euvre. Elle donne victoire en batailles; et se aucun assiet ung cristail et il le pourte autour d'ung chastel, tantot ceulx qui seront dedans se combatront et se rendront'.

XXII. This sigil has not been found in any other lapidary. The sign

should be interpreted as 'Capricornum

XXIII. This item is in relation with Z. XIV and Y. XLIII which reads: 'Quum inveneris in lapide coronatus homo, et in dextra eius sceptrum, et in sinistra eius palma et sub pedibus eius scabellum; positus in auro, promovet ad honores, et nihil attemptatis quod secundum Deum sit, quod non facilius assequaris'. Mandeville (XXXV) describes the sigil as in the present text, but ascribes to it the property of ensuring a response to prayer.

XXIV. A Latin parallel to this item is given in Z. XVI and in Y. XLV: 'Quum invenitur in lapide homo, qui tenet in dextra lampadem et in sinistra capud femine, hic valet ad concordiam, et si quis habuerit eum super se quum dormit de facili non excitabitur'. The French version

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appears to be expanded and partly misunderstood from such an original. The sign probably means 'Scorpio'.

XXV. A Latin original has not been found for this item.

3. The sign probably means 'Gemini'. Magor = Magorum?

XXVI. This item is based on a similar version to W. I. 'De sigillo facto per Mercurium. Si inveneris sigillum in lapide ita sculptum sicut virum sedentem, longam barbam, cervicem curvatum habentem, et collo quatuor homines habentem iacentes et teneat in manibus vulpem et vulturem, hoc sigillum ad collum suspensum valet ad omnes plantaciones et ad invenciones thesaurorum, cujus argumentacio talis est: accipe lanam nigram absque tinctura, ut natura eam produxit, et fac inde fieri culcitram, que impleatur palea tritici et pulvinar similiter, quod super culcitra ponatur et desuper dormas, sompniabis thesauros regionis in qua fueris et qualiter eos habere possis. Et cetera alia virtus eius omnes egritudines bestiarum que biberunt de aqua in qua lotum fuerit sigillum curantur'. Chael I describes the sigil: 'Hominis figura sedentis post aratrum, cum longa barba, vultuque longo et superciliis curvatis, in cuius collo sint quatuor homines iacentes, et qui teneat in manibus vulpem et vulturem'

3. turtre. Probably a mistake for 'vultre' or 'vutre'.

XXVII. This item is in close relation with W. II: 'De Jaspide sub Marte. In lapide rubeo si inveneris sigillum sculptum sicut hominem ad collum clipeum habentem et in capite galeam gestantem erectum, tenentem gladium, serpentem pedibus conculcantem, hoc ad collum suspensum gestans licet nullum fortissimum timere, nam in omnibus et contra omnes victor existens praevalebit, maxime in die Martis, in qua gestantibus vis fortior et maior habundabit'. The sigils of Solomon (given in the Commentatio de Magnetica Curatione ... authore R. G. M. D., Pt. II of Trinum Magicum ... editum a Cesare Longino, Frankfurt 1663) includes this (II) and adds 'debesque ligari in aere', which the French version translates 'en ascer'.

XXVIII. This is in close relation with W. III: 'De jacincto sub Jove. Si inveneris in iacincto albo equum sculptum super se cocodrillum depictum, ferentem huiusmodi sigillum in omnibus causis et placitis valere cognoscas, rebus et verbis gestantem se exornat, cunctis placitum, decorum, clarum, amabilem morigeratumque demonstrat. Huius maior vis in auro probatur'. The 'signe' of the French text is obviously derived

from the Latin sigillum.

XXIX. This is in close relation with W. IV: 'De corneolo sub Venere. In corneolo si inveneris sigillum sculptum sicut hominem sedentem et virginem ante illum stantem cuius capilli ad renes pendeant, virque sursum respiciat, cuius sigillum annulo aureo ponderis sigilli duodecim exequato ponas, mittasque sub lapide herbam terebintinam et ambram, et si quemvis aliquem tetigeris anulo, tue se reddet obediencie voluntati, cunctasque tibi mulieres inclinantes et obedientes facias '.

XXX. W. V gives a fuller account of this sigil; the present text is closer to Solomon V: 'Equum spumantem cum viro supra se tenenti sceptrum manu, in amethysto sculptum, scias illud sigillum prodesse ad omnes res quas habet, qui illud gerit, omnesque principes et primates erunt ei obedientes, debet autem ligari in auro vel argento in duplo ad sigillum '. The reading of Q, 'medle ensemble', is not supported by either Latin text.

XXXI. Chael VI has: 'Hominis sedentis cum accensa candela in manu imago, si in chrysolito sculpta fuerit, gestantem divitem efficit, de-

betque in purissimo auro ligari'. Y. IX omits the detail that the man is sitting, but differs from the French text in also omitting the statement

that the stone should be set in gold.

XXXII. This is in relation with W. VI: 'De crisolito sub sole. Si inveneris in crisolito sigillum sculptum mulierem in una manu avem tenentem in altera piscem bajulantem, hoc sigillum in capiendis avibus piscibusque hujusmodi officii executionibus optime valere cognoscas. Hoc si ad manum pervenerit et gestare voluerit, in argenteo annulo ponetur ita ut locus ille annuli quo lapis ponitur ab utraque parte perforatus ac vitrifectus videri possit'.

XXXIII. This closely resembles Uc. IX, W. VIII, and Solomon XXXIII, which reads: 'Militem super equo currentem cum cornu ad collum et cum arbore ante ipsum, sculptum in pretioso aliquo lapide, scias valere ad omnes venationes'. W. VIII has 'tubicinantem' in place

of 'cum cornu ad collum'.

XXXIV. This is connected with Uc. XI and V. XI: 'Si in pirite sigillum hoc modo sculptum inveneris turturem et olive ramum ore tenentem, in argenteo anulo ponas et tecum deferas; a cunctis miraberis multaque convivia tibi operabuntur, et in illis conviviis ubi presens fueris, nullus qui ad os manu dextera cibum deferat saturabitur, sed omnes te conspicient et mirabuntur'.

The Columba Noae was described by Bayer in 1603, but may have been

so figured at a much earlier date.

XXXV. This is closely connected with Uc. XII: 'Si in aliquo preciosorum [lapidum] sigillum taliter sculptum inveneris, sicut scorpionem et sagittarium inter se pugnantes, in anulo ferreo pone, et si vim ejus velis cognoscere, figuram ejus in ceram exprime, et quoscunque ex eadem cera tetigeris, inter se discordantes altrinsecus et male volentes perpetualiter facies'.

The sigil may possibly have arisen from the legend that Sagittarius

aims his arrow at the Scorpion.

XXXVI. Uc. XIII and W. XI both describe a like sigil: 'Si in aliquo preciosorum lapidum inveneris hoc modo sculptum, arietem videlicet et semibovem, in argenteo anulo pone, et quoscumque tetigeris discordantes

pacificabis'.

XXXVII. This item has some analogies with Uc. XIV: 'Si inveneris sigillum in jacincto marino hoc modo sculptum, semifeminam videlicet et semipiscem, tenentem in una manu lanceam et in altera ramum, hoc sigillum in auro obrizo pone, et vim ejus talem cognoscere: anulum in quo fuerit cera cooperi, quod in pugno stricte tenens et invisibilis quocunque volueris ire poteris'. W. XII has 'in manu una speculum...': Z. VI 'Speculum sive ramum olive', Y. VI 'Speculum et ramum olive'. None of the Latin texts give any equivalent for 'arc'.

XXXVIII. This is close to Uc. XV: Si in aliquo preciosorum lapidum sigillum taliter sculptum inveneris, virum videlicet arantem et desuper dominicam manum signum + facientem, et aliquot stellas juxta sculptas et tecum deferas, et messes et fructus regionis in qua fueris nulla tempes-

tate periclitabuntur'.

XXXIX. Uc. XVI: 'Si inveneris sigillum in jaspide viridi sculptum, caput sicut et collum ab humero et supra, hoc in anulo argenteo vel aeneo pone, et quocunque cum illo perrexeris vel navigaveris, sive in mari vel in fluminibus, nullo modo periclitaberis.'

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XL. Uc. XVII: 'Si in aliquo preciosorum lapidum sigillum inveneris taliter sculptum, sicut basiliscum et imaginis [= imaginem?] personae, cujus una feminae et altera serpentis, hoc sigillum si tecum feras omnia venenalia animalia sive reptilia tractare poteris'.

XLI. Uc. XVIII: 'Si inveneris in corneolo basiliscum et draconem pugnantem et caput bovis desuper, hoc sigillum suspende ad collum, et si cum aliqua ferali bestia sive marina sive silvestri vel alia qualicunque

pugnaveris, victa subcumbit'.

XLII. W. XXXI: 'Si in jaspide inveneris sculptum sicut virum stantem et tenentem falcem in una manu super capud suum et sub pedibus parum de radice squille, portans sit securus ab omnibus inimicis suis, et si obviaverit, ei nullus erit ex illis qui sibi male loquatur', and Hermes XV (as given in the text printed in the de magnetica curatione): 'Hominis tenentis falcem in manu super caput suum figura et sub pedibus crocodilum, si in lapide sculpta erit, ac in annulo plumbeo ligata, et sub lapide sit parum radice squillae, qui secum hunc annulum portaverit, ab inimicos securus erit, et in itinere a latronibus'.

2. joile: although supported by both MSS. is probably a mistake for 'faus' or 'fals', cf. Second Version XLVI. The Latin texts have 'falx'.

XLIII. This item is incomplete in both P and Q. It should probably be completed according to W. IX, V. X and Uc. X: 'Si inveneris in turchesio tale sigillum, virum scilicet flexis genibus sculptum sursum respicientem et pannum tenentem, pone in auro optimo et tecum caste et diligenter defer, tibique gratiam maximam in emendis omnibus rebus sive vendendis accumulabis'. The Second Version XXXIV, however, gives another sigil for the turquoise, which has the same virtues ascribed to it.

XLIV. A modified abbreviation of W. XXI: 'In jacincto albo si inveneris sigillum sculptum in se virum, scilicet Jovem habentem in capite coronam et sedentem super thronum quadrupedem et in unumquemque pedem super quatuor homines tenentes in collo eorum et ipsi quatuor vires [= viri] sint stantes et erecti, et sit super capud Jovis titulus in modum sanctorum et manus sue sint erecte ad celum: hic lapis mittatur in annulo argenteo ponderis tanti quanti lapis est, deinde habeat masticem et terebintinam et pone in cera, et fac in cera sigillum cum annulo, et da cui vis; qui portaverit ad collum vel super se, et intret ad regem vel ad potentem vel ad sapientem pura mente, impetrabit certe quidquid ipse desiderabit vel voluerit'. Y. LX gives 'pondus .xij. lapidum' like the French text.

XLV. W. XXV: 'In quolibet precioso lapide de duodecim si inveneris sculptum virum stantem et erectum et habentem loricam indutam et galeam in capite, in manu gladium evaginatum vel cinctum, mitte eum in annulo ferreo tanti quanti ponderis est lapis, ferenti hunc in proelio vel singulari certamine nemo resistere poterit'. The same account is given in Chael XXVIII: neither has any equivalent for the 'doze fethe', of the French text. Perhaps we ought to read 'deuz' [= deus] with P, but the Second Version XL also has 'duze pois'.

XLVI. This item is in close relation, but not identical with W. XXVI: Si inveneris in jacincto albo vel citrino vel cristallino sculptam mulierem habentem crines super mamillas et in conspectu eius virum advenientem ad illam quasi cennum facientem, [pone] in annulo aureo obrizo .xij. tanti quanti ponderis est lapis, et mitte sub gemma ambram et lignum

aloes et herba que dicitur polipodium, ferens hunc placabilis est hominibus et obedient ei, et si tetigerit cum anulo quemlibet mulierem, procul dubio obediet ei in bonitate sua, et si supposuerit capiti suo nocte, quecumque voluerit sompno videbit'. Solomon XXX omits' xii' and has' in granato' (ruge) like the French text, but otherwise is less close to it. The reading of P' en ben' is derived from the Latin' in bonitate sua'.

XLVII. The sigil is given in W. XXVIII and in Solomon XXXII. The French text is closer to the former: 'Si inveneris in magnete virum sculptum stantem et erectum et nudum, et a dexteris eius puellam nudam stantem cuius capilli sunt circa capud eius ligati, ita quod vir teneat dexteram suam super collum puelle et sinistram super pectus eius et vir aspicit [Sol. vultum puellae, haec autem] in terram; pone in annulo ferreo duodecim tanti quanti ponderis lapis est, mitte sub lapide parum lingue possidon idest upupe et mirra et alumen et de sanguine hominis quantum lingua pensat; ferens annulum manebit invictus et nullus inimicorum poterit resistere in conspectu ejus sive in bello sive alibi, nec latro intencionem rapiendi nec fera impediens poterit intrare domum in qua predictus lapis fuerit. Si epilepticus tulerit, sanabitur. Sigilla cum ea ceram rubeam et pone ad collum canis : quamdiu ille ferat, latrare non poterit. Si quis tulerit inter latrones vel inter inimicos, nichil ei nocebunt nec canes etiam latrabunt; et, si quis eum gestaverit, caveat ne tangat sanguinem nec ferrum in ignem mittat nec feram nec avem percuciat anulum super se habens [nec carnem] comedat. Hunc Purus habuerit '.

XLVIII. W. XXXIV 'Si inveneris in onicino veneto, id est marino, sigillum sculptum sicut hominem tenentem in manu sua mucronem, in quovis annulo ponas eum, gerens hunc erit veneratus et ab omnibus timoratus et ab omnibus dominatoribus et principibus terre multum.

honorabilis '.

XLIX. W. XXXIII: 'Si in ethite qui invenitur in nidoaquile inveneris sigillum sculptum sicut aquilam stantem in eo, mitte eum in annulo plumbeo; portans annulum acceptus et amatus erit ab hominibus omnibus, etiam animalia obedient ei. Et si fuerit sculptus pisces in praedicto lapide, ferens eum pergens piscari multos capiet pisces et si inerraverit inter feras malignas, eum non ledant, primo fugient ab eo' (This sigil is remo-

tely derived from Kyranides I A.).

L. This is taken directly or indirectly, from Damigeron VII, which in its turn is derived from Kyranides I B. 'Berillus lapis limphaticus magnus et lucidus et clarus est, subviridis, similis oleo. Sculpitur in eo locusta marina, et sub pedibus eius cornicula, et sub genibus poni debet herbae savinae modicum auro inclusum. Gestat amorem coniugii et portantem maiorem omnium facit. Praeterea ad oculorum vitia valet et ad omnem valetudinem; si aquam in qua missus fuerit potui dederis, ructatus et suspirium et epatis dolorem curat'.

Q omits 'ad oculorum vitia' (leaving a blank space) and is incomplete at the end, having a gap where we should expect the equivalent of 'ructatus et suspirium et epatis dolorem curat'. A shorter version of this is

given in Y. XXV, Ua. XXVII and Ub. I.

LI. Damigeron X: 'Corallus lapis maximas habet vires in magica tractatione et in maiori negotio moventibus. Est enim tenax, et repellit omnia somnia et ludibria suo remedio. Maximum autem tutamentum

adversus iram dominorum est, sculpto in eo nomine noctiluce, hoc est Acate [Hecate], signatur autem in eo Gorgone persona. Portans autem eum nunquam capietur ab aliquo medicamento nec a fulmine nec umbra inmissa. In bello quoque et pugna maximum adiutorium est, et invictus ... erit ... resistit autem ventis et tempestatibus et turbini. 'Pliny (XXXVII, 164) states that coral is 'Gorgonia'; as it was supposed to be petrified seaweed the identification was natural. 'Iram dominorum' is translated 'ire de diable' in the French text.

Lapidary of engraved gems, second version (MSS. R. and CC).

I. The fiery triplicity of the Zodiac (See note to First Version I).

II. The earthy triplicity (See note to First VersionII).

III. The airy triplicity. W. LI and Ua. XXIII, which reads: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit libra, gemini et aquarius, tales lapides calidi sunt et aerei et occidentales; hii vero procul dubio liberant se ferentes a quartanis febribus et paralysi et faciunt Deum placatum.' W. LI ends' faciunt Deo et ab omnibus placentem'.

IV. The watery triplicity. W. LII or Ua. XXIV, which reads: 'Si inveneris scorpionem, cancrum seu piscem lapidi impressos, illi sunt frigidi et aquatici et septentrionales, defendunt se ferentes ab ethica febre et tertianis et causon, and hii omnes sunt consecrati perpetua consecra-

tione '.

V. Saturn (See note to First Version V). VI. Jupiter (See note to First Version VI).

VII. Mars (See note to First Version VII).

VIII. Sun and Moon. Uc. XXIII: 'In quocumque lapide inveneris lunam sive solem sculptum sive aliquo modo impressum, ille lapis perpetua consecratione consecratus est; semper illum feras tecum, et bonam ducis vitam'.

IX. Mercury. Ua. IX has 'Est et alius lapis in quo habetur Mercurius, habens alas in dextra, et in sinistra manu virgam serpente involutam: qui hunc habuerit tantum abundabit sapientia atque gratia ut nemo sibi resistere possit. Gratus erit Deo et omni populo, et perpetua gaudebit sanitate'. Y. IX gives 'alas habentem in pedibus'; W. XL is corrupt in this passage.

X. See note to First Version X.

XI. Ua. XXV: 'Si in lapide inveneris cervum vel venatorem vel canem vel leporem impressum, ille habet potestatem curandi daemoniacos, lunaticos, maniacos, et in nocte militantes, atque freneticos'. The sigil is derived from the constellations: the hunter is Orion, and the Hare is situated just below him, westward from his hound. Ua. XXV is the only text with 'maniacos', which the French version renders' cels ki contraient des mains'.

XII. Hydra (See note to First Version XI).

XIII. Chiron. Ua. XI 'Si quis invenit lapidem in quo sit centaurus habens in sinistra manu leporem suspensum cum cultello, et in dextera baculum in quo est bestiola infixa cum lebete suspensa, hic lapis reddit se

ferentem perpetua sanitate praeditum; et inde, dicitur quod centauri fuerunt armigeri Achillis, et hunc lapidem manu ferebant. 'W. XLV gives a similar account, omitting the last phrase, and having 'centaurus fuit magister agillis, scribit hunc in manu sua.'

XIV. Sacratium. W.XLVI or Ua. XII, which reads: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit sacrarium, idest in modum casulae ferentis sacra, hic lapis reddit se ferentem ornatum perpetua virginitate, et facit eum gra-

tum Deo et hominibus, licet sequatur caudam scorpionis '.

XV. Cetus. Ua. XIII has: 'Cetus invenitur in fine piscium habens magnum tuber in dorso et in ventre aliud, et serpentinum caput cristatum inferius et superius: qui hunc lapidem habuerit, in quo cetus sit descriptus, erit felix in terra et in mari, prudens, amabilis, et si qua ei ablata fuerint recuperabit'. W. XLVI gives a similar account, but is corrupt at the end: it has 'rubrum magnum in dorso': Y. XVI has 'trabem' while the French text has 'bouche' probably in the sense of 'bundle', hence 'lump'.

XVI. Argo (See note to First Version XII).

XVII. Lepus. W. LIX: 'In iaspide si inveneris sigillum sculptum in quo sit lepus, quamdiu illum habueris ab aliqua demoniaca umbra ledi non poteris'. Ua. XV omits' umbra'; the word is not translated in First Version XIII.

XVIII. Canis. This item appears to be combined from Ua. XVI and W. XVIII which read:

'Si inveneris sigillum sculptum in quo sit canis, qui canis est cum leone, cum leo sit ignee et sicce nature, futuram ydropesim non pertimescat, neque pestilenciam neque canes neque communes morbos 'and Y. XVII which omits 'pestilentiam' but has 'venenatos morsus canis'.

XIX. Orion. Ua. XVII: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit Orion descriptus, habens in manu sua ensem qui est in fine tauri existens, in bello victor eris'. W. LXI omits' in fine tauri', which appears to be the origin of demi hom et demi torel'.

XX. Aquila. Ua. XVIII: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit aquila quae praeest capricorno, ille lapis conservat tibi veteres honores et acquiret novos'.

XXI. Cygnus. Ua. XIX: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit cignus qui praeest aquario, ille lapis procul dubio liberat a paralysi et febre quartana'.

XXII. Perseus. W. L: 'In quocumque lapide si inveneris sigillum sculptum in quo sit figura Persei habens in dextera manu ensem et in sinistra capud Gorgonis, ille reddit securum ferentem se a fulmine et tempestate et ab invidia et a demonum incursu.' Ua. XX adds 'Deo disponente' and omits 'ab invidia'.

XXIII. Pegasus. W. XXXVI and Ua. I, which reads: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit equus alatus qui dicitur Pegasus, optimus est militantibus, et in campestri bello; bellantibus enim praebet audacias et velocitatem, et dicitur liberare equos ferentes super se tales lapides ab acutis infirmitatibus et ab infusione. Hic lapis praeest arieti, et vocatur Bellorofons, id est bellorum fons'.

Bellorofons, id est bellorum fons '. 'XXIV. Andromeda. Ua. II: 'Si inveneris Andromedam qui habeat crines sparsos atque manus remissas, ille lapis in quo hoc signum est habet potestatem reconciliandi amorem inter virum et mulierem et inter nebulones et adulteras '. W. XLI has 'dromedia 'and ends 'et inter antiquos amatores '.

XXV. Cassiopeia. Ua. III: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit Cassiopeia virgo sculpta, habens manus suas ad modum crucis extensas, et triangulum in capite, in cathedra sedens, hic lapis est solamen post laborem et requies post infirmitatem. Hic lapis fessa et debilia corpora reparat, et sana sanitate conservat'. W. XLII has 'pia virgo' and 'circulum' instead of 'triangulum'.

XXVI. Serpentarius. Ua. IV: 'Serpentarius est qui habet serpentem precinctum, cujus caput dextera manu tenet, et in sinistra caudam. Hic lapis gestatus vel bibitus liberat hominem a veneno sumpto sive ante prandium sive post prandium', W. XLIII gives a corrupt text.

XXVII. The Kneeler. Ua. V: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit Hercules genu flexo, habens in dextera manu clavam, interficiens leonem seu aliud monstrum: si quis hunc lapidem in pedestri bello portaverit, victor existet. Hic etiam pugilibus est singulare praesidium'. W. XXXVII gives the same account, but has 'in campestri bello vel pedestri'.

XXVIII. The Bear. W. XXXVIII or Ua. VI, which reads: 'Si inveneris lapidem in quo sit ursus seu serpens dividens utrasque versas = ursas, hic lapis hominem reddit astutum, fortem, in proposito manentem, Deo et hominibus placentem.'

The French writer did not understand the phrase 'dividens utrasque ursas' (i. e. between Ursa Major and Minor) and omitted it.

XXIX. Damigeron VII (See note to First Version L.).

XXX. Damigeron XLVI. 'Fac in eo scarabeum sculpere ... deinde pertundatur in longitudine, tunc missus in aurea fibula discoopertus '... Ub. VI gives a shorter version of the sigil. Neither text prescribes its use against snake-bites.

XXXI. Damigeron VIII. 'Calcedonius lapis pertuso aptatus fertur. Qui eum portat vincit causas. Tricolor est.' Ub. II has 'Calcedonius debet perforari, et scetis aselli et collo et brachiis suspendi.'

XXXII. Damigeron XVII. '... pertusus et traiectus cum setis asini et in brachio sinistro ligatus : omnia demonia vincit'. Ub. IV has 'Crisolitus debet perforari et in sinistro brachio suspendi'.

XXXIII. W. XVIII: 'Si inveneris in lapide nigro peragone sigillum sculptum sicut turturem, mitte idem in annulo plumbeo, et tenentem hunc non ledat ullum genus aque et ab omnibus erit amatus et maxime a senatoribus et dominatoribus terrae.' V. XXV has 'senioribus terre'.

XXXIV. This item, like the similar one in First Version XLIII (see note), does not follow the Latin text very closely. 'Vert' is not in the Latin; possibly 'virum' was misread.

XXXV. W. XX: 'Si inveneris in peragone aureo ita quod avis sculpta teneat in ore folium et in conspectu eius capud hominis et vultum, qui fert annulum aureum in quo lapis fuerit, erit dives et locuplex, superfluus in divitiis, et acceptus et honoratus ab omnibus hominibus'.

XXXVI. W. XXI (See note to First Version XLIV). Like Chael XXV the French-text has 'cercle' (circulus) instead of 'titulus in modum sanctorum'. The last phrase is probably represented by 'ki senefie sacrement'. Both French versions, like Y. LX, mention twelve times the stone's weight in silver, instead of the 'ponderis tanti quanti lapis est' of W. XXI.

XXXVII. W. XXII: 'Si inveneris in cristallo vel in aliquo lapide precioso de duodecim lapidibus virum sculptum habentem vultum leonis

et pedes aquile et sub pedibus ejus draconem habentem duo capita et caudam delicatam et in dextera manu sit baculus cum quo percutiat capita draconis, pone hunc lapidem in annulo auricalci et sub lapide muscam et ambram, et hunc habeas tecum, et homines et femine et omnes spiritus inclinabunt tibi et obedient : multiplicat facultatem et ampliat thesaurum. Sigilla ab eadem cera et da cui vis '. Hermes VII (in the de magnetica curatione) has, like the French text, ' et cauda sit extensa ', The French version omits ' vel in aliquo lapide preciosa de duodecim lapidibus ', but otherwise follows W. XXII.

XXXVIII. W. XXIII: 'Si in lapide afestrosalino vel cristallino inveneris virum sculptum et ascendentem super aquilam habentem in manu virgam, pone eum in annulo cupreo rubeo mixto cum auricalco vel cupreo tantum. Si quis induat hunc annulum die dominica antequam sol oriatur, vincet omnem inimicum et suppeditabit eum, et in die Jovis, scilicet in bello, et libenter obedient ei omnes homines. Sed oportet ferentem vestiri albis vestibus et abstinere penitus a carne. 'Hermes VIII, like the French version (which otherwise is much closer to W. XXIII) has 'a columbina carne abstinere'.

XXXIX. W. XXIV: 'Si inveneris in lapide paride qui dicitur aureus qui invenitur in monte ubi metallatur aurum, scilicet virum sculptum equitantem et tenentem in manu frenum et in alia arcum tensum, et habeat gladium cinctum, in annulo aureo positus neque in praeliis cuiquam nullus poterit resistere. Si quis lustraverit in oleum muscatum annulum et infert vultum suum cum eodem, metuent eum omnes homines quicumque viderint nec ei resistere aliquis poterit quoquo modo'. Solomon XXXI has 'gestantem victorem reddit in proelio'; (the story of Aeneas and Turnus in the French text is not found elsewhere). 'Si quis hunc annulum submerserit in oleo muschato... si inunxerit vultum suum in oleo.' The French text has 'si en let': from 'laver'.

XL. W. XXV (See note to First Version XLV). Both French versions differ from the Latin in having 'duze pois' instead of 'tanti quanti ponderis'; it may be from a confusion with 'lapide de duodecim', which is not translated.

XLI. W. XXVI (See note to First Version XLVI). The present version follows the Latin in translating 'citrino' by 'galne'. For 'ferens hunc placabilis est hominibus et obedient ei'it gives 'si plaira a totes femmes et si li obeiront'.

XLII. W. XXVII: 'In iaspide rubeo si inveneris virum sculptum sedentem super piscem et super caput hominis pavonem, positum super mensam in convivio nemo dextera manu comedet'. Hermes XI has a slightly different and more complete ending: 'et ipsum sub tabulam in convivio posueris, nemo comedens cum dextra satiabitur.'

XLIII. W. XXVIII (See note to First Version XLVII). 'Si epilepticus tulerit sanabitur' is not translated; 'et s'il velt keli anels ait force' and 'ne ke il n'estaingne feu' are not found in the Latin text. The First Version offers similar discrepancies.

XLIV. This account of peridon (var. seindo) is found in both MSS. and cannot be a mere interpolation. A stone called 'peridout' is mentioned in La geste de Blancheflour et de Florence, 1. 49 (Romania, XXXVII, p. 226). We have not succeeded in identifying it; its property (the opposite of that attributed by the lapidaries to asbestos) is not elsewhere

recorded. Selenitis is likewise of a greenish colour (e. g. Cambridge Lap. XXV) but has not this virtue, and the account has no relation wtih the 'perileukos' of Pliny. Epistitis has the power of cooling in the fire (e. g. ibid, XXXVI) but it looks like a hailstone.

The chapter is in the form of eight octosyllabic couplets; we have not found these repeated in any of the verse lapidaries we have examined.

XLV. This chapter is related to, but not translated from, W. XXX, of which the text is unfortunately corrupt. 'Si inveneris in jaspide ita sculptum virum barbatum inter duos tauros, vulturem bajulantem in manu et in collo ejus capud hominis et vulpis, hoc sigillum usque ad omnes plantaciones et ad omnes culturas et ad omnes invenciones thesaurorum et ad bellum et ad primum [= praemium] [valet]. Invidiam et virtutes [sic] convertit in caritatem et cum multis infirmitatibus [= contra multas infirmitates] quandoque [valet]; et si quis super eum portaverit, fugient serpentes a facie ejus et homines subjacent ei, potens autem super eum cui mala vult irrogare. Si opilanticus [= epilepticus] eum [sic] sanabitur. Similiter si lavet in aqua fontis in qua non luceat sol et postea [aquam potet], sanabitur; et si potetur cum aqua odelli [sic] vel feniculi vel rute, expellat scilicet infirmitates asmaticorum et mulitorum [sic] et malignum quod ex nigris coloribus [= colubris ?] sit, et sepeliatus in fonte vexatur aqua et crescit ut fluvius. Portet [= portatus] in collo ab eo omnem amorem et vexacionem malorum spirituum [depellet]; et si piger portet eum, fiet impiger. Si habueris sigillum istud et velis habere cum sua propria virtute, annulum ferreum compone ponderis xij tanti quanti lapidis et impone et fer tecum '.

4. chief de lion : ' caput ... vulpis '.

12. iaue d'estousin : perhaps ' rain water ' ? ' Estousin ' (stillicidium) means 'gutter', 'spout'. The Latin 'aqua odelli 'cannot be identified; perhaps 'odelli' is a mistake for, 'bdelli' ('bdellium' being the name of an aromatic plant); or we should read ' aqua' stillicidii', rain water (?) in opposition to 'aqua fontis', spring water. As a medical term, however, 'stillicidium' often means' instillation'.

14-23. et qui gete — beste salvage: not in the Latin text.

XLVI. See note to First Version XLII.

4. racine de la feuchiere : ' parum de radice squillae '. XLVII. W. XXXII : ' Si inveneris in amatisto vel in aliquo lapide sigillum sculptum sicut virum super draconem et in manu gladium nunc pone in annulo plumbeo vel ferreo. Si portaveris eum in digito, obedient te omnes spiritus qui habitant in tenebris et revelabunt tibi thesauros ubicumque fuerint.

4. es menbres des homes : the Latin 'tenebris' has been misread 'membris'

XLVIII. See note to First Version XLIX. XLIX. See note to First Version XLVIII.

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS:

Alphabetical Lapidary. AL

Apocalyptic Lapidary. Cambridge Version of Marbode's Lapidary. AP

First Lapidary of Engraved Gems. (F.F.V.) First French Version. FE

FF

First Prose Lapidary. Fragment of Prose Lapidary. FR

Second Lapidary of Engraved Gems. SE

SP Second Prose Lapidary. TP

Third Prose Lapidary.
(A. N. V. A.) Verse Adaptations. VA

The letter n added to the reference indicates that the word is discussed , in the Notes.

aache CL 1026 n, s. tinder.

abestos FF 673, FP LII, SP XXVII, s. f. asbestos, a stone.

absictos FF 887, absite CL 1245, s. f. apsyctos, a stone.

acate FF 89, TP IX, achate VA 169, CL 53, FP II, SP X, FR V, VIII II, agathen AL 31, 61, agathes AL 67, s. f. agate.

acener SE XLI 3, v. beckon.

acoveter AL 1127, v. cover.

adamant, adamas, see aimant.

adamantine FR VIII'18, another name for aimant.

adirer VA 529, v. lose.

afroseline SE XXXVIII, s. talc. agapis AL 67, FR V, another name for acate.

agathen, see acate.

agu, adj. acute; fevre ague FE II 2, ague.

aimant FF 48, AL 1, diamant VA 60, adamant AL 19, diamaunt SP I, aymaunt SP XVIII; nom. aimas FF 49, aimanz CL 3, aimans TP VIII, adamas AL 5, AP 290, FPI, diamans TP VIII, s.m. and s.f. diamond; often used for 'magnet'. aisil AL, 139, s. vinegar.

alabaustre AL 137 n, s. alabaster. alamandine FF 507, FPL, alemandina AL 189, alabandine CL 568, s. f. alabandica, a stone.

albun CL 844, s. m. white of egg. alcarferne SP XXXIV, a corruption of calcophonos.

alemele AL 1511, s. blade.

aler, v. go; a. mel CL 480, 638, a. en mel TP XVIII 15, a. de son ventre AL 521, labour with child (cf. travaillier d'enfant TP XXII 6).

alerites AL 153 n, s. asterites, a

allectoire FF 127, VA 217, TP XVII, -torie CL 105, FP XII, alectoires AL 75, -torés AL 107, -torie SP XVI, FR III, s. alectorias, a stone.

almenere CL 433 n, -ire CL 441, aumenere SP XVII 8, s. f. wallet. aloés FE XLVI 5, aloé SE XLI 5, s. aloe.

ambure AP 106, (usually) toge-

ther; (here) both. ametiste FF 381, FP XI, SP XIV, FE XXX, amatiste VA 381, FR VIII 14, amastite CL 401, TP XVI, ametistus AP 254, amestite TP IV 6, s. m. and s. f. amethyst.

amistunte AL 145 n, s. a stone. amoyne AP 28, s. alms.

anatida AL 205 n, s. anancitis, a stone.

andaine VA 70, s. f. (?) a kind of steel.

androdragme FF 835, anthro-CL 1161, aramanda AL 197, androdamma FP XXXVII, s. f. androdamas, a stone.

aoitier VA 263, 509, v. increase. apostume TP III 14, s. tumour. aprof AL 1429, FP XXXI 3, adv. and prep. after.

aquaire SE XXI 2, XXXIV, s. m. Aquarius.

arachites AL 175 n, s. anthracitis, a stone.

aramanda, see androdragme. archal SE XXXVII 5, XXXVIII 3, s. brass.

ardure FF 491, TP III 19, s. f. burn, smarting pain.

arsun FP XVI 19, SP XVIII 18, s. burn.

arsure VA 125, CL 537, TP XXV 27, s. f. burn.

artetice, see gute.

asius AL 113, s. assius lapis, a stone.

asprece AL 774 n, adj. sharp, rough?

asprece FF 653, aspresce TP XXI 4, s. f. smart, pain.

astrion AL 167 n, s. a stone.

atenuier FP XXXVIII 16, v. thin.

aumaille VA 553, s. f. cattle. aumbre FE XXIX 5, XLVI 4, ambre SE XXXVII 6, XLI 5, s. amber (cf. cymbra).

aurin SP X 5, adj. golden (cf. orie).

austerole, s. f. locust AL 903 (cf. languste); a. de mer AL 301, AP 151 n, shrimp (cf. locuste marine, lauste marine).

aveiement VA 36, s. m. indication, knowledge.

baldin AL 13, s. m. light fabric, probably of silk (cf. Romania XXXVIII, p. 354).

baleis SP XIII n, balai TP II, s. balas ruby, or ruby spinel.

baraine AL 1413, barhaine AL 1521, adj. fem. barren.

basilisco FE XL, XLI, s. m. basilisk.

bef (= befe ?) AL 963, 1026, s. mockery, mistake.

belloculus AL 347, s. m. beli oculus, a stone.

beril FF 309, AP 148, FP VIII, SP XXII, FR VIII 20, SE XXIX, berillus AL 223, FE L, berilus AP 144, berille FP LVIII, bericle TP XI, s. m. and s. f. beryl.

berilica AL 335 n, s. herillicus, a stone.

berser VA 391, v. shoot.

berz CL 1264, s. m. cradle.

berzil CL 1061, 1066, s. m. sheepfold.

beslung FP XXXVIII 13, adj. oval.

betannus SP XXXVII, a corruption of ceraune.

beté, *adj. coagulated*, *curdled*; Mer Betee AL 1280 n.

blanchace CL 361 n, adj. fem. whitish.

blanchece CL 114, s. f. white-ness.

blesmir SE XLIV 6, v. grow pale, become incandescent.

blus CL 138, adj. deprived of, quit.

bobee FF 416 n, s. f. a disease of the eyes.

bot FF 335, s. m. toad.

bouche SE XV n, s. f. lump.

broçonus FF 804 n, adj. knotty, rough (cf. brozimé).

brozimé AL 1513, adj. knotty, rough (cf. broçonus).

bruiller AL 230, 589, ind. pr. 3 broile AP 6, v. burn (cf. Engl. broil).

bruiser AL 1418, v. break. buie AL 1158, s. f. chain. bule VA 260, s. m. (?) deceit. cachmahief, see kamaheu. caive, see gute.

calcedoine FF 207, 226, VA 467, AL 655, AP 60, SE XXXI, -done AL 1204, -donie FP V 4, cauce-doine SP VII, IX, calcidoine TP X 3, s. m. and s. f. chalcedony.

calcophonos VA 247, kalcofanos FF 891, calcofonie CL 1253, calcofanos FP XL, alcarferne SP XXXIV, s. f. chalcophonos, a stone.

cancre FE IV, chancer SE XII 5, s. Cancer or the Crab.

caprates AL 397 n, s. capnitis,

castoire VA 450, s. m castor. casule SE XIV 2, s. f. little box. caucedoine, see calcedoine.

caveure CL 221, s. f. hollow.

cecolitus, cegolite, see gegolite. celidoine FF 395, VA 237, CL 415, FP XIV, SP XVII, TP XXVI, -donius FR II, s. f. chelidonius, a stone.

celonite, see chel-.

centaure SE XII 6, XIII 5, s. m.

ceraune FF 585, CL 709, cheronne VA 679, ceraunius FP XXIII, betannus SP XXXVII, s. m. and s. f. ceraunius or thunder-stone.

cerin AP 177, adj. clear, serene. cerne FF 336, AL 350, s. circle.

ceronites, see chelonite. cerviz CL 213, s. nape, neck.

chacios AL 321, adj. blear-eyed. chaive, see gute.

chancer, see cancre.

charbuncle FP LI 3, car- FP LI, charbucle FR VIII 9, s. f. carbuncle, rubi (cf. escharbuncle).

chascunjornal AL 514, adj. daily. chastun FE XVIII 5, s. m. boxsetting.

cheeir, subj. pr. chesce FE XIX 5, chice FR I 12, v. fall.

chelonite FF 732, VA 659, FP XXIX, cel-CL 979, SP XXVIII, ceronites AL 447, s. f. chelonitis, a stone.

cheronne, see ceraune.

chief, s. m. head, end; al c. del tur CL 236, finally.

chimedia AL 637, s. f. cinaedia, a stone.

cinne FE XVI, cigne SE XXI, s. m. swan.

citrin FP X 2, SP XII 4, TP XV, adj. yellow, as applied to the jacinth (cf. cytherins)

clarece FF 654, s. f. clearness.

clavel CL 1068 n, s. m. mange, scab.

cocodril FE XVIII 3, XXVIII 2, XLII 3, s. m. crocodile.

cocodrille SE XLVI 3, s. f. cro-

coldrin CL 5, adj. hazel.

cole FP XXXVIII 15, s. f. bile, humour.

collire AL 665, s. collyria, a stone.

collirie CL 848, s. m. eye-salve.

conche CL 1185, s. f. oyster-shell. confortatif FP XXVI 2, SP XIV 2, TP XXI 3, adj. soothing. contrester SE XXXIX 6, con-

treester SE IX 4, v. resist, oppose.

contretenement CL 400, s. m. opposition, resistance.

copel, s. m. small cup; c. de la rose AL 1373 n (Lat. cum sirupo roseo, or cum cupella rosarum), essence of roses (?). - According to P. Meyer (Romania, XXXVIII, p. 534) copel means apex, tip of stalk.

coral FF 493, VA 193, FP XVII, TP XIX, FE LI, cural CL 80, SP XX, s. m. coral.

corance AL 1591, s. f. diarrhoea (cf. cursun).

corbel SE XII 2, s. m. crow'raven (cf. corf).

corel see gute.

corf FE XI 2, s. m. crow, raven; pere de c. VA 277, crow-stone.

corneille ² FP XV 12 n, SP XXI 10 n, s. f. diaphragm.

corneline VA 209, CL 573, SP XI, FE XLI, -lyne FE XXIX, cornoligne TP XXIV, s. f. another name for corneole.

corneole FF 511, FP XVIII, cornil AL 551, s. f. cornelian, a stone.

cornil, see corneole.

corpus AL 337 n, FP XXII 3, corpuls AL 611 n, FP XXVIII 7 n, s. m. asthma.

cors CL 1305, s. m. corpse.

corsage CL 971, s. m. volume.

costus SP XXII 3, adj. faceted. cot FF 656, 696, keus VA 639, cuz CL 947, FP XXVI 4, XXVIII 3, keuz SP XXXII 9, s. f. whetstone, hone.

crapodine VA 285 n, s. f. toad-stone.

crieme AL 989, s. fear.

crisolectre FF 927, crisel- CL 1323, FP XLV, s. chryselectrum, a stone.

crisolite FF 297, CL 289, AP 134, SP V, TP XII, FR IV, VIII 7, FE XXXI, SE XXXII, -litus AL 535, grisolite FP VII, s. f. and s. m. chrysolite.

crisopras FF 377, AP 198, FP XLIX, SP XXIV, -pace FF 934, - passe CL 347, 1339, TP XXX, -prassus FP XLVIII, s. chrysoprase.

cristal FF 755, AP 1, FP XXX, TP XXIII, FE XXXII, SE XXXVII, XXXVIII, XLI, s. m. crystal.

cristallin CL 1153, adj. crystalline.

cural, see coral.

curer SE XI 2, v. cure.

cursun AL 1345 n, s. f. diarrhoea. curteis, adj.; mal c. FF 518 n, periods, menses.

cuz, see cot.

cymbra AL 615 n, s. amber (cf. aumbre).

cytherins, cyntherins TP XIV n, s. a kind of jacinth (cf. citrin).

daphinion AL 731, s. daphneion, a stone.

date FF 526, AL 1342, FP XIX, s. m. urine.

deceindre AL 775, v. gird, encircle.

defeis FF 414, s. m. defence, protection.

defendement AL 780, 785, s. m. defence, protection.

deforain FP XX 2, adj. foreigndeit FP XXXVII 2, s. die.

deschoys SP XVI 7, pp. as subs. fallen.

desenhorter VA 244, v. dissuade. desteindre AL 1244, v. put out, quench.

dete CL 1110, s. f. gift, power. devinale AL 685, s. prophecy (?) diacodos, see diadocos.

diadocos AL 679, FP XLIII, diacodos FF 913, diadocode CL 1294, s. diadochos, a stone.

diamant, see aimant.

dijoes SE XXXVIII 6, s. Thursday.

dimeyne FE XXIII 4, diemenche SE XXXVIII 5, Sunday.

dionise FF 921, CL 1311, dionisia AL 741, FP XLIV, s. f. dionysias, a stone.

dolur, s. f. pain; la dent d. AL 583, tooth-ache.

draconitide AL 753, 755, s. dracontites, dragon-stone.

echike, adj.; fevre e. FE IV 2, hectic fever, consumption.

echite FF 539, CL 622, FP XX, SP XXIII, etite VA 253, AL 769, TP XXVII, ethite FE XLIX, ethithe SE XLVIII, s. f. aetites or eagle-stone.

eclypses FF 604, eclypse VA 606, eclipsim FP XXIV 3, s. m. eclipse.

eire s; en e. FF 623, 892, VA 636, FP XIII 2, straightway, at once.

electre FF 534 CL 612, s. 1325, FP XIX 4, XLV, s. electrum.

eleutropius, see elyotrope.

elyotrope FF 599 n, -pie VA 593, CL 738, eliotropie VA 685, SP XIX, eleutropius AL 825, eliotropia FP XXIV, s. m. and s. f. heliotropium, heliotrope.

ematite FF 647, CL 827, AL 931, FP XXVI, emastites TP XXI, emathithe SE XLVII, s. f. haematite, a stone.

emitriteus FF 255 n, emet-VA 513, emitretus FP V 13, s. m. hemitertian jever.

enbrever AL 367, v. inscribe. enchastoner TP IX 15, -touner TP VII 16, v. put in a box setting.

enfonture FF 433 n, VA 139, s. f. tympanites, flatulency (cf. raier).

enfundre AP 284, pp. enfundud FP XV 7, -fundu SP XXI 6, -fondu SP XXXVI 4, -foundu TP XVIII 8, v. suffer from tympanites or flatulency.

engroter AL 862, v. be ill.

engroteure SE IV 4, s. disease.

engrutement FF 370, FP X 12, engrote- TP XV 12, s. m. disease.

enidros FF 821, FP XXXV, enidre CL 1129, s. f. enhygros, a stone.

enivreure CL 1320, s. f. power of making drunk.

enpeechier FF 826, v. hinder, check.

enpregniee AL 1070, enpreignee AL 1100, enpreingniee TP XXVII 8, adj. jem. pregnant (cf. preinz).

enprins SP XXXII 4 n, adj. fem. pregnant (cf. preinz).

enruissir AL 586, v. become red, rust.

ensorcer AP 285, v. bewitch.

ensore CL 1331, prep. against.

enteché SP IX 5, adj. (Lat. bene morigeratus) endowed with good qualities, well brought up.

entechement CL 509, s. m. quality.

entoschier VA 616, entochier CL 652, v. poison.

entreesposez, SE XXIX 4, pl. married people.

entresei AL 245, adv. altogether, quite.

entusche SP XII 8, entuche CL 83, s. poison.

enyrer TP XVI 7, v. reft. get angry.

epistites FF 635, FP XXV, -tite VA 691, CL 807, epitites AL 881, s. f. hephaestitis, a stone.

eris, see iris.

eschafote CL 1188, 1207, s. f. pearl oyster.

eschale FP XXXVIII 20, s. shell.

eschamel FE XXIII 3, s. m. footstool.

escharbuncle VA 547, scherbuncle FF 519, escarbucle CL 585, escharbucle AL 178, escharboucle AL 757, carbuncle, ruby (cf. charbuncle).

escharnissement AL 364, s. m. delusion wrought by magic.

escherdos AL 120, adj. scaly.

escopir AL 692, v. spit.

. escorpiun, see scorpion.

escreus, adj. hollow; vaine escreuce TP XXII 3, open vein.

escreveice SE IV, s. f. crayfish. escume de fer SP XVIII n.

esdire FP XXX 3, v. (usually) declare, proclaim; (here) contradict.

esmaragde FF 217, 617, FP XXIV 10, esmeralde VA 485, CL 190, esmaraude AL 827, esmeraude AP 12, 82, SP III, TP V, FR VII, VIII 13, SE XXX, mereude VA 689, smaragde FP V, XLI 4, smaralde FP LVIII 2, s. f. emerald.

esmeril TP VII 10, s. emery.

esmireur FP V 9, s. m. mirror.

espeisse AL 1265, s. f. thickness. espiritable AL 917, adj. spiritual, endowed with supernatural

power.
esquille FE XLII 4, s. squill.

esroer FP XL 3, v. become hoarse. estole, see stole.

estousin SE XLV 12 n.

estramet AL 232, AP 8, 80, 161, s. m. dimin. of straim.

estranguiluns AP 287, s. pl. strangles, infectious catarrh in horses.

estrie CL 1263, AL 1307, s. f. evil spirit, incubus.

estupe AL 231, AP 7, 160, s. oakum.

esturbeillun FP XXIII 3, -bellun FP XXV 4, -builun FF 590, estourbillon SP XXXVII 3, s. whirlwind, hurricane (cf. storbel). etite, see echite.

euage FF 344 n, SE IV 2, ewage FP X 2, TP XV, adj. watery, limpid, sea-cotoured (cf. ewagin, ewus). ewagin VA 365 adj. sea-coloured (cf. euage).

ewus AP 148, adj. sea-coloured (cf. euage).

exacontalitos FF 727 -cantalicos VA 657, -contalite CL 967, -conzalitos FP LV, s. f. hexacontalithos, a stone.

exebenos CL 1351, -benius AL 915, -bemus TP XXVIII, s. exebenus, a stone.

facunde SE I 5, IX 3, s. eloquence.

fadur AL 1376, s. nausea, sickness. faieleure TP V 8, s. flaw.

faitement VA 459, s. m. power, virtue.

falde FP XXXI 7, s. f. sheepfold-fanoil SE XLV 12, s. fennel.

farain FF 108, FP II 7, ferain FP XXXII 6, s. m. wild beast.

farcin AP 287, s. farcy, disease of horses.

fedus AL 999 n, s. a corruption of medus.

felun AL 1409, AP 215, s. m. abscess, tumour.

fenicites AL 975, s. phoenicitis, a stone.

ferement CL 912, s. m. blow.

ferrugin TP VIII, adj. ferruginous, rust-coloured.

feythe FE XXIX 4, fethe FE XLIV 5, times.

feuchiere SE XLVI 4 n, s. (usually) fern; (here apparently) squill?

fis FF 332 n, fi FP IX 4, SP VI 3, TP XIII 4, s. m. (Lat. filus) infectious disease (of cattle).

flairor CL 1314, frairor CL 1322, s. f. smell.

fleume SP XVII 11, s. phlegm.

flum SPII 2, VI, flun TPIX, s. m. river.

flurs FF 662 n, flors CL 470, s. f. pl. menses.

fluvie CL 1036, s. m. river.

founer AL 571, v. bear, give birth to.

frenetike SE XI 4, adj. and s. frantic.

fresel SE XXX 2, s. m. brooch, clasp.

frairor, see flairor.

frigius AL 965, s. phrygius lapis, a stone.

fum FF 484, nom. funs FF 482, s. m. smoke.

frunce AL 1357, s. scar.

fumonius AL 983 n, s. memnonius, a stone.

fusil AL 147, s. flint.

gagate VA 667, AL 1107, s. f. jet (cf. jaiet).

gagatromee FF 573 n, -tromen VA 677, -tromé CL 689, -tromeos AL 1027, -tromeu FP XXI, -troenes SP XXVI, s. f. gagatromaeus, a stone.

gaiet, see jaiet.

galacias, see gelace.

galactide FF 767, CL 1033, AL 1037, SP XXXII, -tida FP XXXI, s. m. and s. f. galactite, a stone.

galbanicen AL 1043, s. another name for galactide.

galeste AL 420, s. f. pebble.

galnace CL 736, gaunasse TP XIV 4, adj. yellowish.

galnize, see jalnice. geect, see jaiet.

gegolite FF 903, cego- CL 1273, tegolitus AL 1649, cecolitus FP XLII, s. f. tecolithos, a stone.

gelace FF 723, CL 959, galacias AL 1161, -tias AL 1163, gelange FP LIV, s. f. chalazias, a stone.

gelaticum AL 1458 n, s. hieracitis, a stone (cf. gerachite).

gemeus, see jomel.

genatide SP XXIX, s. f. another name for gerachite.

genitaires AL 1412, s. pl. sexual organs.

gerachite FF 619, CL 775, geratite VA 153, FP XIII, s. f. hieracitis, a stone (cf. genatide, gelaticum).

germin CL 1019, s. m. germ. gesir AL 77, 483, s. m. gizzard.

gimels, see jomel.

giste AP 272 n, s. fever.

granat FF 343, CL 369, FP X, grenat TP IV 8, XV 2, grenax SP XII, grenet VA 571, CL 361, AP 222, greneté VA 567, grané VA 363, adj. red, as applied to the jacinth (cf. garnet).

grant AL 82, s. m. size. grenete, see granat.

grief CL 1048, adj. pregnant (cf. preinz).

gripon VA 499, s. m. griffon. grisolite, see crisolite.

groisseur FP XXXVIII 7, groissur FP XXXVIII 8, adj. greater.

gute, gutte, s. f. disease, gout; g. artetice VA 644, arthritis; g. chaive FF 259 n, FP V 14, XX 9, SP III 11, XXI 8, XXIII 8, g. kaiwe TP V 14, g. caive TP XVIII 10, epilepsy; g. corel FF 873, g. cural FP XXXVIII 13, (tremor cordis) palpitation, heart disease; g. crampe VA 208, cramp.

gutefestre AL 127 n, 970, s. f. fistula, ulcer.

guttus AL 1133, adj. gouty.

haitiement TP XXVII 20, adv. gaily.

haunt de femme FP XII 9, frequentation, courtship.

heriçoner CL 1099, v. bristle.

herimachius AL 1183 n, s. herinaceus, a stone.

hupupe FE XLVII 5, hupe SE XLIII 7, s. f. hoopoe.

hutisme, see utime.

hyene FF 809, 812, CL 1104, hyenia AL 1171, hyenie AL 1174, hienia FP XXXIII, hiene FP XXXIII, 2, s. f. hyaena, hyaenastone.

hyrum, see iris.

iller AL 820, s. m. flank, hip.

irayne FE XXII 4, yrayne FE XXII 2, s. f. spider.

iris AL 1279, yris FF 830, FP XXXVI, hyrum CL 1149, yrim AL 1281, eris SP XXII, s. m. iris.

iterite SP XXXV 7, adj. and s. jaundiced (cf. itherique in Lapid. Chrét. 462).

jacinctizonta AL 1293, s. hyacinthizon, a stone.

jacinte, see jagunce.

jagunce FF 341, VA 361, CL 359, FP X, SP XII, FE XXVIII, SE XXXVI, XLI, jagonce TP XV, jacinte VA 563, -ncte VA 580, AP 218, FE XXXVII, XLIV, -nct FE XLVI, -nctus AL 1231, s. f. and s. m. jacinth.

jaiet FF 421, FP XV 7, jaet TP XVIII, gaiet CL 453, FP XV, AL 1599, geet AP 81, SP XXI, geect VA 127, geest TP XVIII 9, s. m. jet (cf. gagate).

jalnice FF 537, galnize AL 863, galniz FP XIX 6, jaunice SP XXXV 6, s. f. jaundice.

jaspe FF 147, 568, AP 9, FP IV, SP IV, TP XXII, FR VIII 3, FE XIII, XIV, XXVII, XXXIX, SE VII, XVII, XLII, jaspis AL 1193. yaspe AL 1620, s. f. jasper.

jaspin VA 583, adj. jasper-co-loured.

jomel CL 663, s. m. twin; pl. gemeus FE III, XXV, gimels SE III 2, Gemini or the Twins.

kaiwe, see gute.

kalcofanos, see calcophonos.

kamaheu VA 531 n, cachmahief AL 649 n, s. m. cameo.

keus, see cot.

languste FF 640, locuste FE L, lauste CL 816, FP XXV 4, s. f. locust; 1. marine FE L, SE XXIX, shrimp (cf. austerole).

lantelius AL 1361 n, s. wolf-tooth. lasulius AL 1369 n, s. lapis lazuli.

lauste, see languste.

laveure FF 516, FP XVIII 3, SP XI, s. f. water in which something has been soaked.

legraciten AL 1040, s. another name for galactide.

leisure AL 268, s. defilement.

lepard FE XIX 2, s. m. leopard. letites AL 1305, s. lychnites, a

levere FE XIII, XX 2, s. m. hare. lieure AL 1156 n, 1640, s. f. fetter.

ligurium FF 525, FP XIX, liguire VA 265, ligurie CL 599, SP XXXV, liguros AL 1331, s. m. and s. f. lyncurium, a stone.

limace CL 977 n, limaz SP XXVIII 2, s. f. and s. m. tortoise. limaciun FF 731, -çon AL 471 n, -çun FP XXIX, s. m. tortoise.

limeure FP XXVIII 10, s. f. filing.

lincis AL 1341, s. another name for ligurium.

liner AP 295, v. file.

linz FF 529, FP XIX 2, linx VA 267, s. m. lynx (cf. luve cervire).

liparea FF 817, FP XXXIV, lyparie CL 1119, s. liparea, a stone.

liqur VA 640, liqueur TP XXV 25, s. f. liquor.

lireclouc AL 1082 n.

litargun AL 1047, s. another name for galactide.

litigerus AL 1349 n, s. lithargyrum, a stone. loc VA 279, s. m. lock.

lochier SP XXI 6, locier AL 1113, v. be loose (of teeth).

locuste, see languste.

lorir SE VII 2, s. m. laurel.

luer AL 1484, v. besmear.

luisable AL 298, adj. shining. lumbar FE XVIII, s. m. Lombard? (probably the result of a confusion).

lunage AL 1133, TP XXVI 7, adj. lunatic (cf. malade par luneson FR II 4).

lunager AL 490, adj. lunatic.

luve cervire CL 600 n, 1, cervere AL 1342, s. f. lynx.

macedonius AL 1449, s. macedonius lapis, a stone.

magnete FF 453, VA 103, CL 483, AL 1414, FP XVI, TP XXV, FR I, FE XLVII, SE XLIII, magnes AL 1379, s. f. magnet.

mahustre FP XIV 8, s. m. shoulder, upper part of arm.

maile AL 1186, s. f. spot on the wings of certain birds.

majestement AL 417, adv. greatly (?)

mal, s. m. evil, disease; m. de flors, see flurs ; m. del piz AL 141 n; m. le rei AL 1337, king's evil, scrofula (here perhaps jaundice?); m. de terre VA 244, epilepsy?

malan FF 198 n, 650 n, CL 179, 853, malaun FP III 14, XXVI 5 n, s. m. septic wound, tumour.

mandre FF 780 n, s. f. sheepfold. mantiten AL 1039, s. another name for galactide.

mare AP 270, s. incubus, night-

margarite CL 290, s. f. gem. maroille FF 690 var, maruil FP. LIII 4, s. another name for prasme. meaun, fem. meaune FF 208 n, adj mean, intermediate.

medlee SP XIII 6, s. f. quarrel, fight.

medus FF 692, FP XXVIII, mede VA 635, CL 923, s. medus, a stone (cf. fedus).

mekerdi FE XXV 3, Wednesday. melas AL 1433, s. melas, a stone. melochite FF 897, FP XLI, melocete CL 1261, s. m. molochitis, a stone.

meneisun FF 537, 663, -son CL 681, meneysun SP IV 9, XXXV 6, menison SE XLV 11, s. f. diarrhoea, dysentery

mereude, see esmaragde.

mesgue CL 536, 859, 1046, s. m. (for Lat. mulsum) mead? (cf. mulse).

morine VA 552, 579, s. f. in-fectious disease, murrain.

muer, v. change, become dull (of sight); muez ielz CL 843 n.

mulse FP XVI 18 n, moulse TP XXV 25, s. mead (cf. mesgue).

muscate SE XXXVII musk; oile muschate SE XXXIX 7, oil of musk.

naisel CL 1192, s. m. young pearl (Mod. Fr. naissain).

naissement CL 131, s. m. birth. neier CL 1061 n, v. cleanse.

nes CL 760, adv. even.

nestuve VA 141 n.

neufretici FF 705 n.

nice, adj. simple, innocent; estre n. de CL 186, refrain from.

niger AL 1457 n, s. another name for gelaticum.

nocturnel AL 542, adj. nocturnal. nueillon CI, 1276, s. m. stone (of

nuel FP XLII, s. stone (of olive). nuilus (?) SE XXIV 3, s. m. worth-less fellow, adulterer.

nuit AL 1206 n, pp. of nuire.

obsianus AL 1533, s. obsianus, a stone.

ollet AL 471, s. m. small eye.

onchinius AL 1561, s. onichinus,

onix FF 283, 290, AL 1545, AP 102, onice FF 296, onicle VA 455, FP VI 2, XLVI, SP VII, TP X, FR VIII 22, FE XLVIII, SE XLIX, oniche CL 249, TP X 6, s. f. and s. m. onyx.

optals FF 843, optallie CL 1171, optalius AL 1523, s. f. opal.

ordeiement CL 172, s. m. uncleanness, impurity.

orie CL 1324, SE XXX XXXIX, adj. golden (cf. aurin). SE XXXV,

oryte FF 789, orite FF 803, VA 625, CL 1077, FP XXXII, SP XXX, TP XXXI, oristes AL 1489, 1502, s. f. oritis, a stone.

paisif AL 1439, adj. at peace, in security.

palazinus AL 1134, adj. palsied. palpire CL 841, palpebre FF 653, FP XXVI 3, TP XXI 4, s. f. eyelid.

panthere FF 879, TP XX, -tire CL 1221, -tiere CL 1236, -teros AL 1573, -tere FP XXXIX, paunter SP XXXIII, s. f. pantheros, a stone FF 879, etc.; a kind of jasper SP XXXIII, TP XXII; panther FF 883, etc.

papirun FF 596 n.

paragone SE XXXIII, XXXV,

s. m. a stone; touch stone?
parlesie VA 449, FE III 2, -sye FÉ XVI 2, paralisyn SE III 4, XXI 3, s. f. palsy.

paume FE X 2, XXIII 2, palme SE X, s. f. palm, branch.

paunter, see panthere.

peanites FF 679, FP XXVII, pianite CL 886, s. f. paeanitis, a

pedoretés CL 1367, 1373, s. m. paederos, a stone.

peridon SE XLIV n (variant seindo), s. a stone.

perle FF 854, CL 1181, FP XXXVIII, perne FF 854 var., s. m. and s. f. pearl.

perne, see perle.

pesteler CL 934, v. crush, pound. pigun FR II 2, s. young bird (cf. pouchin, poulet).

plevus SP VI 4, adj. rainy. poacre FF 704, CL 933, AL 128, s. m. gout.

SE XLI 6 s. polypody poliun (cf. puliol).

poriun CL 350, porrion TP XXX 2, s. m. leek (cf. porret).

porret, purret FF 378, SPXXIV, poret VA 357 porrete FP XLIX 2, s. m. leek (cf. poriun).

pouchin TP XXVII 4, s. young bird (cf. pigun, poulet).

poulet TP XXVII 23, s. young bird.

pour SP XVIII 8 n, puor FR I 7, s. f. stench.

poure VA 675, s. f. powder.

prasie CL 1002, prasius FP LVI, s. m. another name for prasme.

prasme FF 690, 747, VA 357, CL 918, TP VI, s. f. prasius, prase (cf. prasie, maroille).

preinz FF 546, 772, 808, FP XXXI 4, prains TP XXVII 7, adj. fem. pregnant (cf. enpregniee, enprins).

proposement SE XXVIII 3, s. m. intention, purpose.

proselitus AL 1603 n, s. drosolithus, a stone.

pulcer AL 1548, s. thumb.

puliol FE XLVI 5, s. usually 'pennyroyal' (cf. Mod. Fr. pouliot); but here apparently 'polypody' (cf. poliun).

pullent AL 957, adj. stinking. puncete AL 117, s. f. pumicestone.

purchaz SP XIX 5 n, s. profit, gain.

purret, see porret.

pyrites FF 909, AL 1585, pirite CL 1283, pirites FP LVII, s. j. pyrites, a stone.

quarteine FE III 2, XVI 2, adj. and s. quartan (fever).

quintesme FF 742, quinszime CL 995, quinzieme FP XXIX 6, fifteenth (day of the moon).

rakier TP XXI 6 n, v. spit.

raier AL 160, rair CL 1369, v. radiate AL 160, 878, 1285; inf. as subs. radiating light CL 1369; ray, a disease of cattle (here used instead of enfonture) SE XXIII 4.

raingnus, see ruinus. rair, see raier.

rancle, s. festering sore; faire r. AP 216, 252, rankle, fester.

rasture TP XVIII 13, s. scra-pings.

regires CL 266, adv. again, indeed.

reime CL 88, s. f. branch.

rejovener AL 627, v. rejuvenate. relent SP VI 5, adj. moist, clouded.

remanauntir SP XVI 6, v. restore to wealth.

remetre FF 826, CL 870, 1073, FP XXXI 10, v. melt away.

remire FF 81 n, VA 93, s. remedy, comfort.

rere SP XVIII 11, v. scrape.

rerment CL 259, 339, 370, 411, adv. rarely, seldom.

resuagier VA 669, v. assuage, relieve.

resupeir AL 692, v. soak again.

reus, a, adv. awry, backwards; traire a r. FF 256, VA 514, rescue (?) ringen AL 1083 n.

rossaz VA 571, adj. reddish.

rovur FF 270, 386, 400, ruvur VA 386, rufur CL 831, s. m. redness. rubi VA 547, SP XIII 2, TP I, FE XXII, ruby SP XV, rubin TP I 5, another name for escharbuncle.

rue SE XLV 13, s. rue, a plant. rufur, see rovur.

ruinne AL 1081, ruigne FP XXXI 8, s. f. mange, scab.

ruinus FF 782, ruinnos AL 1076, raingnus SP XXXII 7, adj. mangy, scabbed.

rut FF 320, s. eructation, belching. rutter AL 331, v. eructate, belch. sacrarie SE XIV, s. m. Sacraium.

sade FF 683, sadde CL 899, sadda FP LIII, s. f. sagda, a stone. sagittarie FE I, SE I, sagitarie FE XXXV, s. Sagittarius or the Archer.

sal gemme CL 734, s. rock-salt. salvagine FP XXXIV 2, s. f. wild animal, game. sancfuison AL 559, -fuisun AL 1313, -fusun AL 1256, s. m. flux, discharge of blood.

saphir FF 163, AP 50, FP III, SP II, TP III, FR VI, VIII 2, saphirus AL 1627, s. m. and s. f. sapphire.

sarde FF 289, CL 277, AP 102, s. m. sard (cf. sardine).

sardine FF 268, 291, 509, VA 52, 477, CL 249, AP 104, 124, FP VI, XLVII, FR VIII 6, s. f. another name for sarde.

sardoine FF 267, VA 52, 531, FP VI, SP VIII, TP X, -donie CL 247, FP LVIII, -donix AP 98, s. f. sardonyx.

saude, see solder 1.

sauvable SP XX 4, adj. giving security.

savine AL 308, 969, FE L 4, SE XXIX 3, s. f. savin, a plant.

scarabeu SE XXX, s. m. beetle. scherbuncle, see escharbuncle.

scorpion AL 39, -piun FR V 2, FE XXXV, escorpiun FE IV, XXII, -pion SE IV, s. m. scorpion. seché AL 1075, adj. dry (of sheep).

sedme FR VIII 13, seventh.

seeir, subj. pr. siece SE XXV 3, XXXVI 2, XXXVIII 2, XLII 2, sieche SE XLV 2, v. sit.

seignoril CL 1038, adj. lordly, majestic.

seindo SE XLIV var. s. a stone? (cf. peridon).

selenite, see silenite.

semtentrion (= sept-) SE IV 3, s. north.

senechiten AL 1044, s. another name for galactide.

senes AL 141, 327, 412, etc., adv. straightway, at once.

senestrier, fem. -trire CL 434,

adj. left. serei FP X 5, s. m. evening.

serpentier SE XXVI, s. m. Serpentarius.

serpentine VA 297 n.

siece, sieche, see seeir. sigle FE XII, s. m. sail.

sigler SE XVI, v. sail.

silenite VA 581, CL 667, AL 1615, SP XXV, syl- FF 567, sel-FP XXII, s. f. selenitis, a stone.

sinocha SE II 4, s. continued fever.

sirtem, see syrtides.

siste FR VIII 11, adj. sixth.

smaragde, smaralde, see esmaragde.

smaragon AL 1041, s. another name for galactide.

soentre FF 886, prep. after.

solas SE XXV 3, s. solace.

solder ', ind. pr. saude TP XXXI 4, v. solder, join.

solder 2 AL 924, sorder AL 51, 139, v. dissolve.

sorder, see solder 2.

stole AL 1218, estole FE VII 2, s. f. stole.

stomac SP XXXV 6, s. m. stomach.

storbel FF 640, s. m. whirlwind, hurricane (cf. esturbeillun).

straim AL 1602, s. straw.

succriendre AL 210, 798, 799, v. fear.

sucurcier FE XXI 2, v. tuck up. supeir AL 691, v. soak.

sursaner FF 664 n, s. m. fleshy growth in a wound; perh. scar? (cf. morte char de plaie TP XXI 7).

sursaneure AL 1354, s. f. same meaning as sursaner.

syrtides FF 172, sirtem AL 1628, sirtites TP III 4, s. a name applied to the sapphire.

tablir CL 1164, s. m. tablet.

tache FF 874 n; s. a disease. take TP V 8, s. f. spot.

teche SP XXX 5, s. f. spot.

techete AL 1235, s. f. small spot. techier CL 201, v. stain.

tegolitus, see gegolite.

tençonos AL 1556, -nus AL 1565, adj. quarrelsome.

terceine FE IV 2, SE IV 4, adj. and s. f. tertian (fever).

tercenal AL 513, adj. tertian (tever).

terebintine FE XXIX 5, turbentine SE XXXVI 7, s. f. turpentine.

tieule TP XXII 8, s. tile.

tillon TP IV 4 n, s. row, tier (?) tisike SP XXV 3, adj. and s. consumptive.

tiulas TP XXII I n, XXII 8, adj. tile-coloured.

tondre FF 763, AP 7, tundre AL 150, AP 160, FP XXX 6, s. m. and s. f. tinder.

topace FF 325, VA 323, CL 330, AP 180, FP IX, SP VI, th- VA 404, topasse TP XIII, topaze FR VIII 17, toupace TP IV 7, toupasse TP XIV 4, topacius AP 174, topazion FP LVIII, s. f. and s. m.

tor FE II, s. Taurus or the Bull. torcion TP XVIII 14, s. cramp, acute pain.

trecherie AP 192, s. deceit, treachery.

tregetement CL 42, s. m. conjuring, legerdemain.

trencheisun FF 443 n, -chesun AP 286, s. f. colic.

tresvaser AL 1269, v. overflow,

trisites AL 1661, TP XXIX, s. chrysitis, a stone.

triuler TP XXVI 15, trieuler TP III 20, v. crush, powder.

troveure, s. f.; metre en t. CL 1350, reveal.

turbentine, see terebintine.

turkemaus SP XXXVI, s. f. a corruption of turkoyse.

turkoyse FE XLIII, turcheise SE XXXIV, s. f. turquoise.

turner, subj. pr. turge AL 946, 1656, v. turn, return.

turtre SE XXXIII, s. f. turtle,

tysike VA 590, s. f. consumption. uelement AL 1267, adv. equally, uniformly.

unio FF 855, CL 1183, FP XXXVIII, uniun AP 288, another name for perle.

ur AL 655, s. m. edge, side.

utime FR VIII 14, huytime FE XVIII 4, hutisme FE XIX 4, eigth. veement FF 112 n, 699, s. m. sight.

ventrail CL 477, AL 623, s. m. bowels.

vercundeus SP VIII 3, adj. shamefaced.

verine AL 1306, s. f. glass.

verm AL 957, ver AL 1570, verms SP XIII 4, s. m. worm, serpent.

vewe TP V 9, s. f. sight.

viuger VA 614, v. travel. viz FF 639 n, s. f. vine.

wivre CL 83, s. f. viper. yaspe, see jaspe.

ydropice VA 124, TP XXII 5, ydropesie SP IV 6, FE I 3, XIV 2, SE I 4, s. f. dropsy.

ydropicus AL 408, 737, -pike CL 136, SE XVIII 3, adj. dropsical. yrim, yris, see iris.

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